Chapter II
Research Methodology and Review of Literature

This chapter is divided into two sections. Section ‘A’ deals with Research methodology of the study. Section ‘B’ deals with Review of Literature related to the study.

Section A: Research Methodology:
Entrepreneurship has been a powerful strength for economic development which brings innovations, innovative methods and techniques and fresh products and services for the betterment of the humanity. India, being one of the fast developing economy, also needs a huge collection of innovative entrepreneurs exposed the poverty, unemployment and socio-economic imbalance. Today, business is not domination of certain communities and there is appearance of entrepreneurs from the socio-economically backward communities having no background of business. Increasingly entrepreneurs belonging to SC, ST, DNT, VJNT, SBC and OBCs are creating and occupying space in the business sector. A person having entrepreneurial qualities is an entrepreneur.

2.1 Statement of the Problem:
Entrepreneurship is essential to encourage the past, especially socio-economically disadvantaged people. The study intends to explore into the root causes of laggardness of disadvantaged groups communities in entrepreneurial. What is the status of entrepreneurship of disadvantaged groups? What are the major socio-economic hurdles and how to overcome these hurdles? What are the socio-economic impacts on the disadvantaged groups towards entrepreneurship development in Marathwada and Vidarbha Region? These are the basic questions; the researcher wants investigate in?
2.2 Objectives of the study:

The major objective of the study is to know the present status of entrepreneurship development of disadvantaged groups (i.e. SC, ST, OBC, VJNT and DNT etc.) from Marathwada and Vidarbha Region.

1. To review the performance of entrepreneurship development in Maharashtra.

2. To study the present situation of entrepreneurship development of disadvantaged groups in Marathwada and Vidarbha Region.

3. To review the progress of Entrepreneurship Development in Marathwada and Vidarbha.

4. To Study the socioeconomic status of disadvantaged groups entrepreneurs.

5. To study the problems and challenges of the disadvantaged groups entrepreneurs.

2.3 The Conceptual Framework:

Disadvantaged group’s means: Scheduled caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), Denotified Nomadic Tribe (DNT), Vimukta Jati Nomadic Tribe (VJNT), Special Backward Caste (SBC) and Other Backward Caste (OBC) including these groups is called as disadvantaged groups. The concept of Entrepreneur means “A Person who makes by starting or running business, especially when this involves taking financial risks (Oxford Dictionary). Micro business activities motivational and inflectional factor includes, family factor, Psychological factor, Finance and Environmental factor etc. Entrepreneurship training refers to any training for skill development and business understanding under entrepreneurship development programmer. Incentives mean any relaxations, concessions, grants and subsidies under the scheme of incentives offered to disadvantaged group’s entrepreneurs. Influential factors consist of education, training, incentives, opportunities, availability of capital and other resources, capability enthusiasm etc.
2.4 Hypotheses tested:

H₀₁: There is no significant association between age and entrepreneurship development level of respondents.

H₀₂: There is no significant association between caste and entrepreneurship development level of respondents.

H₀₃: There is no significant association between education and entrepreneurship development level of respondents.

2.5 Research Questions:

The Researcher intended to investigate into the following research questions.

1. What is the present situation of Entrepreneurship Development in Maharashtra?

2. What is the Socio - economic status of disadvantaged groups in Marathwada and Vidarbha?

3. What is the progress of Entrepreneurship development in Marathwada and Vidarbha?

4. What are the problems and challenges of the disadvantaged groups Entrepreneurs?

2.6 Research Methodology:

The design of the study is exploratory and empirical. The manufacturing and services enterprises, there were 1,81,119 MSMEs registered with the directorate of Industries as on 31st March, 2013. As there is no specific data available regarding the entrepreneurs from socio-economically disadvantaged groups, the researcher has decided to select sample entrepreneurs on the basis of deliberate sampling. In Marathwada and Vidarbha can be classified as Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. According to the Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2014-15. The independent variables viz. age, education, caste category and Entrepreneurship development level of the study.
2.7 Sample Design:

Table 2.1 Sample of entrepreneurs in Marathwada & Vidarbha Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>MSMEs</th>
<th>3% Sample size</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Aurangabad</td>
<td>4,424</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jalna</td>
<td>2,270</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Buldana</td>
<td>1,814</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Akola</td>
<td>1,403</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,911</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As the number of registered micro/small entrepreneurs and no specific data was available regarding disadvantaged groups entrepreneurs, the selection of the prospective respondents (entrepreneurs) were done on the basis of deliberate Sampling. Out of 9,911 registered and operating MSMEs, 297 Units / Entrepreneurs belonging to backward class (i.e. 3 per cent) were selected. The samples were consisted of the entrepreneurs (male/female) who had been engaged in manufacturing and services sectors in research area.

2.8 Data Collection:

The study were based on Primary as well as secondary data

2.8.1 Primary Data:

The primary data were collected with the help of Field Survey, Well structured questionnaire and personal interview.

2.8.2 Secondary Data:

The secondary data were collected from District Industrial centre (DIC), of Marathwada and Vidarbha region, Various governmental and Non-Governmental reports, Economic survey of Maharashtra and India, well Published Books, Journals, Research Papers, Articles, Newspapers, Internets and Various Websites.
2.8.3 Data Processing:

The data were tabulated and analyzed with the help of tools such as simple percentages, Simple average, Weighted Average Mean and Chi-Square test etc. Variables were measured with the help of five point scales for understanding the degree of agreement and disagreement. The data were presented by using tables, charts, graphs, diagrams and maps.

2.9 Scope of the Study:

2.9.1 Geographical Scope: The study confined four districts, to each from Marathwada & Vidarbha Region. The districts selected for the study were Aurangabad, Jalna, and Buldana & Akola etc.

2.9.2 Temporal Scope: The study covered the ten years period (i.e. 2004 to 2014) for the purpose of secondary data and for the purpose of a collecting primary data which was based on field survey covered in a year i.e. 2014-15.

2.9.3 Operational Scope: The study covered the growth of entrepreneurship in disadvantaged groups of the society and this study was also aimed to probe in to the problems and challenges faced by the entrepreneurs and find out some suggestions to overcome the barriers in the way, understand the different motivational factors, entrepreneurial performance and entrepreneurship promotion among disadvantaged group’s entrepreneurs.

Report Writing:

Chapter I: Introduction: A Review of Entrepreneurship Development in Maharashtra. This chapter deals with concepts of entrepreneurs, nature, need and significance of the study, present position of entrepreneurship development, registered units, investments and employments. Entrepreneurship development in India, socio economic origins of disadvantaged group’s entrepreneurs and district wise industrial profile of four districts.
Chapter II: Research Methodology and review of literature. This chapter is divided into two sections. Section I is concerned with nature, scope, objectives limitation and research methodology of the study. Section II concerned with review of literature. The researcher has collected more than 140 reviews like research articles published in reputed journals, magazines, newspapers, thesis, books, internet etc.

Chapter III: Socio-Economic Characteristics of Disadvantaged Groups entrepreneurs. This chapter deals with the description and analysis of the primary data which data has been collected by field survey with the help of well structured questionnaire. The researcher has analyzed data with the help of percentage, mean, standard deviation and coefficient of variations and data presented with the help of graphs, charts, diagrams and maps etc.

Chapter IV: Problems and Challenges of disadvantaged group’s entrepreneurs. This chapter discusses the problems and challenges before the disadvantaged groups entrepreneurs.

Chapter V: Summary of Findings and Suggestions. This chapter highlights on the major findings and suggestions made for accelerating the pace of entrepreneurial process among disadvantaged groups entrepreneurs.

2.10 Limitation of the study:

The study has been conducted systematically. However there are some sorts of limitations in the form of data, figures etc. It was found that there was lack of systematic record of disadvantaged group’s entrepreneurs with promotional agencies. Most of the respondents were reluctant to provide the data. In certain cases the data could not be available in required form for this study. Hence, the researcher had to get converted the data as per requirement of the study. This study has confined from only four districts out of 36 districts in Maharashtra. Despite all the limitations mentioned above, the efforts have been made to maintain the quality of the research work.
Section B. Review of Literature:

Entrepreneurship has been a dynamic power behind economic activity. It is the strength which brings modernism, new methods and techniques, new products and services and causes to improve all about development of human beings. In a development country like India, Entrepreneurship has a vital role to play. India, having many natural resources, remained a developing country for years together due low pace of Entrepreneurship development. The literature review is an attempt to focus light on the various characteristics of entrepreneurship and to explore into whether the same qualities apply to the male and female entrepreneurs having different socio-economic backgrounds, what are motivational factors inflowing the field of entrepreneurship and the studying the influential factors for selection of entrepreneurial activity. Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and Other Backward class have been mentioned in the clause 24th, 25th and 27th of articles 341, 342 and 340 of the constitution of India.

Lokhande, M. A. (2015) noticed that entrepreneurs from marginalized groups were young and first generation entrepreneurs. One of the influence of the study indicated that there is no significant association between educational courses completed by the marginalized group’s entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial skill development the study also concluded that there is no association between occupational background of marginalized group entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial skill development. The fact is that occupational background of marginalized group people is not supportive to entrepreneurship as majority of them are engaged in traditional and low income generating activities. They also prefer to join secured jobs in public sector.

Lokhande, M. A. (2015) concluded that the entrepreneurial skills are associated with education, social and occupational environment. Today’s young generation is enthusiastic, dynamic and ready to achieve their goals. The entrepreneurs as the study disclosed, have a very strong will to achieve, to be ahead of others, self- reliance and creation of separate identity coupled with making money/ wealth out of ventures, these are numerous emerging growth centers in rural and semi-rural areas where in entrepreneurial activities are being under taken by young person’s having different socio
– economic backgrounds. The need of the hour is to guide, assist and support them properly to achieve the national goal of make in India.

Karris, S. (2015) examined that the economic prosperity of any country including India is dependent on the productivity of its people and more so poverty alleviation is the ultimate goal. This is possible only when men and women are holistically involved in the process. It is lately observed that there has been tremendous progress in social and economic environment of our country women are now participating in all productive activities and are at par with men. In a male dominated society like ours, many researchers that the concept of women self help group, more particularly, in rural area is the most powerful tool for encouraging entrepreneurship skills, bringing social economic, cultural, political and educational empowerment in women prove it.

Sanjana, K. and Jambhulkar, R. (2015) seen that the Mahar community, shows the common phenomenon of believing without belonging. While the Maher’s are largely influenced by Ambedkar ideology and Buddhism as a religion identity, they continue to be practicing Hindus due to the lack of alternative livelihood options. The upper castes continue to look down upon the scheduled caste, more importantly the Buddhists, as they are mainly from the Mahar community (Taffrelot, 2005). It is important for the Dalit movement today to have a strong presence in all spheres including the political, cultural, economic as well as religious background and have its own symbol for confronting the upper castes. The Dalit community, especially the Maher’s, has been resisting the religious domination by struggling for a respectable place within the Hindu social order or by rejecting the hegemonic Hindu social and religious practices.

Milcah, M. M., Dolphine, O.W. and Adijah, A. O. (2015) observed that the low levels of entrepreneurial self efficacy portrayed though lack of confidence and self belief does not auger well with entrepreneurial learning and enterprise growth. Bearing in mind that most women owned enterprises continue to remain small, even in the developed world (Tempest, 1997); concerted efforts need to be directed towards, developing female entrepreneurship and in particular, female entrepreneurial learning process. Interventions that boost female entrepreneurial self efficiency female entrepreneurial learning process and therefore developing female entrepreneurship.
Swaminathan, S. and Aiyar, A. (2015) found that dalits, once the very bottom of Indian society, not just rise but to flourish. The improvement must not be exaggerated. Despite progress, dalits still face much discrimination and have social and economic indicators far below the national average. The dalit struggle for equality continues. To borrow the words of Winston Churchill, as used in another context: “This is not the end. This is not even the beginning of the end. But it is, perhaps, the end of the beginning.” The economic reforms of 1991 helped open up the economy and let loose the forces of creative destruction. These opened up new spaces that dalit businesses were able to occupy. As GDP growth accelerated to record heights, so did new opportunities, leading to the rise of thousands of dalit millionaires.

Dar, B. A. (2015) focused that the entrepreneurship essential for rapid and sustained economic growth and development. It creates the required man power and skill necessary for accelerated growth, reduce unemployment and poverty. It is therefore strategic and wise for state of Jammu and Kashmir to assign a significant and increasing role to entrepreneurship in their effort to revamp the economy. For the entrepreneurs to be effective in creating wealth and employment opportunities the government needs to create an investor friendly environment encompassing stable macroeconomic policies government need to address urgently the dilapidated infrastructure facilities in the state.

Mohammad, T., Sagar, A. and Khanam, F. (2015) identified the influencing factors. Future research gap is how there constraint can be overcome. This is far further research. In the financial support factor, previous experience working capital, venture capital stability input variable, financial agencies and collaterals and raising capital from capital markets and so on. In the strategic management factor, high market demand, business infrastructure marketing products, credit management. In the educational factor, technical knowledge entrepreneurship education, access to skill training, economics research and business plan have been observed the most important variables.

Azam, M. (2015) disclosed that the mobility among higher castes and SC/ST’s have been higher in birth cohort 1965-1984 when composed with higher castes in birth cohort 1945-64; they experienced the higher mobility composed with higher castes or entire population in the 1965-84 birth cohort. Importantly, SC/ST’s have been beneficiaries of the affirmative action policy under which a quota of places, a higher education and
government job’s, has been reserved for them. One would expect that the outcome sons would be more independent from the outcomes of fathers in the presence of affirmative policies have been in place for SC/ST’s since 1950, and we are studying birth cohort 1945-84, who attended schools and enter the labour market in a period when these affirmative policies were already in place. Hence forth, we do not wish to suggest that the improvement in mobility among SC/ST’s is results of the affirmative policy. However, we believe that our work will provide foundations for any future work in these directions.

Varady, D. P., Kleinhans, R. and Van Ham, M. (2015) highlighted, what is hopefully a trend toward more sophisticated community development research. However, considerable room for improvement remains until scholars will be able to tease out the role that CDCs play in revitalization efforts and to transfer the lessons of CDC successes or failures from one community to another. The available empirical research — much of it based on the larger CDBG program — suggests that community development programs have generally not been able to counter the forces of decline. To conclude, British CEs could benefit from American CDCs by: 1. importing the model of national financial intermediaries such as LISC; 2. Initiating a serious discussion about the need to pay directors professional-level salaries and the implications involved; 3. Making greater use of strategic targeting while at the same time raising the capacity of CEs in distressed areas, and by, 4. Replicating sophisticated community development studies.

Bhoganadam, S. D. (2015) examined that the socio-cultural factors influence on the Indian Entrepreneurship was at large but it may be in the positive direction or in the negative direction. Based on the taken sample data the results may vary. But in the Indian context the family background, education, religion, caste etc has more influence in the Indian Entrepreneurship. This paper only concentrated on the conceptual framework but there is no Operationalization of this framework. Here with the conceptual framework it was concluded.

Carl, O. (2014) revealed that the entrepreneurship development and entrepreneurship in Nigeria is at the peak of awareness creation and participation by both the people and government. Policies of government have shifted to addressing the problem of infrastructure decay and finance. The problem of power supply is still very much on
ground while. Credit framework via microfinance banks put in place to assist entrepreneurs with soft loans is still in infancy.

Sambasivalah, M., Rajaiah, K. and Sivasankar, P.R. (2014) the socio–economic factors like social status, age, marital status, education starting before the enterprise, occupation of the family members, initiatives to start the industry, future plan of the entrepreneurs, reason for selecting the location and the important aspect of motivational factors are influencing the entrepreneurs development everywhere. The analysis of the impact of socio-economic factors on entrepreneurship development in the district reveals that the growth of entrepreneurship has more or less been influenced by the factors like previous experience, strong desire to do something, independent in life and motivation by the family members.

Ponsindhu, T. and Nirmala, S. (2014) observed that the women entrepreneur occupies nearly 45% in Indian Population. Though there are several schemes contributing to the development of women entrepreneurs, and there is some of organization that is associated with MSMEs. It support the sustainable and coordinated from all dimensions would pave the way for the women moving into entrepreneurial activity this contributing to the social and economic development of the members of the family and thereby gaining equality and equal importance for themselves.

Barman, A. L. (2014) found that the socio-economic status of SC people is low. Their backwardness caused is the financial problems. For this problem they failed to achieve education of their children. That is why SC people are not equally developed with others. If the sizable population is lagging behind a country cannot be developed scheduled caste people occupy the bottom rung of the social ladder. Devoid of education, information and the necessary motivation, they are not in position to take advantage of reservation policy and other programmes evolved to improve their situation constitution of India has specific provision to bring scheduled caste into the mainstream of the national life. That they should help to develop is not merely a matter of compassion or charity. It is a developmental necessity. Development is as strong as its weakest section of population is able to forge ahead.
Kumar, S. (2014) seen that the financial problems of an 88 percent entrepreneurs depends upon loan. In this context field survey of reveals that 63.6 percent entrepreneur’s opinions are loan provided by bank is inadequate. It is noted from the study the loan from the commercial bank and cooperative banks is the major source of the finance to fulfill their requirement of the entrepreneurs and 36.4 percent entrepreneurs take loan for purchasing of plant and machinery. On the other hand regarding repayment of loan 72.7 percent leanness have return model of repayment of loan, 52.3 percent have return the loan due date while 29.5 percent have not return the loan on time. So far as reason for the delay of repayments of loan is concerned, majority of respondents admitted that there are mainly three reasons for this first loss of business second is spend on daily needs and third high rate of interest.

Deshpande, A. and Ramachandran, R. (2014) pointed that the others and OBCs and Sc-St remain large for a variety of important indicators. Average MPCE and wages of the OBCs and SC/ST are 57 and 69 percent and 57 and 42 percent, respectively, of the average of the others. Their share of labour force employed in which collar job is about is fourth and half the proportion of the others. On the other hand, the share of the OBC and SC-ST labour force employed as casual labour is twice and thrice that of the others respectively. However, despite significant gaps in the above indications, we find evidence of catch up between OBCs and others for the younger cohorts, but we find continued after the middle school level, regular wage salaried jobs and in white collar jobs except for the youngest cohort.

Anupam, (2014) pinpointed that the entrepreneurs in the small and medium size industrial units play an uncountable role for the success and development of growth in this sector. MSMEs sector can be developed and sharpened through training. Attributes such as business knowledge, practical knowledge, and analytical ability search skill foresight, communication skills, delegation skills and organizational skills, are to be acquired for an entrepreneurial success still MSMEs is on the path of progress and creating employment that results are less poverty and more and more initiatives to promote MSMEs as large number of population is depending upon it. MSME should provide opportunities for women so that they can participate in it.
Kamble, C. B. and Mahajan, S. S. (2014) concluded that there was significant impact of MPBCDC schemes on entrepreneurship development among SCs in Kolhapur district. Corporation has supported to beneficiaries for entrepreneurship development improving the economic condition, and to become entrepreneurs. However, role of Mahatma Phule Backward class Development is going to proper way in entrepreneurship development among scheduled caste beneficiaries in Kolhapur district.

Hoque, J., Rahman, A. and Razia, S. (2014) measured that Islam fully supports the women entrepreneurship from the very beginning of Islam say early life of Hazrat Muhammad. The highly significant critical factors for the success of women entrepreneurship have also been identified in this study which needs special treatment of the successful entrepreneurship in Bangladesh. The highly significant barriers for the development of women entrepreneurship in Bangladesh have also been identified in this study. Today also Muslim women entrepreneurs are becoming more important players in the entrepreneurial landscape. The Muslim community should recognize this fact that Islamic guidelines set the best rules and boundary for business and economic conducts which is absent in any other system, so they should strive to facilitate women entrepreneurship especially through proper Islamic education to avail of the opportunities provided by Allah (SWT).

Kidd, S. and McKenzie, K. (2014) concluded that the social entrepreneurship is highly applicable in the context of service addressing mental health inequality. In the analysis five core themes emerged that characterized the development of these organization, the personal investment of leaders within a social justice framework; a very active period of clarifying values and mission, engaging partners, and establishing structure; applying a highly innovation approach; maintaining focus, keeping current, and exceeding expectations; and acting more as a service working from within more a community than a service for a community.

Kaur, M. (2014) observed that Indian women have the potential and talents to become good entrepreneurs. Even though we have many successful women entrepreneurs in our country, but as we have male dominated society, our women entrepreneurs have to face many challenges from family & society. Our constitution guaranteed equal opportunities...
& rights in education and employment. Our government provides various incentives & facilities to promote women entrepreneurship. Unfortunately, government sponsored development activities have benefited a small section of women. It is the need to provide appropriate support and encouragement from society in general and family in particular to help women to scale new height in their business ventures.

Joseph, R., Cheruiyot, P. and Charles, Y. (2014) found the major cause behind non availability of advisory services from where businessmen could develop business skill among them. Businessmen were doing business on the basis of their experiences in those business profiles which were either sold more frequently or hand much profit per unit and were according to existing culture. Business were not more initiative in bringing positively change in the existing culture and could not motivate customers well or adopt promotional activities effectively in order to enhance sale. Businessmen were also not able to do SWOT analysis well on and hence could not manage their business as it should be. At the end it is suggested that Government should provide opportunities to businessmen for developing skill to promote their businesses.

Nimbarte, G. N. (2014) concluded entrepreneurship process is a need of time. Government and administration should brush to this process as a development tool of society and nation. This is a medium to eradicate poverty of India. Enterprises can provide and exchange offer of job to needy people. Benefited peoples in that way can increase their creativity and they will come in main stream of development. Loan facility, less complexity and technical help also will be helpful to application and development of entrepreneurship in Indian society.

Nathaniel, C.O. (2014) found that the entrepreneurship is vitally important to the economic and social development of Nigeria economy. Through innovation entrepreneurs create new competitive markets and businesses which lead to job creation and have a multiplying effect on the economy. Entrepreneurship empowers citizens and is required for any emerging market to move forward and successfully integrate into the global economy. It was found that entrepreneurship and small business development and innovation are without doubt the future of Nigeria economic growth and sustainability.

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Because of their size and agility, they also represent the most dynamic and most efficient segment of national economy.

European Commission (2013) noticed that the social entrepreneurship emerged in the 1990s in Anglo Saxon countries. It covers a broad range of activities and initiatives, including social initiatives occurring in profit seeking businesses, institutionalized entities explicitly pursuing a social goal, relations and practices that yield social benefits, entrepreneurial trends in non-profit organization, and venture developed within the public sector. Such initiative can be undertaken by individual, non-profit organization, public agencies or non-profit organizations in partnership with for profit enterprises in an attempt to balance corporate profit with a commitment to social responsibility. In general, social entrepreneurship is interpreted as an activity undertaken by specific individuals or groups, without referring to the organizational features and constraint backing the pursuit of social goals.

Julija, M. (2013) defined that the social enterprises serve the community or a specific group of people. In the case of Lithuania the key beneficiary group is disabled people. While the other venerable groups and the needs of local communities are not in the focus of social enterprises activities yet. The demand for the social enterprises in Lithuania is expected to rise. The structure of the national labour market and quite low level of its inclusiveness course he need for work integration services in the country. The number of social enterprises that produce goods and services with social utility or are driven by a collective interest is also supposed to rise.

Pinto, S. Raghuram, A. and Avitha, M.Q. (2013) expected that entrepreneurs are able to display creativity and that they can come up with new ideas and that they are able to put them into action. Entrepreneurship development programme is expected to improve the entrepreneurship key competence which will have an impact not only on the role of the individual in the economy but also in society. As to the impact this research study suggests that the inputs of training and the trainers key elements in an entrepreneurship development program. When economies beneficial to entrepreneurship are generated in the society as a whole then the persons with non-entrepreneurial orientations are also likely to be tempted to enter the tray.
Hazarika, B. S. (2013) concluded that women are increasingly taking up entrepreneurial carries for improving their economic status and also fulfilling their creative urge. The government and non-government organization are playing vital role in mobilizing women to become entrepreneurs through different programs. It is expected that women will be taking up entrepreneurial carrier in future. In this regards the very important requirement for the society is to respect women and creativity.

Kirkire, A. (2013) depicted out that small scale unit are bigger investors in the development of the state. The employment generated through these units is far more than that by large scale units, but undoubtedly, there are still some constraints in the way of development which can be treated and thus we can see Madhya Pradesh as an emerging transmitter in the entrepreneurship development and economic also. These are ample opportunities for micro and small enterprise development in Indore.

Balam, S. and Samannath, V. (2013) reviewed that the intentions to start a business, family issues, access to capital and performance. The key finding of the study confirms the negative attitude of the rigid patriarchal character in the form of discrimination which is creating major impediments to women entrepreneurs in managing their units by exercising the control and authority over resources.

Sharma, P. (2013) marked that the entrepreneurship is recognized as a life line for the economic growth of the country. In principle both in theory and practice, the entrepreneurial temper has to be uncalculated and infused among the masses since, both men & women are equal partners in all walks of life especially in the economic development. It is therefore very important that special efforts are made for promoting women entrepreneurship. The analysis of the policy document of government of India & the schemes touring women entrepreneurship both are in line with the said principle. Despite strong policy backup the less number of women entrepreneurs in the country is a cause worth probing, the future researches need to focus in the said direction i.e. probably in the implementation process.

Sweta, T. and Rao, K. (2013) evaluated that the entrepreneurship is the lifeblood of any economy. Indian entrepreneurs are more about overcoming barriers, obstacles, inspiring & surmount in their fields. Entrepreneurship is one of the important segments of
economic growth. Innovation is a key factor that an entrepreneur brings in an overall change through innovation for the maximum social good. The growth of entrepreneurship particularly in the small scale sector can be traced to the Second World War loom which brought many enterprising people from various walks of life. Further women can tell condition of a nation. She acts as a central cohesive source of support and stability, only to her family but also to whole nation.

Hedge, B. (2013) found that Dr. Ambedkar gave an inspiring self confidence to the untouchable who were blind, deaf and dumb. Some called him Moses, some Abraham Lincoln and some booker T. Washington. He was splendid organize. He began movements to give an identity to the untouchable. Then he built up organizations of land labour and industrial worker. He practiced equality of human being. Hence, he has been regarded as A Ray of Hope for downtrodden in India.

Paramasivan, C. and Selvan, P.M. (2013) pointed that the dalit in business is an emerging area in the socio-economic issues of the country, members of dalit entrepreneurs involving themselves in entrepreneurship have gradually increasing due to changing attitude of the educated dalit youth, government policies encouraging entrepreneurship and so on. Hence, it is concluded that the socio enterprise profile of dalit entrepreneurs in Tiruchippali district has been were proved and established.

Mahashwari, D. and Sahu, S. (2013) remarked that the awareness towards the path of entrepreneurship is now picking up a quick pace in our own country, and as a matter of fact is seen as one of the countries that is par excellence with the rest of the Asian countries as far as growing entrepreneurship is concerned. For the government it is important to realize that the goal of small business owners will be to remain self employed. Practical and cost effective programs need to be development to address their needs because self employed people will represent an important segment in economic revitalization.

Hazarika, S. (2013) conducted in the Rupahihat area of Nagaon district with the prime objective of examining the present status of entrepreneurship development among the minority communities also finds out the problems faced by such entrepreneurs. For this purpose primary information has been collected from the 40 sample enterprise located in
the Rupahihat area of Nagaon district. For collecting the primary data, one structured questionnaire was prepared for the entrepreneurs and accordingly information has been collected personally by the researcher. It reveals that, the entrepreneurship development in the study area is slow in progress due to awareness, motivation etc. with other problems, which requires proper attention from all sides.

Putta, M. and Satyanarayana, G. (2013) noted that most of the women entrepreneurs in the study area belong to non-reserved category. The scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes together constitute only 14.33 percent of total entrepreneurs. Highest percentage of women entrepreneurs are in the age group of 46 to 60 years. The percentage of women graduates is less than 12 percent. Those who possess professional degree are confined to 6 percent. It is pertinent to note that nearly 87 percent have some amount of debts. The study reveals that the educated women are to be attracted towards entrepreneurship.

Deshpande, A. and Sharma, S. (2013) found the castes and communities have traditionally been business communities, and entrepreneurs from these communities start with clear natural advantages in that possess insiders knowledge know – how and strong business networks passed down through the generations (Damodaram, 2008). In this context, an important channel of social mobility would be the extent to which marginalized groups. Whose traditional occupations have not been business based, have been able to break into established networks and establish themselves as entrepreneurs. While this data set does not have detailed and specific Jati information, the evidence suggest that entrepreneurship as a significant vehicle for social mobility for Dalit is yet to become a reality for India.

Paramsivam, C. and Selvam, P. M. (2013) studied that entrepreneurship is the only way to improve sustainable development of the county which brings fruitful results in employment, flow of capital, innovation, utilization of resources and overall socio-economic conditions of the people particularly those who are downtrodden in the society. Dalit in business is an emerging area in the socio-economic issues of the county; members of Dalit entrepreneurs involving themselves in entrepreneurship have gradually increased due to changing attitude of educated Dalit youth, government policies encouraging entrepreneurship and so on. Hence, it is concluded that the socio-enterprise
profiles of Dalit entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappali District has been proved and established. This pilot study focuses only on their socio-enterprise profile and not on another issue.

Devi, V. U. (2012) remarked that the entrepreneurship is the ability to create and build something from practically nothing. It is initiating, doing, achieving and building an enterprise or organization, rather than just watching, analyzing or describing one. It is the knack of sensing an opportunity where others see chaos, contradiction and confusion. A recent study has reported that the Indian economy has grown steadily because of the diversity and global exposure of 30% women working force and new 45% entrants which include people with voluntary retirement, contributing constantly.

Satyavathi, M. and Rajyalaxmi, M. (2012) marked that the women are more energetic and more enthusiastic and challenging in starting their enterprises and proving they not second to anyone. Despite of many problems and challenges Indian are proving their worth as successful entrepreneurs such as Shri Mahila Griha Udyog liijat Papad in 2006, Kiran Mazumdar show, who started biocon one of India’s first biotech companies, was rated India’s richest women. So proper facilities and training needs are provided so that women entrepreneurial traits and skills to meet the changes and challenges in global markets and also be competent enough to sustain and strive for excellence in the entrepreneurial arena.

Anyadike, N., Emeh, I. and Ukah, F.O. (2012) studied that the youth unemployment in Nigeria is endemic is starting the obvious. Its concomitant consequence on the popular cannot be relegated to the background as well hence the warning of agriculture practices, lingering poverty, hunger, social vices and insecurity at a very alarming rate have so characterized the Nigeria society. This is considering the fact that about 70% of the entire Nigeria’s is million populations are youth whose about 71% are unemployed majority graduates who are from 20 years and above, affecting adversely the workforce utility of the country. It the Nigerian government must revitalize its economy, reduce unemployment progressively, and generate more employment opportunities, a paradigm shift in policy that is critical to effective entrepreneurship development becomes imperative.
Hans, B. (2012) found that the Dalit movement has to revisit its stand on the issues of state, religion, other modes of exploitations and culture. It needs to restate its objective in clear terms, whether it aims at establishing a society based on liberty, equality and fraternity or at just reversing the sides in the equation of exploitation. It will have rethink about its friends and foes in this context. The era of globalization increasingly demands clearer stands by various classes of people. It already appears sans its vitality and badly stagnated in the past. Its consequent degeneration has already hit the Dalit masses.

Mudasir, A. L. and Kumar, S. (2012) opened the door of educational would for SC in India. But they had their own political interest and according to their political interest they made two types of education structure in India. The movement launched by Phule also played a dominant role for the educational development of SCs. He opened the first school for the untouchables in 1850. Some other socio-economic and socio religious movements started organizing schools for low caste communities throughout the first half of the twentieth century. Ambedkar dedicated a significant role to improving the quality of life and social status of scheduled castes. He established the Peoples Education Society in 1945 which believed that increasing access to education to these communities would increase their empowerment.

Basant, R. (2012) focused that the Muslims, there is no positive discrimination, except for those who have been categorized as OBCs, a fact not recognized by the authors. While the job reservation has existed for SCs and STs for a long time, the OBC reservation is of recent origin as it was initiated only in the 1990s. Therefore, the indirect effect of job reservation in creating incentives for education may take some time in the case of OBC Muslims covered under the scheme. But to say that there is no affirmative action for Muslims would be factually incorrect. While the authors argue in favour of reservations, they do not consider this policy of nearly six decades to be an unqualified success.

Anis, R. and Yasir A. E. (2012) the Entrepreneurship, self-employment and enterprise creation provide a solution to the crises of both unemployment and under-employment. The B-Schools help in increasing knowledge base, by identifying opportunities, and by pointing out ways to overcome barriers imposed by ones environment. They have a definite role in enhancing entrepreneurship by enlarging the pool of entrepreneurs in
society. Therefore, the Indian government should take appropriate measures to promote and develop entrepreneurial education in India.

Reddy, B. S. and Christopher, P. (2012) indicated that there are still further investigation is needed in the area of socio–economic / cultural factor which facts as of the important variable in having entrepreneurial intent especially among women. Though 40% of sample felt family is not supporting morally or financially for a woman to become an entrepreneur, we should not neglect this fact, since these, samples are from student sector, we may not expect the maturity level in responding correctly as maturity level of an individual in turn determines effect of his or her family support.

Khan, A. (2012) marked that the higher educated manpower, the traditionally disadvantaged groups like, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes and Muslims are far behind the advanced groups in not only attaining the higher education, but the traditional deprivation and lack of education, skill and knowledge in the globalised context which make them dually marginalized. This attempted to see is, how far Muslims in India as a homogeneous community is behind all other communities in higher educational attainment, and how scheduled castes in India have made progress in the higher educational attainment, higher than Muslims in the context of globalization and their social mobility through the higher educational mobility in the post-globalised India with the help of protective discrimination policy.

Vijaya Bharati, G., Reddy, C. S., C. Reddy, P. Mohan and Reddy, P. H. (2011) found that the vast number of government programme, schemes and financial services, entrepreneurship development awareness and training comps, there is tremendous scope to start enterprises in all areas. Banks government and NGOs are supported to play a crucial role in developing the entrepreneurship. In order to achieve the broad aim of encouraging the entrepreneurs to become financially independent and self reliant every poor should have an easy conductive environment is needed and be created in the country to give boost in entrepreneurial arena, in turn to increase the contribution towards GDP resulting in developing the national economy. Poverty reduction is also possible by providing easy access to credit to small entrepreneurial activities.
Mahajan, S. (2011) observed that the Entrepreneurship Development has played very important role in achieving the goals of development in self employment in specific and industrial development as a whole. Economic development is broadly dependent on successful entrepreneurship. The effective implementation of development programmes for SCs is need of the age especially in the post-globalization era, for the purpose of inclusive growth.

Sibylle, H. and Khaled, M. (2011) found that the Arab entrepreneurs in Israel in general operation in a complex and difficult environment characterized by structural and cultural disadvantaged. Arab women in Israel suffer from double disadvantaged, as women and as belonging to a national minority. Therefore, it is not astonishing that they comprise the group with the lowest rate of entrepreneurship in Israel. In the theoretical framework we maintained that entrepreneurial strategy evolves at the intersection of demand and supply sides element where forms of capital, opportunity structure and institutional frameworks interest and where gender is influential at all levels. Thus, social structure affects entrepreneurial activity particularly in terms of resource constraint and they concludes that demand and supply side factor interest and inhibit Arab women entrepreneurs, suffering from double disadvantaged as women and as members of the Arab minority in Israel.

Iyer, L. Khanna T. and Varshney A. (2011) aptly observed that the SCs, STs and especially the OBCs have made significant progress at the level of political representation in independent India. The evidence we have presented shows that the OBCs have made progress in entrepreneurship, but SCs and STs are considerably under-repented in the entrepreneurial sphere. That is, for SCs and STs, political gains have not manifested themselves in greater entrepreneurial prowess. The rise of Dalit millionaires, driven in part by newer economic freedoms, does not appear representative of broader swathes of SC/ST population, at least until 2005. Such under representation appear to persist even in state with very progressive policies towards SCs, STs, in states where OBCs have made considerable progress in enterprise ownership, and in urban areas where out light discrimination is lower than in rural India.
Goyal, M. and jai, P. (2011) pointed that the role of women entrepreneur in economic development is also bring recognized and steps are being taken to promote women entrepreneur. Resurgence of entrepreneurship is the need of the hour emphasizing on educating women strata of population, spreading awareness and consciousness amongst women o outshine in the enterprise field, making them realize their strength, and important position in the society and the great contribution they can make for their industry as well as the entire economy. The unexplored talents of young women can be identified, trained and used for various types of industries to increase the productivity in the industries sector.

Brinda, K.P.R. and Kumar, D. (2011) entrepreneurship also plays crucial part in the transition process towards self employment and self sufficiency. Great support is required from all realms, especially educational institutional in order to improve the entrepreneurs skills of women youth in rural area. Further in order to fuel the economy toward the better growth rate smaller and medium scale sectors to be promoted and those vistas to be open to women by providing special assistance and concessions. In order to achieve the goal better, human resource whose last development, countries should support the entrepreneurial development opportunities of women and provide better environment for their participation. Though this study limited to Madhuri region in India, it is propose to make a wider study across the region and at cross county scenario to analyze its deeper impact of entrepreneurial education on in economy.

Suryawanshi, B. R. (2011) analyzed that the average age of the sample is 35 years, the average annual income of the beneficiaries from all source is Rs. 25,900/-, only four among the sample are income tax payers meaning there by 96 percent samples are non-income tax payers of monthly repayment of the corporation loan is comfortable for the beneficiaries. The majority of beneficiaries have difficulties that delay by sanctioning loan authority and less provision of government funds are the main difficulties the beneficiaries suggest that corporation should increase subsidy for the economic up liften of the backward class and apply easy method of document collection, the backward class beneficiaries tend to be defaulters ass they are not paying loan installment regularly and low repayment of the corporation.
Dehejia, R. and Panagariya, A. (2011) disclosure that the evidence on poverty, wage and education outcome, the SC and ST are behind other social groups in entrepreneurship but their presence is far from negligible. The SC account for approximately the same proportion of enterprises and worker employment as their share in the total population. The ST is considerably below their share in the total population. But the share of other backward caste (OBC) in the gross value added is approximately equal to their share of the population. All groups have shared in growth through not to equal extent. In terms of gross value added, the ST enterprises have grown the fastest followed by the OBC, SC and forward caste. The SC and ST entrepreneurs are concentrated disproportionately in smaller and lower productivity enterprises. The forward castes have been experiencing a decline in their share so that the greatest competition the SC and ST enterprises face is from the OBC etc.

Simpeh, K. N. (2011) analyzed that the entrepreneurship have some interesting and relevant theories (ranging from economic, psychological, sociological, anthropology, opportunity based, to resource based) which are underpinned by empirical research evidence. This development holds a rather brighter future for the study, research, and practice of entrepreneurship.

Satyapal, and Rao, V.G. (2011) concluded that the significant impact of socio-demographic variables is found on language creativity on flexibility dimension of scheduled caste students studying in post graduation in different universities of Haryana state only one variable is found namely mother occupation by which the creative potential of scheduled caste students is not affected on flexibility dimension.

Olueremi, H.A., Olujide, A.A., Mofoluwake, P.A. & Adenike, E. I. (2011) suggested that values, traditional and religion have adversely affected women’s participation in entrepreneurship. The cultural variables mentioned above have foisted on women, multiple roles that now make them to regard entrepreneurship, as a secondary activity. The finding also report gender division of labour, which restricted entry of women into some entrepreneurship fields, thereby limiting their contribution to entrepreneurship growth and by implication, economic development. The disadvantaged position occupied by women in terms of power relation also make them vulnerable to different harassments
as presented in the result. Women’s economic enterprises typically have been smaller in scale and subordinate to those of men. Despite very high female participation in petty trade, the trading structure has always been stratified to the relative disadvantaged of women, with men in change of most major long distance trading enterprises.

Thornton, P. H., Soriano, D.R. and Devid, U. (2011) found that the popular perception of entrepreneurship is of a heroic individual or an economically successful firm (Cole, 1959; collinset, 1964; Schumpeter, 1934). However, this fundamental attribution error continues to erode in the face of increasing evidence showing that individuals and entrepreneurship are socially embedded in network structure (Alderich and Zimmer, 1986; Casson and Della Giusta, 2007; Johannission, 1988) which are situated within a specific cultural context (Holstered, 2001). Because the scope of the institutional perspective considers both the cultural and the social relational, it could be an apt framework to analysis the social and cultural factors that influence the decisions to create new businesses.

Ioan, p. and Salomea, A.P. (2011) social entrepreneurship is based on the specific components of context, characteristics and outcomes. The context is that of poverty, exclusion, inequality and or marginalization, and the characteristics are the direct actions of a passionate, committed and driven action of a passionate, committed and driven individual, known as the social change which can be either small scale or large scale. In this organization it is usually a term that possesses the necessary skills and resources to achieve an entrepreneurial outcome through cooperation, active understanding, discovery and practice of practice skills though a process that encourages analysis, integration, reconfiguration, rejection, adaption and implementation of solutions to social innovations which are the core principle of a communication as a community of practice.

Linna, P. (2011) studied cases communality level entrepreneurship can bring significant benefits for the whole community level arrangements requires adoption of a holistic approach; not only focusing on economic returns but also thinking about what other kind of benefits the market oriented approach can offer to the community members hence increasing the potential to thinking about how to make the overall process sustainable had been considered. The energy kiosk concept provides energy and income generation
opportunities simultaneously as provision of the electricity being used is converters into an income generation activity for the community.

Deshpande, M. S. (2010) disclosed that the Indian caste system has played a significant role in shaping the occupation and roles in well as values of Indian society. Religion has been the constant path towards this stratification system for centuries, beginning with the Aryans and continuing down a long road of unfortunate discrimination, segregation, violence and inequality. Hinduism was the backbone of the parity pollution complex, and it was the region that in influenced the daily lives and beliefs of the Indian people. Even after sixty three years of independence, Indian continues to be in the rip of caste consciousness. Many of the lower castes have gained a lot from the partial elimination of the caste system, and India should be applauded for its constant effort to eradicate this system of stratification from its culture. It is lowers, important to look at the importance of how a caste state has affected the quality of life and social mobility in India today.

Pines, A. M., Lerner, M. and Dafna, S. (2010) studied that the rates of entrepreneurship in 43 countries reveal a consistent findings: the rates of women’s entrepreneurship are lower than men’s. However, in three studies on gender and entrepreneurship conducted in Israel in recent years, the majority of the findings showed few or no gender difference. These findings reinforce the explanation for women’s entrepreneurial inferiority as resulting from social and economic exclusion and luck of equality whose influence tends to grow stronger in times of economic crisis. From the perspective diversity, equality and inclusion, entrepreneurship can be viewed as having the potential of becoming the men of economic inclusion for women and other marginalized groups, especially in low income countries in which they suffer from lack of equal opportunities and social exclusion

Jodhka, S.S. (2010) evaluated that the dalit situation in Haryana was certainly more vulnerable than in U.P. Apart from a longer history of entrepreneurship among section of dalits, U.P. also has the distinction of having a much stronger dalit politics to the extent that the present chief minister of the state is a dalit women. Dalits also have larger proportion of U.P. However, despite this, the general pattern of responses to our questions did not differ much across the two states. Similarly, the experience of caste discrimination also seemed to be shared across caste group, though it was felt more by the Balmikis than the chamars in both the states.
Singh, D. (2009) examined the progress made with regards to their social (health, housing, workforce participation, availability of basic amenities and wage employment under income generation schemes), educational and occupational status. It also found that no doubt, a positive change on various socio-economic parameters has been recorded but, that change has touched merely less than half of their population. Further the gap between the mainstream and Sc population still persist significantly in our traditional society. Therefore, there is an urgent need to reorient and focus the strategy in order to support the lesser privileged by providing qualitative educational and infusing among them the individual and forethought, thrift, sobriety and self reliance essential to bring these downtrodden into the national mainstream.

Filipe, M.S. (2009) noticed that social entrepreneurship in the context of the dialogue about economic organization and the functioning of modern economies. I hope to have provided a conceptual framework that can help explain the phenomenon of social entrepreneurship and enable further scholarly research and more effective practice and public policy.

Menon, N. (2009) found that the politics of caste can get narrowly restricted to the politics of ‘reservations’, leading to internal competitiveness among deprived groups for a larger share in the small part reserved for them. The sharp challenge that Dalit and non-upper caste feminist perspectives pose to the upper-caste orientation of Indian feminism can get mired in a fruitless debate on ‘primary contradiction’ is caste the primary contradiction or is gender – thus solidifying the boundaries of both rather than productively opening them up. Indeed, the feminist engagement with sexuality movements might be less fraught today than with the politics of caste. The challenge of course, for both feminist and Dalit politics, is to recognize that in different contexts the salience of gender and caste will vary, requiring both to precede tentatively, each prepared to be destabilized by the other.

Devid, B. A. and Meyer, N. (2009) analyzed the efforts of religion and culture on an individual’s choice to engage in entrepreneurial activities. Hinduism and its lingering caste system seems to engender a focus on casual labor for individual under its religious influence, while Muslim and Christen population are more likely to start their own small enterprises. These findings indicate the need for innovative social programs and policies
to militate the effects of religions perceptions in order to forester entrepreneurship economic growth.

Mavcothu, D. (2009) seen that the impact of minority entrepreneurs and their ventures have on themselves and on society at large, both in quantitative as well as qualitative terms, is so significant. The importance of minority entrepreneurship should be seen from the individual, social, economic, regional and international stand points. Regarding the future of minority entrepreneurship. He positively notes that the economic growth and institutional factors such as governance can motivate minorities and immigrants to strive towards new directions. It is predicted that the fastest growing population segment in many industrialized nation will be ethnic minorities.

Shamika, R. (2009) revived that while specific policies are aimed at the MSME’s sector have limited impact on the growth of this sector, more general development policies such expenditure on infrastructure and access to finance have significantly positive impact on growth MSME sector across states in India over the last fifteen years. The results suggest that perhaps the government should play a facilitator role and improve access to finance by encouraging more banks and other financial institutions to inter the local market instead of becoming an active player itself. The results also suggest the core competence of the government in certain roles

Entwistle, R. (2008) examined is the existence of an abundance of young people in rural developing nations who have limited opportunities for gainful employment. Their latent potential is enormous, with assets including time and energy, as well as the intelligence needed to gain knowledge for employment and development. By engaging in development from the perspective of young adults’ needs and abilities, organizations and community members can harness the “immense waste of human resources that could contribute to economic and social progress” (Schoof, 2006). This leads to the second point which examines the concept that decent work shifts young adults from social dependence on their family and community towards self-sufficiency.

Meher, R. and Sahoo, R. (2008) found that more than 60 percent of the modern small industries set up after the 1980’s state industrialization drive got sick or vanished from the scene. It was also observed that most of the SSI entrepreneurs of Orissa belonged to
the category of first generation entrepreneurs’ hailing from service holding middle class families. They lacked business network or social capital to optimize industrial production and marketing of goods or to meet working capital requirement by temporally resorting by entrepreneurs.

National Knowledge Commission (2008) noticed that the role of intra-caste networks in furthering Entrepreneurship, especially among marginalized groups, deserves to be studied in greater detail. Generally, among the four varnas in Hinduism, Vaishyas have been traditionally involved in trade. However, the influence of notions of pollution and purity, if any, on entrepreneurial behavior, among so called ‘high’ and ‘low’ caste population, remains to be explored. It remains to be analyzed whether other castes are less inhibited in undertaking manual entrepreneurial activities, compared to upper castes.

Another topic worth exploring is the role of Entrepreneurship as a means of expressing aspirations among marginalized groups, who otherwise have limited access to opportunities in the formal sectors.

Wankhede, H. (2008) focused that the socio, cultural and economic status of the community. Secondly, being the representative of particular caste/castes in politics it operates in the circle of hierarchal relationships without actually breaking the permanent pure-impure dichotomy. The characteristics presented here are the reflections of a fundamentally caste-ordained political psychology of dalit politics, which has failed to articulate another dimension of Ambedkar’s vision based on the philosophy of Buddhist conversion movement. This religious movement lacks dynamism to become a political movement of the whole deprived classes, but it carries the potential ingredients to challenge the social control of brahmanical elites. This is an appropriate time for the intellectuals of the dalit-bahujan masses to deliberate on these issues in order to develop a better synthesis out of this imaginary dialectics.

Thorat, S. (2007) assessed that the attainment in human development and human poverty redaction and achievement for individual indicators, reflecting access to resources or income earning assets, employment, education. It also assessed social needs like health, water, housing and the extent and nature of caste and untoachability based exclusion and discrimination in economic, civil cultural and political spheres and in food security programmes and institutions of justice for the SCs, STs and residual category of non
SC/ST. The study covers the period between 1980 - 2000. The result also indicate that the disparities in the achievement level in HDI and HPI and their individual components between SC/STs and non SC/STs are closely linked with the lower access of their socially marginalized groups to sources of income and human capabilities.

Thorat, S. (2007) noted that article 15 (5) does not specifically provide for “reservation” as such. It is only an enabling provision which empowers the state to lay down by law “special provisions” in the matter of admission to “educational institutions”. There is no particular mention of institutions of higher learning, universities or professional institutions as such. Educational institutions could also mean primary and secondary schools. Also, the “special measures” could mean several measures other than reservation.

Thorat, S. and Senapati, C. (2007) pointed that the exclusionary character of Indian society and exclusion linked deprivation of a vast section of the population, there has been a needs for a general reorganization of the affirmative action policy for discriminated groups. In fact, the public sector affirmative action policy has been extended to other similar groups – OBCs and SCs who have converted to Buddhism/Christianity – with the consequence of angering parties with vested interests that cannot bear to see them rebel. The continuing exclusion induced deprivation of the disadvantaged groups – the SC/STs – indicates that addressing problems of social exclusion is a more difficult challenge than enforcing a anti-poverty policy. Social and cultural sources of exclusion in economic, civil and political spheres – including, low self esteem, stigma, discrimination and denial of citizenship – are rooted in the informal social structure and the institution of caste and untouchability.

Lokhande, M. A. (2007) observed that the women having inherent managerial skills can successfully run any type of business enterprise provided a conductive business environment is created. It is a matter of satisfaction that the government and non-government organization have been striving hard for promotion of women entrepreneurship through different schemes of assistance. Today’s women entrepreneurs are leading are every field of economic activity. However, their number is small which needs to be increased significantly. There is also need of promotion of self help groups of women and support their entrepreneurial activities.
David, B.A., Werner, B and Jagnnadha, P.T. (2007) found that propensity to become an entrepreneur. In particular, belonging to a backward caste inhibits entrepreneurship. The least entrepreneurial people tend to be Hindus in the lower class. One reason for the might be the persistence of the caste system that limits the freedom of occupational choice to some extent not only to individual of backward classes but to Hindus in general. Hence, the results of this paper suggest that elements of religion and the caste system need to be explicitly considered in understanding what influence important economic phenomena, such as entrepreneurship. Just as religion plays a major role in influencing entrepreneurial activity, so too does the caste system. At least is the case of India, max Weber’s insight is found to hold religion is an important influence on economic behaviour.

Steven, A.W., Carolyn, B. M., Cheryl, A.D., and Alexa, A. P. (2007) suggested that a country’s NRC (i.e., its religious influence) affects its populace’s propensity to engage in entrepreneurial activities both directly and indirectly. Specifically, the framework put forth postulates that religion (religious influence), through asymmetrical relationships, influences national culture, gender roles, and the likelihood that individuals will engage in entrepreneurial activities. This paper seeks to contribute to the understanding of the depth and value of religious influence as a variable when separated from the global variable of culture, particularly in relation to a country’s propensity to engage in entrepreneurial behavior.

Howard, H. F. and Foley, D. (2006) found that the disadvantaged entrepreneurs come in a rainbow of ethnicities and cultures, and it is fair to say that the indigoes peoples of Australia and those of New Zealand have vastly different backgrounds and histories. Yet both peoples suffer from disadvantaged that range from individual hardships such as lack of business skills exacerbated by low literacy and educational levels. They sometimes also suffer the geographic isolation of residing in neighborhoods with high unemployment and lack of essential contact networks with the larger community.

Vanneman, R., Noon, J., Sen, M. Desai, S. and Shariff, A (2006) found that the government of India has not conducted a full caste census since 1931. Survey which collect information on caste in India tend to ask people whether they belong to one of the
categories subject to affirmative action i.e. scheduled caste and scheduled tribes and more recently, OBCs. But little distinction is made within the upper caste segment. These data are the only large scale survey in India to ask individuals to identify themselves as Brahmin.

It also disclosure that the Indian public disclose on affirmative action is full of complaints from upper castes that by allowing as many as 50 percent of the college seats and jobs to be reserved for lower castes, upper castes are now the discriminated against group rather than the privileged group. Thus, a persistence of Brahmin privilege in social networks in spite of the fact that they from less than 5 percent of the population are important findings for India. Even in urban areas, Brahmins enjoy better access to school, medical facilities, and the government than do other groups.

Lokhande, M. A. (2006) discussed that the equity base of SC/ST entrepreneurs, was very weak and they had to rely on borrowed funds. Sanction and disbursement of loan usually took a long time. It also highlighted that the difficulties of Dalit entrepreneurs.

Koen, V. L., Marijke, V. and Maddy, J. (2005) studied that opportunities at work of the different disadvantaged groups and the mechanism that affect those opportunities. The study shows a closely below average rate of opportunities at work for ethnic minorities, people with disabilities and low skilled peoples. Not only do those groups have lower chances of work, they also score below average for most objective and subjective criteria for opportunities at work. Although the results are less unambiguous for the medium skilled and people to also consider these groups as disadvantaged groups. The study looks into the opportunities in entrepreneurship for all the groups and found that this is also an area where disadvantaged groups often find themselves in a less favorable situation compared to non- disadvantaged groups.

Fairlie, R.W. (2005) estimated from the CPS indicate that several major disadvantaged groups have relatively low rates of entrepreneurship in the United Nation. Women, disadvantaged minorities (i.e. blacks, Latin’s and Native America) , and less educated workers are found to have substantially lower business ownership rates than men, white non- Latinos, and colleges educated workers, respectively. An analysis of the dynamic of self employment reveals some underlying causes of these patterns. Although female self
employment rates have risen dramatically in recent decades the prevalence of business ownership among women is only 50-60 percent of that for men. The low rate of self employment among women permeates across ethnic groups and countries.

Lazear, E. P. (2005) evidenced by having performed more roles as part of their work experience, are more likely to be entrepreneurs. There are two interpretations of this result, both consistent with the jack-of-all-trades view. The first is that the correlation between number of roles and entrepreneurship reflects endowed differences in general skills across people. Those with more general skills can perform more roles. The second is that the correlation reflects conscious investment, where individuals who plan to become entrepreneurs take on many roles so that they can acquire the varied background necessary to start a business. Each version finds some support, but the investment view seems to dominate.

Sarah, H. A., Brown, L. D. And Christine, W. L. (2004) it observed that are common across, initiatives, regardless of innovation form. All the initiatives sought to mobilized and build on the assets of the poor constituencies they served, as a result were able to leverage relatively small investment to produce sustained changes resourced in large part by poor and marginalized groups. In addition, capacities for bridging and adaptive leadership appeared to be present in most successful initiatives. They must be developing strategies for overcoming challenging and strengthening allies –whether they lead capacity building innovations, package delivery programs, or political movements.

Christian, S. and Mair, J. (2004) noted that our definition accepts the existence of other perspectives on the field of social entrepreneurs, all of which may contribute to an overall understanding and the further development of social entrepreneurs. The European commission or uses S.D. as the guiding principle to understand and structure the social responsibility effects of established corporations. We thus aim to understand how SE differs from the way traditional entrepreneurs and business creates social value, as well as how it is complementary. This differentiation will be important to develop learning that is based on existing entrepreneurial knowledge but is extended to reflect the unique insight necessary to advance the field of SE by providing more integrated strategies and appropriate support.
Reddy, (2003) examined that the SC/ST entrepreneurs are not able to provide security for getting among backward class people. They had been the victims of the neglect and exploitation for thousands of years which made them the poorest, oppressed and deprived. Education is crucial for positive change and has direct linkage to development of entrepreneurship and occupational.

Quadrini, V. (1997) analyzed of social mobility raises some important policy questions; can the mobility properties of the whole society be altered by implementing policies which increase the extent of entrepreneurship in the economy? Moreover, what are the indirect effects on socio economic mobility of those governments’ policies which reduce the saving incentive for agents located at the lower end of the distribution? As constructed, the model economy allows for the analysis of several other issues such as the effect of entrepreneur directed incentives on aggregate savings and mobility. These and other important issues are potential areas of future research.

Singh, S. N. (1996) highlighted the reports of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission and other backward classes Commissions of Government of India and some judgments of the Supreme Court and High Courts on reservation issues and examined the role of judiciary in protective discrimination in India.

Leo, P.D. (1995) excluded Native Corporation given the Eskimo preference for a communal form of organization; the incidence of entrepreneurship in the town is low. This is especially so among Eskimos, but the low rate of participation in business by Eskimos is perhaps not surprising, given the traditional values of these people, working collectively and sharing collectively, while disliking the concept of competition. Yes may native people fish and hunt, there by contribution to their personal needs, without engaging in business and therefore in the absence of being entrepreneurs.

Singh, S. (1987) revealed that the changes in the socio-economic conditions of the scheduled tribes with particular reference to Jaunpur district in the eastern U.P. Major dimensions of social change in the field of social structure, occupation, economic condition, political participation and affiliation, education, health, housing and reservation quota are analyzed in the book. The study reveals that they have acquired social importance on account of their voting rights after independence. They have given up eating beef and removing carcass and have been keen to wipe out the stigma attached
to them of pursuing unclean occupation. Marriage among them is still considered as economic and social ceremony.

Chauhan, B. R. (1975) examined the spread of education among Scheduled Castes and has presented a good account of the problems faced by Scheduled Castes in getting them educated. However, not given importance to the standards of higher education on the development of Scheduled Castes by adopting a mechanism called scientific methodology.

Kabari, S. N., Mobegi, V.O., Kombo, A., Omari, A. and Sewe, T. (0000) determined that the level of Kenya’s economy as compared to other developed economies in terms of entrepreneurial development and the way forward to propel her economy. The Kenya recognizes entrepreneurs as prime moves of the economy but little has been done by Kenya entrepreneurs as compared by developed economies to in developing the economy. To catch up with other developed economies in terms of entrepreneurship this paper proposes way forward for entrepreneurship development which may lead to economic development.

Karade, J. (2015) the India untouched underlines that even though we are stepping into the twenty first century, our social and political relationships with others are continuously being governed by unsound and illogical nations and traditions of parity, pollution inferiority and superiority. Every religion has its own prejudices about Casteism. When we travel to the remote corners to shoot specific instances if how it is practiced, then users that the dalits have been discriminated against by uppers caste people in different fields.

Bhosale, S. (2015) pointed that about unity various religions in India and various social reforms have bough great changes in the social environment of our country; still we see Casteism as an obstacle or major hindrance in the way of national integration in India are need to develop such peaceful environment in our country where there is no discrimination among people on the ground of caste and religions. The upcoming generations passed for different castes. It can be destroyed only development of new psychological tendencies and behavior patterns and this can be done by adequate.
Makwana, M. H. and Prajapati, P. (2015) analyzed that the social and economical inequalities exist even after 66 years of independence between different social groups and to our utmost surprise these inequities are more in urban areas than in rural even within the same social group. This is because of the bitter truth of psychology of untouchables that is no word likes untouchable in any of the Vedic scriptures. This has been a modern invention. As it stands today, it is a great curse to Hinduism. It attacks the core of its spiritual philosophy and has resulted in large numbers of Hindus converting to other religious.

Wankhede, M. S. (2015) understudied that the proper implementation of the government policies in education and jobs to protect the interests of the lower classes such as scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, all private educational institutions should be taken over by the government. The policy of positive discrimination in favour of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, a vigilance committee should be formed under the control of the ministry of education and the members of the committee should be from the backward classes to watches the implementation of government policies in favour of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Lora, E and Castellani, F (2014) concluded that the Latin American middle-class entrepreneurs tend to face less advantageous conditions for acquiring resources and skills than entrepreneurs in the more affluent social classes of their own countries. The latter tend to be exposed to business experience at an earlier age, since they are more likely to belong to families where the father’s occupation allows them such contact and since the universities where they study are sounder platforms for developing capabilities and business contacts.

Gupta, C. B. and Srinivasan, N. P. (2013) pointed that the caste system in India led to rigid traditions and customs and economic activity was rigidly stratified by the caste system. Therefore, a few ethnic communities engaged in trade and industry for centuries in India. Marwaris, Parsees, Jain, Baniyas, Sindhi, Vaishyas, and Khatris have been the dominant sources of entrepreneurship. A holistic approach to the problem of caste dualism revealed that Marwaris succeeded better because they had entrepreneurial traits. Enduring qualities of businessman such as hard work, devotion to work, honesty and quality control were pronounced among Marwaris. However, entrepreneurship is no more
confined to the traditionally known communities. Entrepreneurial opportunities are now open to people who are willing to take risks irrespective of their caste origins.

Sinha, C. (2010) suggested that, it is endeavor of all those departments like animal husbandry, extension agencies and other non-governmental organizations who are involved in promoting dairy enterprise and rural women farmers to give more emphasis on women education and social participation to make them more aware of day to day technological developments and the impact of adoption of those scientific practices on their enterprises and livelihood, through mass awareness campaign on a large scale which in turn makes them more knowledgeable and there by better entrepreneurial behaviour.

Khanka, S. S. (2008) evaluated entrepreneurship in India is traced way back to even as early as Rig-Veda, when metal handicraft existed in the country. Over the years, entrepreneurship has passed through several upheavals. The important ones include decline of Indian handicraft industry towards the East India Company, Swadeshi Campaign, the First World War, and emergence of the managing Agency systems the Second World War portion of undivided India, inauguration of the planned development in the country. It also found that entrepreneurship makes to the economic development include promotion of capital formation, creation of immediate large scale employment, promotion of balanced regional development effective mobilization of capital and skill, induction of backward and forward linkage etc.

Hattangadi, V. (2007) the small scale industry today constitutes a very important segment of the Indian economy. The development of this sector came about primary due to the visions of our late Prime Minister Jawarlal Nehru who sought to develop core industry and have a supporting sector in the form of small scale enterprises. Small scale sector has emerged as a dynamic and vibrant sector of output in manufacturing sector and over 40% of the total exports from the country. In terms of value added this sector accounts for about 40% of the value added in the manufacturing sector. The sectors contribution employment is next only to agriculture in India. It is therefore an excellent sector of economy for investment.

Srivastava, S. (2007) India was a country with highly rigid caste based hierarchal structure, with ascending order of privileges and descending order of disabilities, which
operated for about 3000 years. There was an overwhelming majority in the nation that was still backward socially, economically, educationally and politically. There Victims of entrenched backwardness comprise the present scheduled caste (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and other backward classes (OBC). Even though, there classes the nature and magnitude of their backwardness are not the dance. After achieving independence from the British in the later 1940s, it becomes a democratic and egalitarian nation. It was imperative at that point to establish a code for the political, economic, and social structure. The constitution, established in 1950s strove to do the same.

Sahay, A. and Chhikara, M.S. (2007) reviewed that the caste or social categories are not barriers for establishing cyber cafes, but owners from OBC and SC categories are quite few. The ownership of cyber café business is dominated by general caste categories. About 90 percent of promoters belong to this category. Religion wise the cyber café business is dominated by Hindus. About 86 percent promoters are Hindus. Thus the study concluded that any educated person with average socio-economic and educational background can establish and operate a cyber café. It is a simple and easy average of self employment. However, promoters who attended any training before starting their café found the training impacts highly useful for operating the café.

Sarwate, D. M. (2004) concluded that the entrepreneurship development now for over three decades. He has trained and interacted with over 1000 entrepreneurs so far. It has taught me a lot on variety of projects, nuances for each, success and failures. It also found that in his study the real strength of a nation will be measured in terms of its industrial development. That alone can improve our quality of life. This requires combined efforts on the part of the family, society, educational institutes and the government. Unfortunately all of them have not played their sincerely. The “License Raj” and the “inspector Raj” not only have survived or last 50 years, it is thriving. That puts a damper on the aspirations of all would be entrepreneurs.

Thaduri, B. (2004) focused that the institutional finance of that is playing an important role. Among the respondents 67.30% have expanded their capacity in the last five years and here also all the STs and two thirds of SCs have expanded their capacity: even among backward classes it is 65% and it is 75% for Open classes, thus among all their capacity.
When the expansion of capacity is cooperated to the profit earning capacity of the respondents, units which are making profit in the higher range had generally gone for expansion of capacity in the last five years.

Sharma, G. L. (2003) noticed that origin of caste system is a chronological history. The mutual assimilation of Aryas and Anaryas of Vedic age resulted in the creation of four varnas the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, the Vaisya and Sudra. From these grew numerous castes and these castes were began to be treated as lower of higher and touchable or untouchable, etc. according to the Karmas, subsequently in the later periods instead of karmas. The birth became the basis of caste determination. In the course of time numerous upheavals occurred, Varna straggles happened, yet the selfish motive of the Brahmin Varna has brought the entire Indian society and particularly the Sudra to a critical and deplorable existence.

Rathore, B. S. and Dhameja, S. K. (1999) found that into developing the capabilities of the entrepreneurs, particularly in the context of international cooperation on technology transfer and markets. While the large industry has the capability, the small entrepreneurs of India lack exposure and it is possible that they may go wrong, if not properly guided. It may be mentioned here that in Italy, for instance, there are a number of small enterprises which concentrate on development of the component industry. In our country it is practiced in a limited manner so far to meet the requirement of one or two large units only. If the large units fail for reasons of technology changes or markets, the small industry has no option but to close down.

Deolankar, V.C. (1996) entrepreneurship has been recognized as an essential ingredient of economic development. The basic concept of entrepreneurship connotes effectiveness, an urge to take risk in the face of uncertainties and an intuition, i.e. a capacity of showing things in a way which afterwards proves to be true. Various concepts and theories propounded seem to indicate that the emergence of entrepreneurs in a society indicate that the emergence of entrepreneurs in a society, depends upon closely inter linked economic, social, cultural, religious and psychological variables.

Panda, S.C. (1996) indicated that socio-economic factor such as the caste, education, economic background and motivational factors for entrepreneurial orientation. It was
observed that majority of the entrepreneurs belong to the vaishya communities followed by the Brahmins Karanas and the Khatriyas/ Khandayats. Majority of the entrepreneurs in our study joined entrepreneurship at an early age of their life. A fairly large size of them had higher education so far as the age of the entrepreneurs at the time of inception of the units and education go together; however, it was observed that higher educational attainment has led to entrepreneurial activity at a later age.

Khanka, S. S. (1990) noted that more than four – fifth of the entrepreneurs (82 percent) came from the families with business background. Besides, a close look at the entrepreneur’s last occupation and their family occupation revealed that among the entrepreneurs whose last occupation was profession and entered directly more than one half hailed again from families with business, background. Like, in other parts of India (Deshpande, 1984) these figures are, thus suggestive of fact that the caste and the family occupation really matters for one’s entry into entrepreneurship. It also underlines the question why entrepreneurship is not becoming brad based by embracing entrepreneurs from the total spectrum of all castes in the division, especially when the government has declared to provide certain incentives and concession to the society as a whole to establish industries in the notified backwards areas like Kumaun.

Akbar, M. (1990) studied of Muslim entrepreneurship are very few. However, the major findings of these studies emphasized that religious values and beliefs rarely affected the entrepreneurial behavior, because either partial modernization was effected by the entrepreneurs or there was a compartmentalization of religion-cultural share and industrial.

Bhanushali, S.G. (1987) pointed that the Hindus comprising Jingar, Kasar, Kumbhar, Otari, Saraswat, Shimi, Sonar and Sutar proved to be the weakest in production area. But in other areas they are attempting to balance themselves by being second in entrepreneurs’ promotion and manpower management and third in organizational changes, financial and marketing. It can well be noted that except the Christian minority communities exhibited superior entrepreneurial setting then the majority communities. The largest community, viz. Marathas remained almost at bottom.

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Drucker, P. F. (1986) observed to learn to ask in respect to any proposed new government policy or measures: Does it further society’s ability to innovate? Does it promote social and economic flexibility? Or does it impede and panelize innovation and entrepreneurship? To be sure impact on society ability to innovate cannot and should not be the determining, let alone the sole criterion. But it needs to be taken into consideration before a new policy or new measure is enacted and today it is not taken into account in any country or by any policy markers.

Sadhak, H. (1986) focused in this study that there is a positive relationship between industrial growth, state economy and state income, state in India having developed industrial sector achieved higher growth rate of state income. It also revealed that about 47% of these type entrepreneurs are former white collar employees, 25% are from trading and business. But the agriculturists with financial standing are not coming forwards to accept the challenge of representation of cross section of people with diverse occupational background as well as intersectional mobility.

Altaf, Z. (1984) seen that the occupational mobility, irrespective of caste, was noticeable. Later, as insecurity increased there was a consequent reduction in the number of options for latter generations. Some of these went into agro based industry; those who could obtain the necessary factors of industry went into the modern cooperate sector, while the smaller entrepreneurs proceeded in gradual steps. Two of the groups who reduced their insecurity by diversifying their occupations were the agriculturalists and the civil servants. Surprisingly, these two groups were powerful, and the threat to their prestige was responsible for the shift in occupational options either for themselves or their heirs.

Chaugule, S. R (2012) concluded that the main advantage of rural industries lies in that they lend themselves for being set up on a decentralized pattern on the basis of area approach, use local manpower and natural resources the employment thus increase the income of local people who spend a part of their incomes on goods and services, there by attracting fresh investment in sectors producing them. (p. 302)

Waghule, S. N (2012) concluded that summary in his introduction the availability of entrepreneurship is the most important determinant in the process of industrialization inadequate availability of entrepreneurial talent affects the rate of economic growth. The
large-scale industries can be set up with collective and organized efforts of group of people. But small scale industries require entrepreneurial talents. The present need of our economy is to promote entrepreneurship in small-scale sector. In this regard the government is taking step for promoting entrepreneurship by providing various monetary and non-monetary incentives. A net work of promotional agencies and institutions set up for promoting and strengthening the entrepreneurship of small-scale industries has increased.

Gate, P. K (2009) examined that most of the entrepreneurs did not avail of subsidies, incentives of concessions provided by central or state government either because of lack of knowledge about those facilities or they could not go through the procedures and formalities of different government agencies. (p. 301) The business confidence of entrepreneurs is declining day-by-day. They are not supposing the globalization as an opportunity but according them it is a great constraint. (p. 303). Also suggested that there are certain products such as handicrafts and leather products that cannot be produced in standardized large scale processed. These labour intensive areas requiring traditional skill continue to preserve of the small scale sector. (p. 320-321)

Herkar, M. S (1994) recommended that, the state government should set up a state marketing wing especially for the product produced small entrepreneurs this will help to encourage small entrepreneurs for increasing the production process to a great extent and ensure success to some extent. (p. 270). The recent declaration by the government of Maharashtra that 30 % reservation from the female in all fields of work is a congratulatory step. But in the male dominated society the female is on the record papers only the man pushes ahead all dealings by remaining behind the curtain. Also it is suggested that the system of functioning should be worked out in such a way as the government should supply the required raw materials at cheaper rates and purchase the finished products with reasonable prices. It can help up lift the financial standard of the female in the society. (p. 273)

Sonawane, B. R (1996) market that village industries have an important place in the national economy as they are capable of offering large scale employment opportunities at the place of residence at a low cost. These industries help in developing local initiative
and boost the spirit of self-reliance. These industries also facilitate an effective mobilization of resources of capital and skill, which might otherwise remain untapped, at the same time help in utilization of the available manpower by adoption of simple production techniques. Another important reason for giving importance to village industries is that they offer method of ensuring equitable distribution of the national wealth and avoid the problems of urbanization, pollution, etc. hence it is argued that rural industrialization could be a viable means to attain the equitable distribution of income and avoidance of the problems of urbanization. (p. 332-333)

Hajirmis, R. V (1996) noticed entrepreneurial occupation is a self employment and would dilute unemployment problem. The data (reference table number 5.5) shows that the success rate of those who were already employed or those who have their own unit or business activity is significant as compared to those who were in search of a job or as in learning stages. In other words, the data stresses an important point that, an entrepreneurship as a career is ment for those who are employable and cannot be considered as a last resort for unemployed. (p. 222).

Jahagirdar, K. V (1999) concluded that there is problem not only of sick units, but from, six years, single large scale unit has not been opened in Marathwada region. On this background Marathwada Development Corporation and leather industries Development Corporation of Marathwada are getting closed down. Because of lack of market opportunities and quality of product are important issues related to them problem of sick, closed units and unemployment should be tackled by granting favourable consideration. (p 248)

Surase, G. G. (1988) proposed by the Marathwada Development Corporation (MDCs) to develop shoe making and leather goods industry, using the finished leather from the tanning units. It was thought to promote, such units by providing training facilities common machine facilities, mini-functional leather industrial estates and marketing supports. Today, the MDCs plan needs to come in existence since it has an employment potential. The promotion of leather goods industry, will not only give a ready market to tanneries but will also provide an opportunity to a better utilization of local resources which are almost totally wasted today. Similarly this will ameliorate the economy of a
very weak section of the society, traditionally engaged in tanning and allied activities. (p. 240-241).

Pahurkar, B. B (1986) pointed the process of such development government has to make the use of large number of people by giving them employment in the various departments of government and public enterprises. It is, however, seen that in some cases such opportunities so provided by the government are of lower grades. (p. 393).

On the whole, it is seen that though the government has made sufficient provisions and appeal for the absorption of SC people in both government and non-government sectors, the ultimate result in the matter of such absorption is for from satisfaction. In view of this the following suggestions may be made so as to increase the number of persons in the state and non-state enterprise or services. Despite the large scale industrialization in Maharashtra and noteworthy progress in economic field, there has not been any significant dent in the traditional occupational structure of SC people. (p. 421). The scale of involvement of Scheduled Caste workers in tertiary sector of economy of Maharashtra appears favourable as against the small scale of involvement of all the workers from Maharashtra in the said sector. (p. 420).

Lokhande, M.A. (2016) concluded that the marginalized group entrepreneurs belonging to various castes, a significant association was found between caste categories and entrepreneurial skill development. Marital status of the entrepreneurs was significantly associated with entrepreneurial skill development. This supports the proposition that married persons are enough matured, more accountable, experienced and skilled. The study inferred that educational level of the marginalized group entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial skill development had good association. As well there was found strong association between occupational background, entrepreneurship training and entrepreneurship development.
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