
CHAPTER – 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the data analysis and interpretation are central steps in the research process. The goal of analysis is to summarize the collected data in such a way that they provide answers to the question that triggered the research. Interpretation is the search for the broader meaning of research findings .this search has two major aspects. First, there is an effort to establish continuity in social research through linking the results of the study with those or another. Secondly, interpretation leads to the establishment of explanatory concepts

Here the researcher bifurcated result and discussion in two parts.

Part-1 is about descriptive statistic under which all the discussion takes place in the preview of frequency and percentile distribution while in part-2 Statistical inferences described.

Part1 – Descriptive Statistic

4.1 – Univariate Analysis

1. Profile of the respondents
2. Entrepreneurial aspects
3. Empowerment aspects
 - A. Individual aspects
 - B. Family aspects
 - C. Economic aspects
 - D. Social aspects

Part2 – Testing of hypothesis

4.2- cross tabulation of Chi-square test among age, education, training and their relation with empowerment of women entrepreneurs.

4.3 - T-test shows Results of empowerment of women through pre and post entrepreneurial condition of women entrepreneurs.

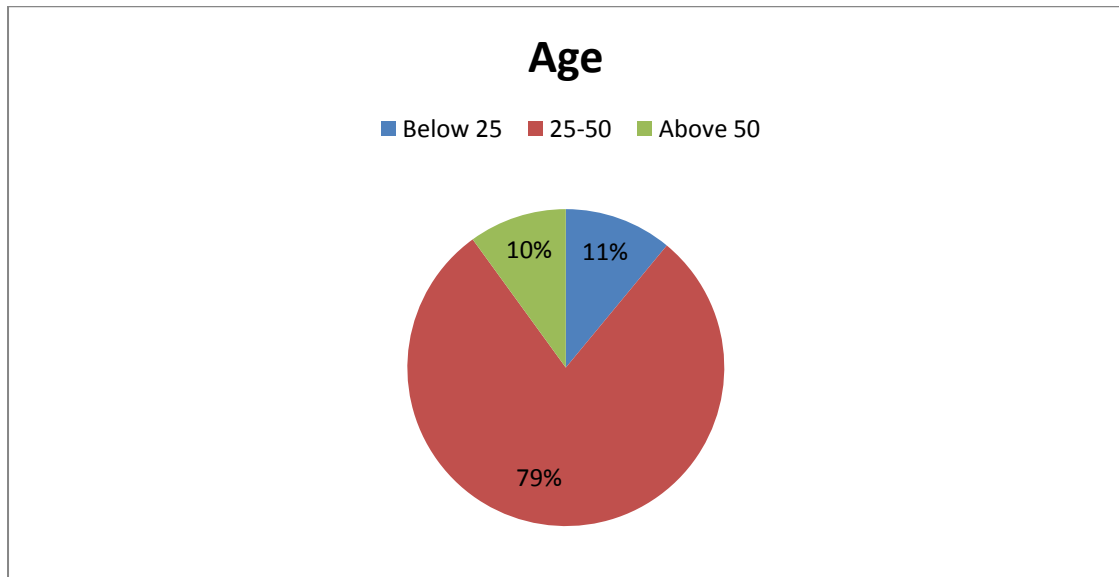
4.4 – empowerment of women entrepreneurship improvement Results

Part 1 – Descriptive Statistic**4.1.1 Table showing profile of the respondents**

| Characteristics | Frequency(n = 300) | Percentage (100%) |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Age | | |
| Below 25 | 33 | 11 |
| 25-50 | 237 | 79 |
| Above 50 | 30 | 10 |
| Religion | | |
| Hindu | 235 | 78 |
| Muslim | 33 | 11 |
| Christian | 29 | 10 |
| Others | 03 | 01 |
| Education | | |
| Illiterate | 02 | 01 |
| Higher Secondary | 21 | 07 |
| Graduate | 71 | 23 |
| Post graduate | 181 | 60 |
| Professional degree | 25 | 09 |
| Experience | | |
| No experience | 12 | 4 |
| Less than 5 years | 70 | 23 |
| 5-10 years | 156 | 52 |
| More than 10 years | 62 | 21 |
| Marital Status | | |

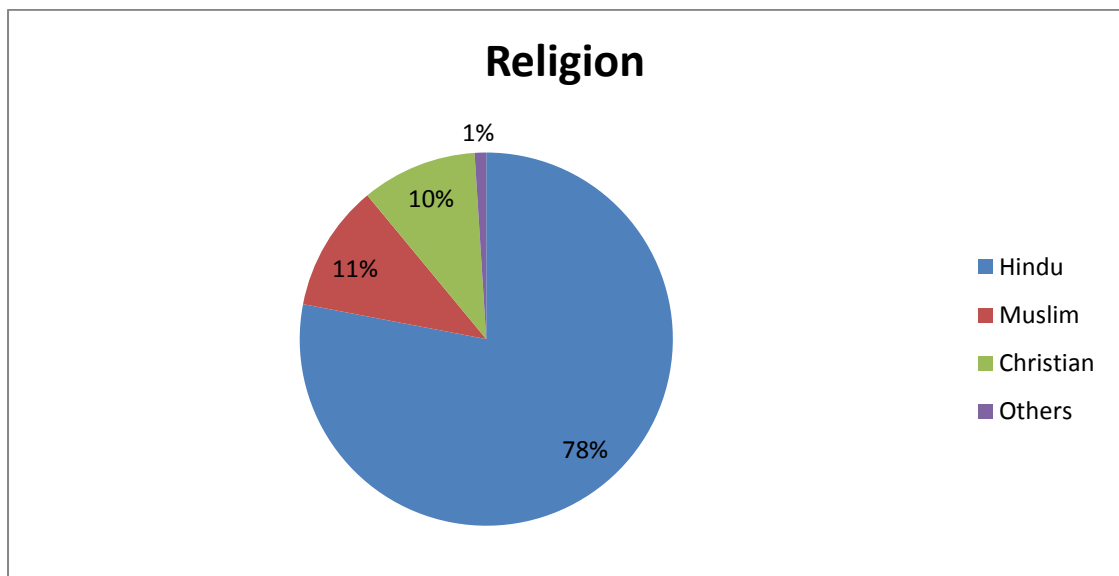
| | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|
| Unmarried | 68 | 22 |
| Married | 194 | 65 |
| Widow | 20 | 07 |
| Divorcee | 18 | 06 |
| Monthly Income | | |
| >15000 | 13 | 4 |
| 15001 to 30000 | 72 | 24 |
| 30001 to 45000 | 196 | 65 |
| >45000 | 19 | 07 |
| Monthly saving | | |
| >10000 | 185 | 62 |
| 10001-25000 | 60 | 20 |
| 25001-40000 | 40 | 13 |
| <40000 | 15 | 05 |
| Type of family | | |
| Alone | 12 | 4 |
| Joint | 143 | 48 |
| Nuclear | 145 | 48 |
| Grand Total | 300 | 100 |

Chart -1 Age

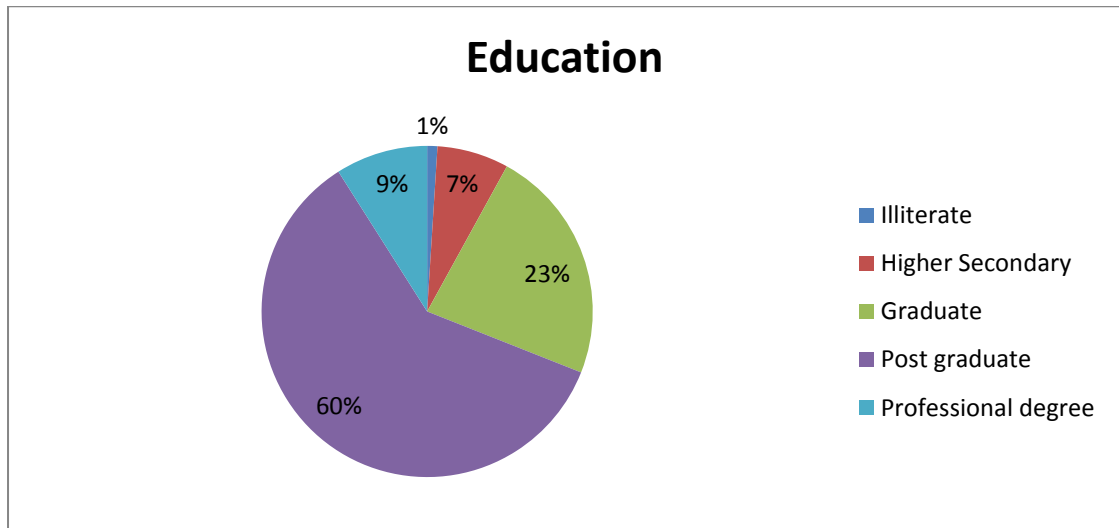


From the above table it can be analyzed that 79% (n=237) respondents are from the age group of 25-50, 11% (n=33) of respondents are from age group of below 25, 10% (n=30) of respondents are from the age group of above 50. So it can be seen that majority of the respondents belongs to age group of 25-50.

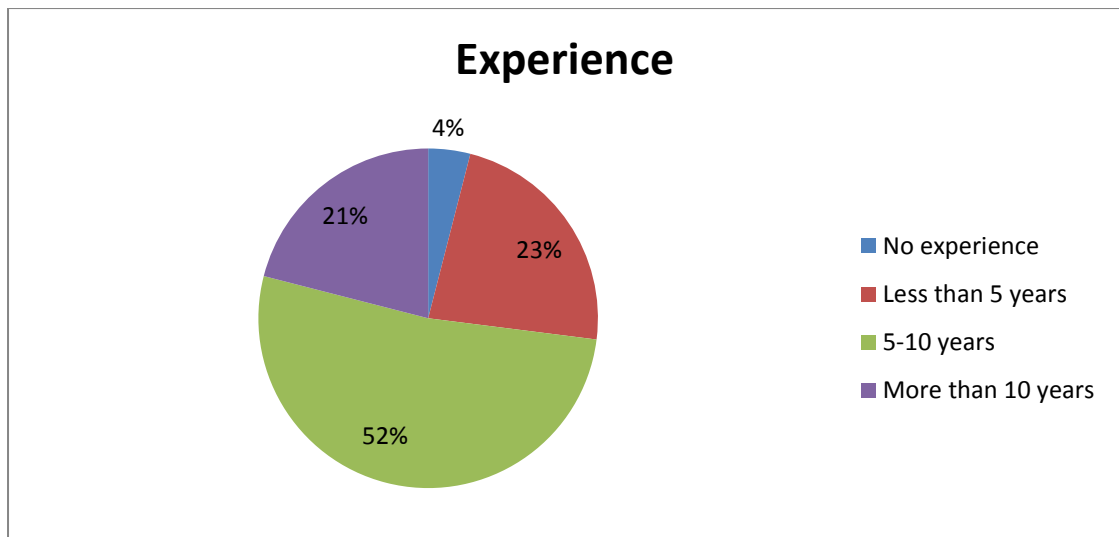
Chart -2 Religion



78% (n=235) respondents are hindus, 11% (n=33) of respondents are Muslim while 10% (n=29) respondents are Christian and 1% (n=3) respondents are belong to other religion.

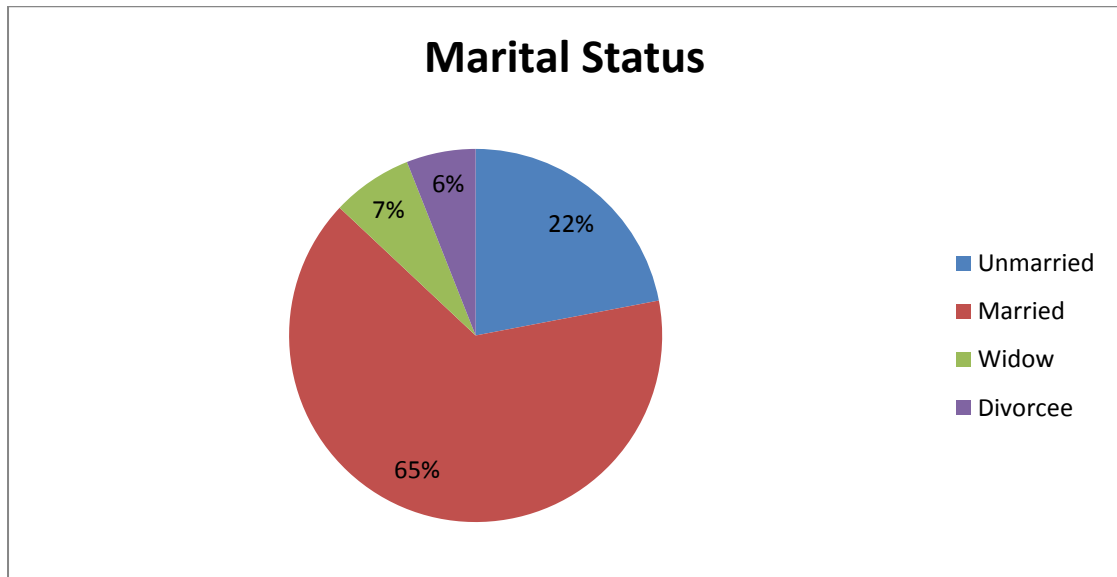
Chart -3 Education:-

According to education 60% (n=181) of respondents studied up post graduate level, 23% (n= 71) of respondents are studied up to graduate level, 9%, (n=28) of respondents studied up to primary level, 7% (n=22) of respondents studied up to higher secondary level while 1% (n=3) of respondents studied up to graduate level and (n=1) of respondent had studied up to higher education level.

Chart -4 Experience related field

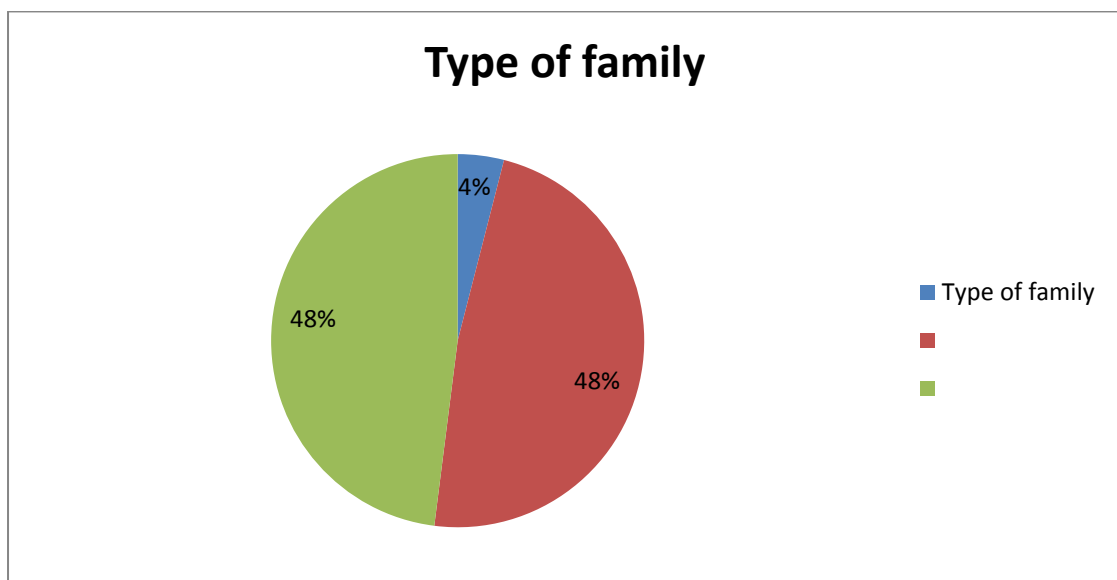
52% (n=156) of the respondents are having 5-10 years experience from related field, 23 % (n=70) of the respondents are having >5 years experience from related field while 21% (n=62) of the respondents are having >10 years experience from related field while 4% (n=12) of the respondents don't have any experience from related field

Chart -5 Marital Status

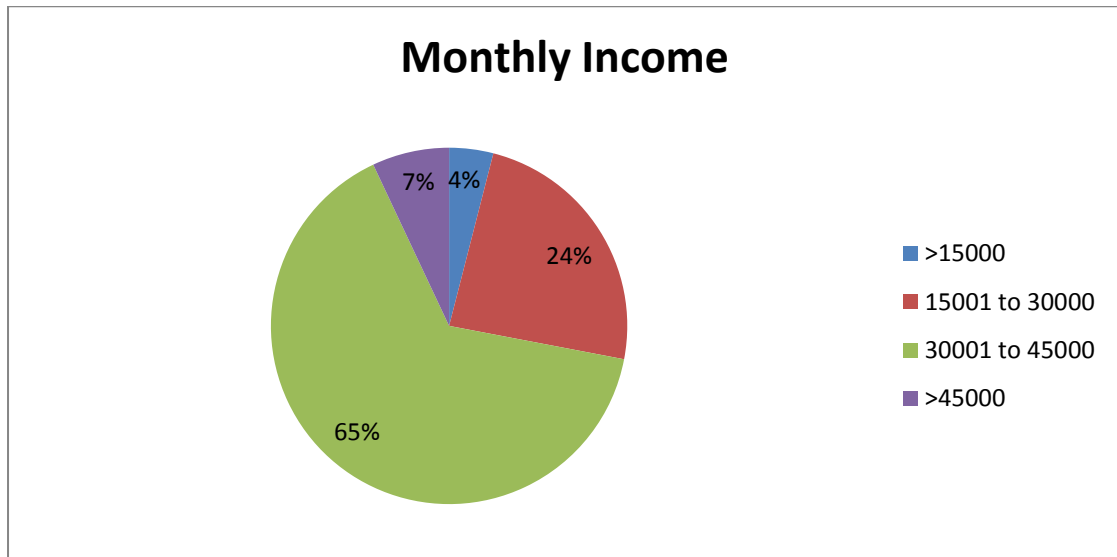


65% (n=194) of respondents are married, 22% (n=68) of respondents are unmarried while 7% (n=20) of respondents are widow and 6% (n=18) of respondents divorcee.

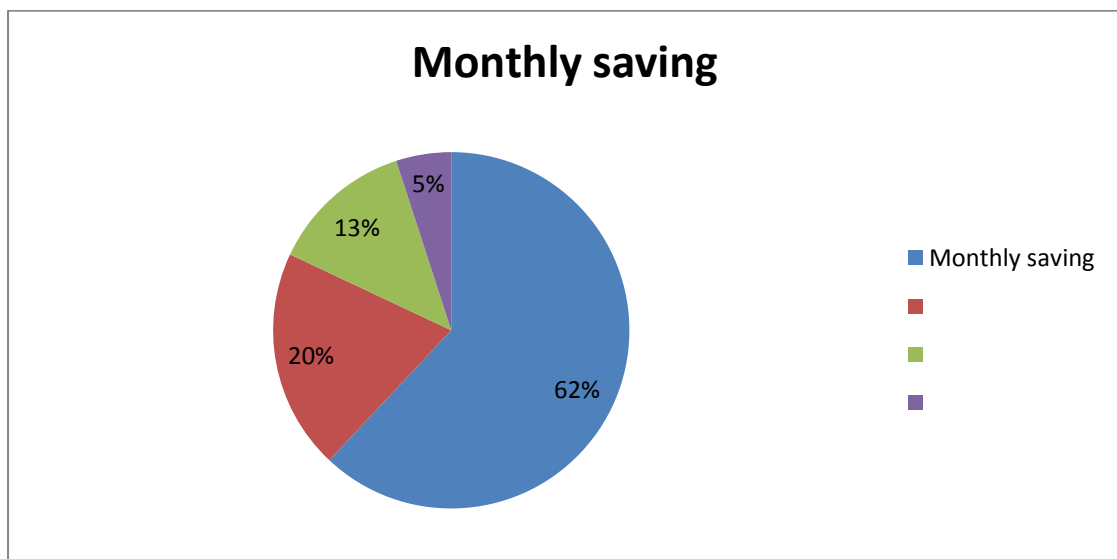
Chart -6 Family



48% (n=145) of respondents were living in nuclear family, 48% (n=143) of respondents were living in joint family whereas 4% (n=12) of respondents were living alone.

Chart -7 Monthly Income

65% n=196 of respondents annual income is 15001-30000 Rs, 24% (n=72) of respondents annual income is >30001-45000., 7% (n=19) of respondents annual income is above 45000 Rs. while 4% (n=13) respondents annual income is below 15000 Rs.

Chart -8 Monthly saving

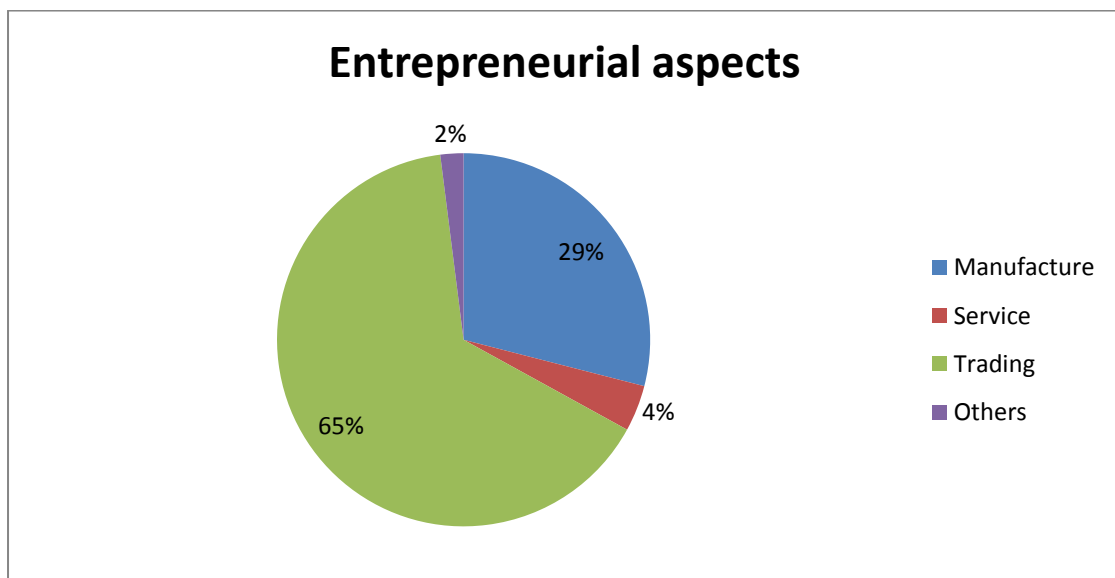
62% n=185 of respondents monthly saving is 15001-30000 Rs, 13% (n=40) of respondents monthly saving is 25001-40000, 20% (n=60) of respondents monthly saving is below 10000 while 5% (n=15) of respondents monthly saving is above 45000 Rs and 4% (n=13) respondents annual income is below 15000 Rs.

4.1.2 Table showing entrepreneurial aspects of the respondents.

| Entrepreneurial aspects | Frequency(n= 300) | Percentage (100%) |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Nature of business | | |
| Manufacture | 86 | 29 |
| Service | 12 | 04 |
| Trading | 196 | 65 |
| Others | 06 | 02 |
| Type of ownership | | |
| Sole proprietorship | 206 | 69 |
| Partnership | 94 | 31 |
| Years of establishment | | |
| >2 years | 14 | 05 |
| 2-5 years | 224 | 75 |
| <5 years | 62 | 20 |
| Type of establishment | | |
| Micro | 120 | 40 |
| medium | 104 | 35 |
| small | 76 | 25 |
| How to become entrepreneur | | |
| Family succession business | 173 | 54 |
| Own venture | 147 | 46 |
| *Reason for starting ventures | | |
| Like taking being adventurous | 74 | 25 |
| To be independent | 272 | 91 |
| Financial difficulties | 245 | 81 |
| Out of necessity | 271 | 91 |
| To earn more money | 226 | 75 |
| To earn fame | 80 | 26 |
| Motivated by success of entrepreneurs | 208 | 69 |
| Failure to get job | 188 | 63 |

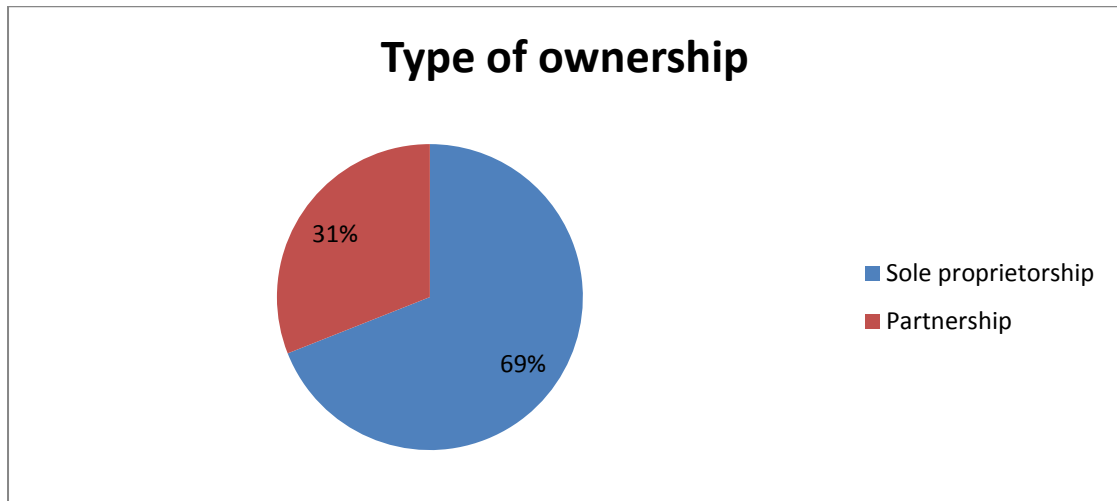
| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| *Motive to venture out | | |
| Trade fare/exhibition | 80 | 29 |
| Government agencies& incentive | 206 | 68 |
| FamilyFriends and relatives | 124 | 41 |
| Inner motivation | 148 | 49 |
| Feeling to be contribute society | 135 | 25 |
| Training receive | 218 | 73 |
| Sources of financial assistance | | |
| Self saving | 124 | 41 |
| Parents/family | 30 | 10 |
| Friends/relatives | 07 | 02 |
| Commercial bank | 110 | 37 |
| Any other | 29 | 10 |
| Grand total | 300 | 100 |

Chart -9 Nature of business



The Table 2 shows 65% (n=196) of respondents were doing trading business, 29% (n=86) of respondents were doing manufacturing business, while 4% (n=12) of respondents were doing service business and 2% (n=06) of respondents were doing other kind of business.

Chart -10Type of ownership

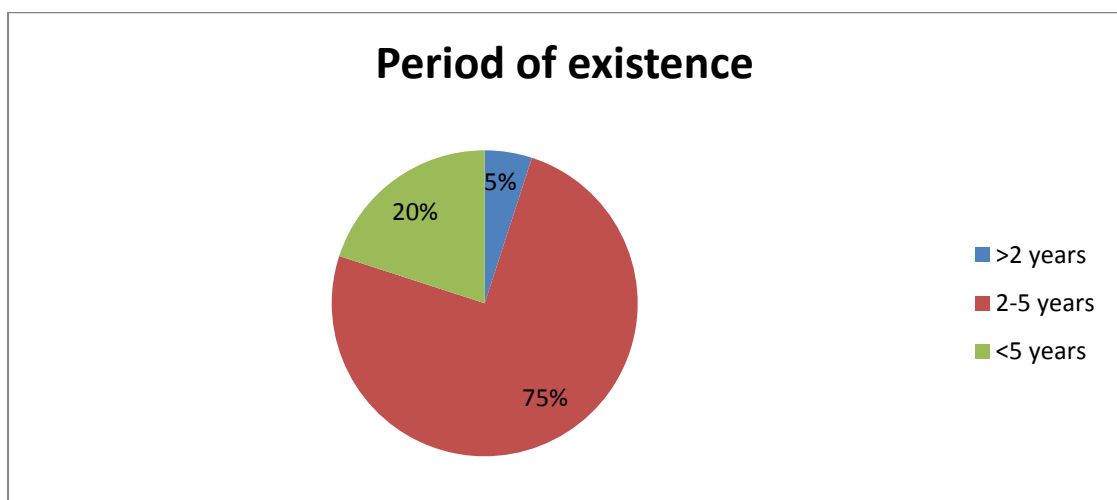


69% (n=206) of respondents were having sole proprietorship business ownership whereas 31% (n=94) of respondents were having partnership business ownership.

Period of existence

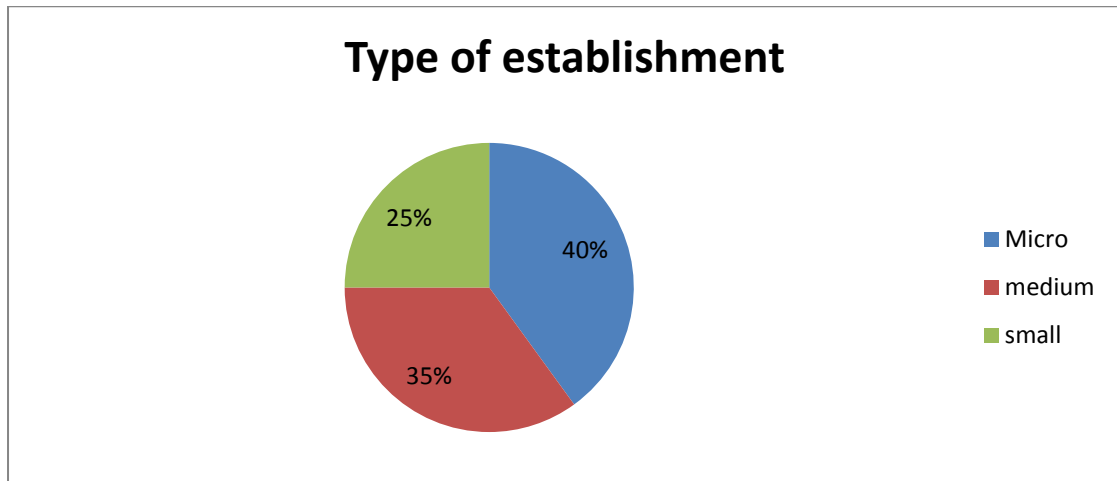
75 % (n=224) of the respondents existence period is 2-5 years, 20 %(n=62) of the respondents existence period is more than 5 years, and 5%(n=14) of the respondents existence period is less than 2 years.

Chart -11Type of establishment



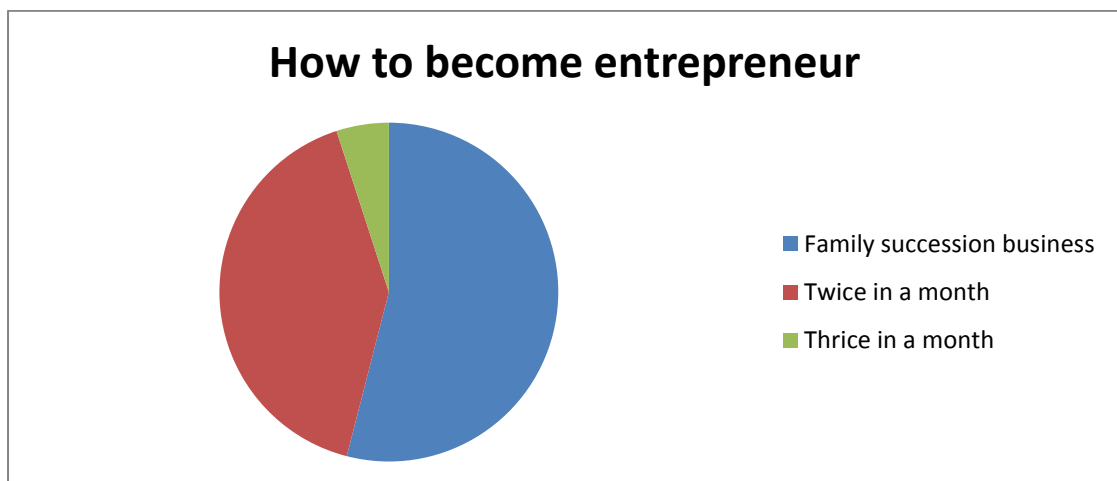
40% (n=120) of the respondents established micro level business, 35% (n=104) of the respondents established medium level business, while 25% (n=76) of the respondents established small level business.

Chart -12

**Reason to become an entrepreneur**

76% (n=228) of the respondents become entrepreneur because of family ventures, 24% (n=72) of the respondents become entrepreneur because of family succession business.

Chart -13

***Reason for starting the ventures**

91%(n=272) of the respondents were starting the ventures because to be independent and out of necessity,81%(n=245) of the respondents were starting the ventures because of financial difficulties, 75%(n=226) of the respondents were starting the ventures because they want to earn more money, 69%(n=208) of the respondents were

starting the ventures because they motivated by other entrepreneurs, 63%(n=188) of the respondents were starting the ventures because failure to get job, while 25%(n=75) of the respondents were starting the ventures because they like taking being adventures. So it can be seen that majority of the respondents were starting the ventures because to be independent and out of necessity.

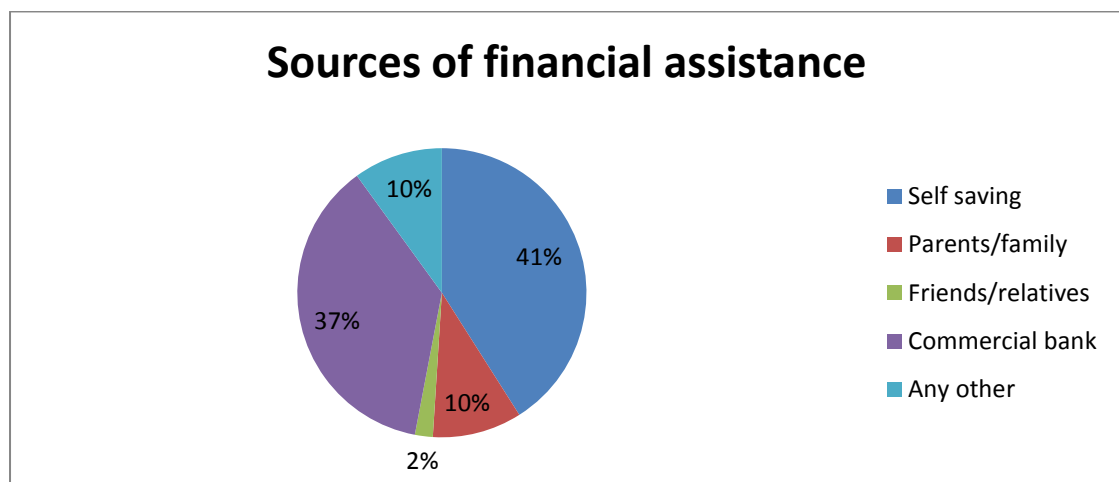
***Motives to venture out**

73% (n=218) of the respondents motivated by training, 68% (n=206) of the respondents motivated by government agencies and incentives given, 49% (n=148) of the respondents motivated by inner motivation, 45% (n=135) of the respondents motivated by feeling to contribute society/nation, 41% (n=124) of the respondents motivated by friends and relatives, 27% (n=80) of the respondents motivated by trade fair/exhibition, so it can be seen that majority of the respondents motivated by training.

Sources of financial assistance

41% (n=124) of the respondents financial source is self saving, 37% (n=110) of the respondents financial source is commercial bank/financial assistance, 10% (n=30) of the respondents financial source is parents/family, 10% (n=29) of the respondents financial source is any other source, 2% (n=07) of the respondents financial source is friends/relatives. So it can be seen that majority of the respondents financial source is self saving.

Chart -14



4.1.3 Table showing information regarding training programme.

| Response | Frequency (n = 300) | Percentage (100%) |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Training organization | | |
| Government | 251 | 84 |
| Private | 49 | 16 |
| Time duration | | |
| Weekly | 52 | 17 |
| Monthly | 198 | 66 |
| Quarterly | 28 | 09 |
| Yearly- | 12 | 04 |
| Flexible time | 10 | 04 |
| Reason for motive undergoing training | | |
| Capacity building | 66 | 22 |
| Motivation | 78 | 26 |
| Development | 66 | 22 |
| Knowledge enhancement | 48 | 16 |
| Knowledge regarding government schemes and incentives | 42 | 14 |
| The purpose of training was served fulfilled? | | |
| strongly agree | 68 | 23 |
| Agree | 142 | 47 |
| Uncertain | 24 | 8 |
| Disagree | 34 | 11 |
| Strongly disagree | 32 | 11 |
| Grand total | 300 | 100 |

Training organization

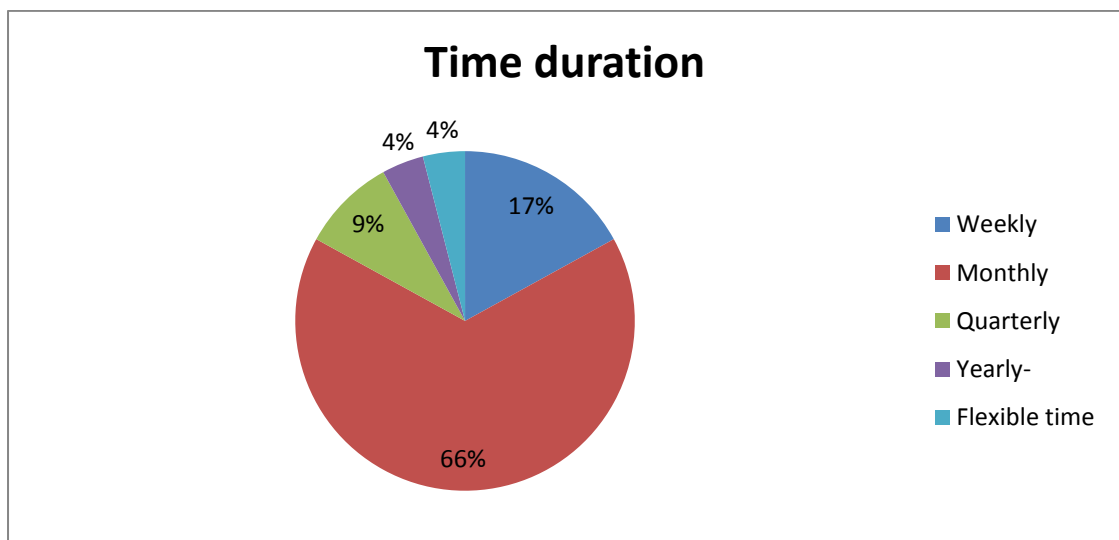
From the table no-3 it can be seen that 84% (n=251) of the respondents had entrepreneurship training from government organization while 16% (n=49) of the respondents had entrepreneurship training from private organization.

Chart-15

**Time duration**

66% (n=198) of the respondents had monthly training, 17% (n=52) of the respondents had weekly training, 9% (n=28) of the respondents had quarterly training, 4% (n=12) of the respondents had yearly training while 4% (n=10) of the respondents had flexible time training.

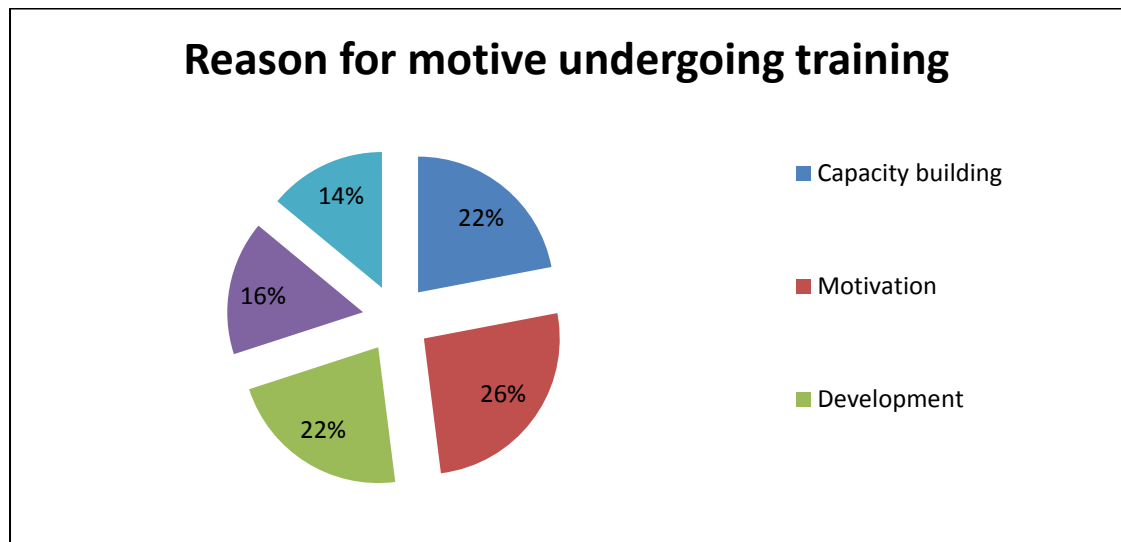
Chart-16



Reason for motive undergoing training

26% (n=78) of the respondents reason behind training is motivation, 22% (n=66) of the respondents reason behind training is capacity building and development, 16% (n=48) of the respondents reason behind training is knowledge enhancement, 14% (n=42) of the respondents reason behind training is knowledge about government schemes and incentives.

Chart-17



The purpose of training was served fulfilled?

47% (n=142) of the respondents are agree, 23% (n=68) of the respondents are strongly agree, 11% (n=34) of the respondents are disagree, 11% (n=32) of the respondents are strongly disagree while 8% (n=47) of the respondents are uncertain with the purpose of they had undergone training was served fulfilled.

4.1.4 Table showing the opinion of respondents regarding importance of women to become a successful entrepreneur.

| Response | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Achievement motivation | | |
| Extremely important | 228 | 76 |
| Very important | 60 | 20 |
| Somewhat important | 10 | 03 |
| Not very important | 02 | 01 |
| Not at all important | 00 | 00 |
| Risk talking ability | | |
| Extremely important | 132 | 44 |
| Very important | 114 | 38 |
| Somewhat important | 32 | 11 |
| Not very important | 14 | 04 |
| Not at all important | 08 | 03 |
| Decision making skill | | |
| Extremely important | 104 | 35 |
| Very important | 114 | 38 |
| Somewhat important | 46 | 15 |
| Not very important | 26 | 09 |
| Not at all important | 10 | 03 |
| Leadership qualities | | |
| Extremely important | 98 | 33 |
| Very important | 94 | 31 |
| Somewhat important | 66 | 22 |
| Not very important | 24 | 08 |
| Not at all important | 18 | 06 |

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| Readiness to accept challenges | | |
| Extremely important | 40 | 13 |
| Very important | 44 | 15 |
| Somewhat important | 38 | 13 |
| Not very important | 94 | 31 |
| Not at all important | 84 | 28 |
| Persistent problem solving skill | | |
| Extremely important | 59 | 20 |
| Very important | 145 | 48 |
| Somewhat important | 29 | 10 |
| Not very important | 48 | 16 |
| Not at all important | 19 | 06 |
| Clarify of goals | | |
| Extremely important | 42 | 14 |
| Very important | 67 | 22 |
| Somewhat important | 110 | 37 |
| Not very important | 76 | 25 |
| Not at all important | 05 | 02 |
| Dealing with failures | | |
| Extremely important | 32 | 11 |
| Very important | 146 | 49 |
| Somewhat important | 40 | |
| Not very important | 51 | |
| Not at all important | 31 | 10 |
| Technical background | | |
| Extremely important | 97 | 32 |
| Very important | 120 | 40 |

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| Somewhat important | 53 | 18 |
| Not very important | 12 | 04 |
| Not at all important | 18 | 06 |
| Experience in the line | | |
| Extremely important | 92 | 31 |
| Very important | 148 | 49 |
| Somewhat important | 17 | 06 |
| Not very important | 23 | 08 |
| Not at all important | 20 | 06 |
| Willingness to introduce something new | | |
| Extremely important | 68 | 23 |
| Very important | 104 | 35 |
| Somewhat important | 49 | 16 |
| Not very important | 37 | 12 |
| Not at all important | 42 | 14 |
| Taking initiatives and seeking personal responsibility | | |
| Extremely important | 108 | 36 |
| Very important | 148 | 49 |
| Somewhat important | 10 | 03 |
| Not very important | 20 | 07 |
| Not at all important | 14 | 05 |
| Competing against self imposedstds | | |
| Extremely important | 41 | 14 |
| Very important | 50 | 16 |
| Somewhat important | 156 | 52 |
| Not very important | 47 | 16 |
| Not at all important | 06 | 02 |

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| Tolerance to ambiguity uncertainty | | |
| Extremely important | 28 | 09 |
| Very important | 46 | 15 |
| Somewhat important | 176 | 59 |
| Not very important | 42 | 14 |
| Not at all important | 08 | 03 |
| Perseverance | | |
| Extremely important | 133 | 44 |
| Very important | 89 | 30 |
| Somewhat important | 23 | 07 |
| Not very important | 47 | 16 |
| Not at all important | 08 | 03 |
| Regularity and dedication to work | | |
| Extremely important | 140 | 47 |
| Very important | 104 | 35 |
| Somewhat important | 04 | 01 |
| Not very important | 50 | 16 |
| Not at all important | 02 | 01 |
| Self control | | |
| Extremely important | 80 | 27 |
| Very important | 78 | 26 |
| Somewhat important | 117 | 39 |
| Not very important | 17 | 06 |
| Not at all important | 08 | 02 |
| Self confidence | | |
| Extremely important | 142 | 47 |
| Very important | 101 | 34 |
| Somewhat important | 31 | 10 |

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Not very important | 20 | 07 |
| Not at all important | 06 | 02 |
| Immediate feedback | | |
| Extremely important | 50 | 17 |
| Very important | 98 | 33 |
| Somewhat important | 114 | 38 |
| Not very important | 27 | 09 |
| Not at all important | 11 | 03 |
| Willingness to take advice | | |
| Extremely important | 98 | 33 |
| Very important | 52 | 17 |
| Somewhat important | 105 | 35 |
| Not very important | 32 | 11 |
| Not at all important | 13 | 04 |
| Time management | | |
| Extremely important | 92 | 31 |
| Very important | 174 | 58 |
| Somewhat important | 05 | 02 |
| Not very important | 19 | 06 |
| Not at all important | 10 | 03 |
| Long term involvement and commitment | | |
| Extremely important | 46 | 15 |
| Very important | 74 | 25 |
| Somewhat important | 126 | 42 |
| Not very important | 30 | 10 |
| Not at all important | 24 | 08 |
| Total | 300 | 100 |

The table showing opinion on women to become a successful entrepreneur.

Achievement motivation

76% (n=228) of the respondents believe that Achievement motivation is extremely important, 20% (n=60) of the respondents believe that Achievement motivation is very important, 3% (n=10) of the respondents believe that Achievement motivation is somewhat important, while 1% (n=2) of the respondents believe that Achievement motivation is not very important for women to become successful entrepreneur.

Risk taking ability

44% (n=132) of the respondents believe that Risk taking ability is extremely important, 38% (n=114) of the respondents believe that Risk taking ability is very important, 11% (n=32) of the respondents believe that Risk taking ability is somewhat important, 4% (n=14) of the respondents believe that Risk taking ability is not very important, while 3% (n=8) of the respondents believe that Achievement motivation is not at all important.

Decision making skill

38% (n=114) of the respondents believe that decision making skill is very important, 35% (n=104) of the respondents believe that decision making skill is extremely important, 15% (n=46) of the respondents believe that decision making skill is somewhat important, 9% (n=26) of the respondents believe that decision making skill is not very important, while 3% (n=10) of the respondents believe that decision making skill is not at all important.

Leadership qualities

33% (n=98) of the respondents believe that Leadership qualities is extremely important, 31% (n=94) of the respondents believe that Leadership qualities is very important, 22% (n=66) of the respondents believe that Leadership qualities is somewhat important, 8% (n=24) of the respondents believe that Leadership qualities is not very important, while 18% (n=6) of the respondents believe that Leadership qualities is not at all important.

Readiness to accept challenges

31% (n=94) of the respondents believe that readiness to accept challenges is not very important, 28% (n=84) of the respondents believe that readiness to accept challenges is not at all important, 15% (n=44) of the respondents believe that readiness to accept challenges is very important, 13% (n=40) of the respondents believe that readiness to accept challenges is not extremely important, while 13% (n=38) of the respondents believe that readiness to accept challenges is somewhat important.

Persistent problem solving skill

48% (n=145) of the respondents believe that persistent problem solving skill is very important, 20% (n=59) of the respondents believe that persistent problem solving skill is extremely important, 16% (n=48) of the respondents believe that persistent problem solving skill is not very important, 10% (n=29) of the respondents believe that persistent problem solving skill is somewhat important, while 6% (n=19) of the respondents believe that persistent problem solving skill is not at all important.

Clarify of goals

37% (n=110) of the respondents believe that clarify of goals is somewhat important, 25% (n=76) of the respondents believe that clarify of goals is not very important, 22% (n=67) of the respondents believe that clarify of goals is very important, 14% (n=42) of the respondents believe that clarify of goals is extremely important, while 2% (n=05) of the respondents believe that clarify of goals is not at all important.

Dealing with failure

49% (n=146) of the respondents believe that dealing with failure is very important, 17% (n=51) of the respondents believe that dealing with failure is not very important, 13% (n=40) of the respondents believe that dealing with failure is somewhat important, 11% (n=32) of the respondents believe that dealing with failure is extremely important, while 10% (n=31) of the respondents believe that dealing with failure is not at all important.

Technical background

40% (n=120) of the respondents believe that technical background is very important, 32% (n=97) of the respondents believe that technical background is extremely important, 18% (n=53) of the respondents believe that technical background is somewhat important, 6% (n=18) of the respondents believe that technical background is not at all important, while 4% (n=12) of the respondents believe that technical background is not very important.

Experience in the line

49% (n=148) of the respondents believe that experience in the line is very important, 31% (n=92) of the respondents believe that experience in the line is extremely important, 8% (n=23) of the respondents believe that experience in the line is not very important, 6% (n=20) of the respondents believe that experience in the line is not at all important, while 6% (n=17) of the respondents believe that experience in the line is somewhat important.

Willingness to introduce something new

35% (n=104) of the respondents believe that willingness to introduce something new is very important, 23% (n=68) of the respondents believe that willingness to introduce something new is extremely important, 16% (n=49) of the respondents believe that willingness to introduce something new is somewhat important, 14% (n=42) of the respondents believe that willingness to introduce something new is not at all important, while 12% (n=37) of the respondents believe that willingness to introduce something new is not very important.

Taking initiative & seeking personality responsibility

49% (n=148) of the respondents believe that taking initiative & seeking personality responsibility is very important, 36% (n=108) of the respondents believe that taking initiative & seeking personality responsibility is extremely important, 7% (n=20) of the respondents believe that taking initiative & seeking personality responsibility is not very important, 5% (n=14) of the respondents believe that taking initiative & seeking personality responsibility is not at all important, while 3% (n=10) of the

respondents believe that taking initiative & seeking personality responsibility is somewhat important.

Competing against self imposed standard

52% (n=156) of the respondents believe that competing against self imposed standard is somewhat important, 16% (n=50) of the respondents believe that competing against self imposed standard is very important, 6% (n=47) of the respondents believe that competing against self imposed standard is not very important, 14% (n=41) of the respondents believe that competing against self imposed standard is extremely important, while 2% (n=6) of the respondents believe that competing against self imposed standard is not at all important.

Tolerance to ambiguity and uncertainty

59% (n=176) of the respondents believe that tolerance to ambiguity and uncertainty is extremely important, 15% (n=46) of the respondents believe that tolerance to ambiguity and uncertainty is very important, 14% (n=42) of the respondents believe that tolerance to ambiguity and uncertainty is not very important, 9% (n=28) of the respondents believe that tolerance to ambiguity and uncertainty is extremely important, while 3% (n=8) of the respondents believe that tolerance to ambiguity and uncertainty is not at all important.

Perseverance

44% (n=133) of the respondents believe that perseverance is extremely important, 30% (n=89) of the respondents believe that perseverance is very important, 16% (n=47) of the respondents believe that perseverance is not very important, 7% (n=23) of the respondents believe that perseverance is somewhat important, while 3% (n=8) of the respondents believe that perseverance is not at all important.

Regularity & dedication to work

47% (n=140) of the respondents believe that regularity & dedication to work is extremely important, 35% (n=104) of the respondents believe that regularity & dedication to work is very important, 16% (n=50) of the respondents believe that

regularity & dedication to work is not very important, 1% (n=4) of the respondents believe that regularity & dedication to work is somewhat important, while 1% (n=2) of the respondents believe that regularity & dedication to work is not at all important.

Self control

39% (n=117) of the respondents believe that self control is somewhat important, 27% (n=80) of the respondents believe that self control is extremely important, 26% (n=78) of the respondents believe that self control is very important, 6% (n=17) of the respondents believe that self control is not very important, 2% (n=8) of the respondents believe that self control is not at all important.

Self confidence

47% (n=142) of the respondents believe that self confidence is extremely important, 34% (n=101) of the respondents believe that self confidence is very important, 10% (n=31) of the respondents believe that self confidence is somewhat important, 7% (n=20) of the respondents believe that self confidence is not very important, while 2% (n=6) of the respondents believe that self confidence is not at all important.

Immediate feedback

38% (n=114) of the respondents believe that immediate feedback is somewhat important, 33% (n=98) of the respondents believe that immediate feedback is very important, 17% (n=50) of the respondents believe that immediate feedback is extremely important, 9% (n=27) of the respondents believe that immediate feedback is not very important, while 3% (n=11) of the respondents believe that immediate feedback is not at all important.

Willingness to take advice

35% (n=105) of the respondents believe that willingness to take advice is somewhat important, 33% (n=98) of the respondents believe that willingness to take advice is extremely important, 17% (n=52) of the respondents believe that willingness to take advice is very important, 11% (n=32) of the respondents believe that willingness to take advice is not very important, while 4% (n=13) of the respondents believe that willingness to take advice is not at all important.

Time management

58% (n=174) of the respondents believe that time management is very important, 31% (n=92) of the respondents believe that time management is extremely important, 6% (n=19) of the respondents believe that time management is not very important, 3% (n=10) of the respondents believe that time management is not at all important, while 2% (n=5) of the respondents believe that time management is somewhat important.

Long term involvement & commitment

42% (n=126) of the respondents believe that long term involvement & commitment is somewhat important, 25% (n=74) of the respondents believe that long term involvement & commitment is very important, 15% (n=46) of the respondents believe that long term involvement & commitment is extremely important, 10% (n=30) of the respondents believe that long term involvement & commitment is not very important, while 8% (n=24) of the respondents believe that long term involvement & commitment is not at all important.

4.1.5 Table showing problem of women entrepreneurs.

| Response | Frequency | Percentage |
|--|------------------|-------------------|
| Finance problem | | |
| Always | 22 | 7 |
| Sometimes | 38 | 13 |
| Rarely | 40 | 13 |
| Occasionally | 134 | 45 |
| Never | 66 | 22 |
| Lack of proper infrastructure | | |
| Always | 29 | 10 |
| Sometimes | 41 | 13 |
| Rarely | 38 | 12 |
| Occasionally | 149 | 50 |
| Never | 43 | 15 |
| Scarcity of raw material | | |
| Always | 142 | 35 |
| Sometimes | 114 | 38 |
| Rarely | 6 | 2 |
| Occasionally | 20 | 07 |
| Never | 18 | 06 |
| Limited mobility | | |
| Always | 35 | 12 |
| Sometimes | 63 | 21 |
| Rarely | 141 | 47 |
| Occasionally | 27 | 09 |
| Never | 35 | 11 |
| Shouldering family responsibilities | | |
| Always | 175 | 59 |
| Sometimes | 58 | 19 |
| Rarely | 30 | 10 |
| Occasionally | 31 | 10 |

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| Never | 06 | 02 |
| Lack of education and training | | |
| Always | 22 | 07 |
| Sometimes | 40 | 13 |
| Rarely | 78 | 26 |
| Occasionally | 133 | 44 |
| Never | 27 | 10 |
| Lack of enterprise networking | | |
| Always | 144 | 38 |
| Sometimes | 34 | 11 |
| Rarely | 58 | 19 |
| Occasionally | 62 | 21 |
| Never | 32 | 11 |
| Gender constraints | | |
| Always | 72 | 24 |
| Sometimes | 93 | 31 |
| Rarely | 60 | 20 |
| Occasionally | 58 | 19 |
| Never | 17 | 06 |
| Access to timely & reliable interaction | | |
| Always | 18 | 06 |
| Sometimes | 123 | 41 |
| Rarely | 146 | 49 |
| Occasionally | 08 | 03 |
| Never | 05 | 01 |
| Shyness and inhabitation | | |
| Always | 13 | 04 |
| Sometimes | 68 | 23 |
| Rarely | 143 | 47 |
| Occasionally | 32 | 11 |
| Never | 44 | 15 |

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| Lack of finance for initial investment | | |
| Always | 39 | 13 |
| Sometimes | 49 | 16 |
| Rarely | 53 | 18 |
| Occasionally | 62 | 21 |
| Never | 97 | 32 |
| Lack of family support | | |
| Always | 09 | 03 |
| Sometimes | 33 | 11 |
| Rarely | 46 | 15 |
| Occasionally | 49 | 16 |
| Never | 163 | 55 |
| Lack of community support | | |
| Always | 62 | 21 |
| Sometimes | 112 | 37 |
| Rarely | 50 | 17 |
| Occasionally | 53 | 17 |
| Never | 23 | 08 |
| Marketing problem | | |
| Always | 66 | 21 |
| Sometimes | 47 | 16 |
| Rarely | 07 | 03 |
| Occasionally | 129 | 43 |
| Never | 51 | 17 |
| Lack of motivation | | |
| Always | 09 | 03 |
| Sometimes | 33 | 11 |
| Rarely | 23 | 08 |
| Occasionally | 23 | 07 |
| Never | 212 | 71 |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Lack of self confidence | | |
| Always | 23 | 07 |
| Sometimes | 26 | 09 |
| Rarely | 52 | 17 |
| Occasionally | 47 | 16 |
| Never | 152 | 51 |
| Personal health problem | | |
| Always | 152 | 51 |
| Sometimes | 52 | 17 |
| Rarely | 60 | 20 |
| Occasionally | 24 | 08 |
| Never | 12 | 04 |
| Time constrain | | |
| Always | 118 | 39 |
| Sometimes | 112 | 37 |
| Rarely | 36 | 12 |
| Occasionally | 13 | 05 |
| Never | 21 | 07 |
| Lack of freedom | | |
| Always | 11 | 04 |
| Sometimes | 38 | 12 |
| Rarely | 02 | 01 |
| Occasionally | 125 | 42 |
| Never | 124 | 41 |
| Bureaucratic style of money | | |
| Always | 92 | 31 |
| Sometimes | 174 | 58 |
| Rarely | 05 | 02 |
| Occasionally | 19 | 06 |
| Never | 10 | 03 |
| Total | 300 | 100 |

Finance problem

From table no 5 it can be interpreted that 45% (n=134) of the respondents occasionally have finance problem, 22% (n=66) of the respondents never have finance problem, 13% (n=40) of the respondents rarely have finance problem, 13% (n=38) of the respondents sometimes have finance problem, while 7% (n=22) of the respondents always have finance problem.

Lack of proper infrastructure

50% (n=149) of the respondents occasionally have lack of proper infrastructure problem, 15% (n=43) of the respondents never have lack of proper infrastructure problem, 13% (n=41) of the respondents sometimes have lack of proper infrastructure problem, 12% (n=38) of the respondents rarely have lack of proper infrastructure problem, while 10% (n=29) of the respondents always have lack of proper infrastructure problem.

Scarcity of raw material

47% (n=142) of the respondents always have scarcity of raw material problem, 38% (n=114) of the respondents sometimes have scarcity of raw material problem, 7% (n=20) of the respondents occasionally have scarcity of raw material problem, 6% (n=18) of the respondents never have scarcity of raw material problem, while 2% (n=6) of the respondents rarely have scarcity of raw material problem.

Limited mobility

47% (n=141) of the respondents rarely have limited mobility problem, 21% (n=63) of the respondents sometimes have limited mobility problem, 12% (n=35) of the respondents always have limited mobility problem, 11% (n=35) of the respondents never have limited mobility problem, 9% (n=27) of the respondents occasionally have limited mobility problem.

Shouldering family responsibilities

59% (n=175) of the respondents always have shouldering family responsibilities problem, 19% (n=58) of the respondents sometimes have shouldering family responsibilities problem, 10% (n=31) of the respondents occasionally have

shouldering family responsibilities problem, 30% (n=10) of the respondents rarely have shouldering family responsibilities problem, while 2% (n=6) of the respondents never have shouldering family responsibilities problem.

Lack of education and training

44% (n=133) of the respondents occasionally have lack of education and training problem, 26% (n=78) of the respondents rarely have lack of education and training problem, 13% (n=40) of the respondents sometimes have lack of education and training problem, 10% (n=27) of the respondents never have lack of education and training problem, while 7% (n=22) of the respondents have lack of education and training problem.

Lack of enterprise networking

38% (n=114) of the respondents always have lack of enterprise networking problem, 21% (n=62) of the respondents occasionally have lack of enterprise networking problem, 19% (n=58) of the respondents rarely have lack of enterprise networking problem, 11% (n=34) of the respondents sometimes have lack of enterprise networking problem, while 11% (n=32) of the respondents never have lack of enterprise networking problem.

Gender constrains

31% (n=93) of the respondents sometimes have gender constrains problem, 24% (n=72) of the respondents always have gender constrains problem, 20% (n=60) of the respondents rarely have gender constrains problem, 19% (n=58) of the respondents occasionally have gender constrains problem, while 6% (n=17) of the respondents never have gender constrains problem,.

Access to timely and reliable interaction

49% (n=146) of the respondents rarely have access to timely and reliable interaction problem, 41% (n=123) of the respondents sometimes have access to timely and reliable interaction problem, 6% (n=18) of the respondents always have access to timely and reliable interaction problem, 3% (n=8) of the respondents occasionally have access to timely and reliable interaction problem, while 1% (n=5) of the respondents never have access to timely and reliable interaction problem.

Shyness and inhabitation

47% (n=143) of the respondents rarely have shyness and inhabitation problem, 23% (n=68) of the respondents sometimes have shyness and inhabitation problem, 15% (n=44) of the respondents never have shyness and inhabitation problem, 11% (n=32) of the respondents occasionally have shyness and inhabitation problem, while 4% (n=13) of the respondents always have shyness and inhabitation problem.

Lack of finance for initial investment

32% (n=97) of the respondents never have lack of finance for initial investment problem, 21% (n=62) of the respondents occasionally have lack of finance for initial investment problem, 18% (n=53) of the respondents rarely have lack of finance for initial investment problem, 16% (n=49) of the respondents sometimes have lack of finance for initial investment problem, while 13% (n=39) of the respondents have lack of finance for initial investment problem.

Lack of family support

55% (n=163) of the respondents never have lack of family support problem, 16% (n=49) of the respondents occasionally have lack of family support problem, 15% (n=46) of the respondents rarely have lack of family support problem, 11% (n=33) of the respondents sometimes have lack of family support problem, while 3% (n=9) of the respondents always have lack of family support problem.

Lack of community support

37% (n=112) of the respondents sometimes have lack of community support problem, 21% (n=62) of the respondents always have lack of community support problem, 17% (n=53) of the respondents occasionally have lack of community support problem, 17% (n=50) of the respondents rarely have lack of community support problem, while 8% (n=23) of the respondents have lack of community support problem.

Marketing problem

43% (n=129) of the respondents occasionally have marketing problem, 21% (n=66) of the respondents always have marketing problem, 17% (n=51) of the respondents never

have marketing problem,16% (n=47) of the respondents sometimes have marketing problem,3% (n=7) of the respondents rarely have marketing problem.

Lack of motivation

71% (n=212) of the respondents never have lack of motivationproblem,11% (n=33) of the respondents sometimes have lack of motivationproblem,8% (n=23) of the respondents rarely have lack of motivationproblem,7% (n=23) of the respondents occasionally have lack of motivationproblem,while 3% (n=9) of the respondents always have lack of motivationproblem.

Lack of self confidence

51% (n=152) of the respondents never have lack of self confidenceproblem, 17% (n=52) of the respondents rarely have lack of self confidence problem, 16% (n=47) of the respondents occasionally have lack of self confidence problem, 9% (n=26) of the respondents sometimes have lack of self confidence problem, while 7% (n=23) of the respondents always have lack of self confidence problem.

Personal health problem

51% (n=152) of the respondents always have personal health problem, 20% (n=60) of the respondents rarely have personal health problem, 17% (n=52) of the respondents sometimes have personal health problem, 8% (n=24) of the respondents occasionally have personal health problem, while 4% (n=12) of the respondents never have personal health problem.

Time constrains

39% (n=118) of the respondents always have time constrains problem,37% (n=112) of the respondents sometimes have time constrains problem,12% (n=36) of the respondents rarelyhave time constrains problem,7% (n=21) of the respondents neverhave time constrains problem, while 5% (n=13) of the respondents occasionally have time constrains problem.

Lack of freedom

42% (n=125) of the respondents occasionally have lack of freedom problem,41% (n=124) of the respondents never have lack of freedom problem,12% (n=38) of the respondents sometimes have lack of freedom problem,4% (n=11) of the respondents

always have lack of freedom problem, while 1% (n=2) of the respondents rarely have lack of freedom problem.

4.1.6 Table showing overall attitude of family members toward women after becoming women entrepreneurs.

| Response | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Husband | | |
| Highly favorable | 38 | 13 |
| Favorable | 188 | 63 |
| Mixed | 45 | 15 |
| Unfavorable | 18 | 06 |
| Highly unfavorable | 11 | 03 |
| Father in law | | |
| Highly favorable | 12 | 04 |
| Favorable | 28 | 09 |
| Mixed | 66 | 22 |
| Unfavorable | 30 | 12 |
| Highly unfavorable | 158 | 53 |
| Mother in law | | |
| Highly favorable | 09 | 03 |
| Favorable | 21 | 07 |
| Mixed | 78 | 26 |
| Unfavorable | 19 | 06 |
| Highly unfavorable | 173 | 58 |
| Children | | |
| Highly favorable | 118 | 39 |
| Favorable | 105 | 35 |
| Mixed | 33 | 11 |

| | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|
| Unfavorable | 23 | 08 |
| Highly unfavorable | 21 | 07 |
| Father | | |
| Highly favorable | 121 | 40 |
| Favorable | 138 | 46 |
| Mixed | 18 | 06 |
| Unfavorable | 13 | 04 |
| Highly unfavorable | 10 | 04 |
| Mother | | |
| Highly favorable | 166 | 55 |
| Favorable | 108 | 36 |
| Mixed | 19 | 06 |
| Unfavorable | 02 | 01 |
| Highly unfavorable | 05 | 02 |
| Siblings | | |
| Highly favorable | 105 | 35 |
| Favorable | 108 | 36 |
| Mixed | 48 | 16 |
| Unfavorable | 22 | 07 |
| Highly unfavorable | 17 | 06 |
| Relatives | | |
| Highly favorable | 28 | 09 |
| Favorable | 60 | 20 |
| Mixed | 158 | 53 |
| Unfavorable | 34 | 11 |
| Highly unfavorable | 20 | 07 |
| Total | 300 | 100 |

Husband

From the above table it can be seen that 63% (n=188) of the husband have favorable attitude, 15% (n=45) of the husband have mixed attitude, 13% (n=38) of the husband have highly favorable attitude, 6% (n=18) of the husband have unfavorable attitude, while 3% (n=11) of the husband have highly unfavorable attitude.

Father in law

63% (n=158) of the father in law have highly unfavorable attitude, 22% (n=66) of the father in law have mixed attitude, 12% (n=30) of the father in law have unfavorable attitude, 9% (n=28) of the father in law have favorable attitude, while 4% (n=12) of the father in law have highly favorable attitude.

Mother in law

58% (n=173) of the mother in law have highly unfavorable attitude, 26% (n=78) of the mother in law have mixed attitude, 7% (n=21) of the mother in law have favorable attitude, 6% (n=19) of the mother in law have unfavorable attitude, while 3% (n=9) of the mother in law have highly favorable attitude.

Children

39% (n=118) of the children have highly favorable attitude, 35% (n=105) of the children have favorable attitude, 11% (n=33) of the children have mixed attitude, 8% (n=23) of the children have unfavorable attitude, while 7% (n=21) of the children have highly unfavorable attitude.

Father

46% (n=138) of the fathers have favorable attitude, 40% (n=121) of the fathers have highly favorable attitude, 6% (n=18) of the fathers have mixed attitude, 4% (n=13) of the fathers have unfavorable attitude, while 4% (n=10) of the fathers have highly unfavorable attitude.

Mother

55% (n=166) of the mothers have highly favorable attitude, 36% (n=108) of the mothers have favorable attitude, 6% (n=19) of the mothers have mixed attitude, 2% (n=5) of the mothers have highly unfavorable attitude, while 1% (n=2) of the mothers have unfavorable attitude.

Siblings

36% (n=108) of the siblings have favorable attitude, 35% (n=105) of the siblings have highly favorable attitude, 16% (n=48) of the siblings have favorable attitude, 7% (n=22) of the siblings have unfavorable attitude, while 6% (n=17) of the siblings have highly unfavorable attitude.

Relatives

53% (n=158) of the relatives have mixed attitude, 20% (n=60) of the relatives have favorable attitude, 11% (n=34) of the relatives have unfavorable attitude, 9% (n=28) of the relatives have highly favorable attitude, while 7% (n=20) of the relatives have highly unfavorable attitude.

4.1.7 Table showing after becoming entrepreneurs the general perception of society among women entrepreneur.

| Response | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|-----------|------------|
| There is an increase in entrepreneur social status | | |
| Highly agree | 124 | 41 |
| Agree | 107 | 36 |
| Neutral | 38 | 13 |
| Disagree | 14 | 04 |
| Highly disagree | 17 | 6 |
| There is an increase in entrepreneur economic status | | |
| Highly agree | 135 | 45 |
| Agree | 91 | 30 |
| Neutral | 38 | 12 |
| Disagree | 17 | 7 |
| Highly disagree | 19 | 6 |
| Entrepreneur family is getting neglected | | |
| Highly agree | 11 | 4 |
| Agree | 9 | 3 |
| Neutral | 11 | 4 |
| Disagree | 113 | 37 |
| Highly disagree | 156 | 52 |
| There are relation problem in their family | | |
| Highly agree | 68 | 23 |
| Agree | 62 | 21 |
| Neutral | 104 | 34 |
| Disagree | 30 | 10 |
| Highly disagree | 36 | 12 |
| There are relation problem between couple | | |
| Highly agree | 78 | 26 |
| Agree | 124 | 41 |
| Neutral | 75 | 25 |
| Disagree | 15 | 05 |

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Highly disagree | 08 | 03 |
| Male ego is getting hurt | | |
| Highly agree | 123 | 41 |
| Agree | 121 | 40 |
| Neutral | 06 | 02 |
| Disagree | 27 | 09 |
| Highly disagree | 23 | 08 |
| Entrepreneur character looked down | | |
| Highly agree | 18 | 06 |
| Agree | 12 | 04 |
| Neutral | 38 | 13 |
| Disagree | 106 | 35 |
| Highly disagree | 126 | 42 |
| There is an increase fear of strong feminism | | |
| Highly agree | 25 | 08 |
| Agree | 26 | 08 |
| Neutral | 14 | 05 |
| Disagree | 100 | 34 |
| Highly disagree | 135 | 45 |
| There is an increase fear of women dominating men | | |
| Highly agree | 24 | 08 |
| Agree | 27 | 09 |
| Neutral | 17 | 06 |
| Disagree | 102 | 34 |
| Highly disagree | 130 | 43 |
| Women empowerment is going against the law of nature | | |
| Highly agree | 24 | 08 |
| Agree | 38 | 13 |
| Neutral | 02 | 00 |
| Disagree | 38 | 13 |
| Highly disagree | 198 | 66 |
| Total | 300 | 100 |

Social status

91% (n=124) of the respondents are highly agree with the perception of society in increase their social status,36% (n=107) of the respondents are agree with the perception of society in increase their social status,13% (n=38) of the respondents are neutral with the perception of society in increase their social status,6% (n=17) of the respondents are highly disagree with the perception of society in increase their social status,while 4% (n=14) of the respondents are disagree with the perception of society in increase their social status.

Economic status

45% (n=135) of the respondents are highly agree with the perception of society in increase their economic status,30% (n=91) of the respondents are agree with the perception of society in increase their economic status,12% (n=38) of the respondents are neutral with the perception of society in increase their economic status,6% (n=19) of the respondents are highly disagree with the perception of society in increase their economic status,while 7% (n=17) of the respondents are disagree with the perception of society in increase their economic status.

Family is getting neglected

52% (n=156) of the respondents are highly disagree with the perception of their family is getting neglected,37% (n=113) of the respondents are disagree with the perception of their family is getting neglected, 4% (n=11) of the respondents are neutral with the perception of their family is getting neglected, 4% (n=11) of the respondents are highly agree with the perception of their family is getting neglected,while 3% (n=9)of the respondents are agree with the perception of their family is getting neglected after becoming an entrepreneur.

Relationship problem in family

34% (n=104) of the respondents are neutral with the perception of society in relationship problem in family after becoming an entrepreneur,23% (n=68) of the respondents are highly agree with the perception of society in relationship problem in family after becoming an entrepreneur, 21% (n=62) of the respondents are agree with

the perception of society in relationship problem in family after becoming an entrepreneur, 12% (n=36) of the respondents are highly disagree with the perception of society in relationship problem in family after becoming an entrepreneur, while 10% (n=30) of the respondents are disagree with the perception of society in relationship problem in family after becoming an entrepreneur.

Relationship problem between couple

41% (n=124) of the respondents are agree with the perception of society in relationship problem between couple after becoming an entrepreneur, 26% (n=78) of the respondents are highly agree with the perception of society in relationship problem between couple after becoming an entrepreneur, 25% (n=75) of the respondents are neutral with the perception of society in relationship problem between couple after becoming an entrepreneur, 5% (n=15) of the respondents are disagree with the perception of society in relationship problem between couple after becoming an entrepreneur, while 3% (n=8) of the respondents are highly disagree with the perception of society in relationship problem between couple after becoming an entrepreneur.

Male ego is getting hurt

41% (n=123) of the respondents are highly agree with the perception of society in male ego is getting hurt after becoming an entrepreneur, 40% (n=121) of the respondents are agree with the perception of society in male ego is getting hurt after becoming an entrepreneur, 9% (n=27) of the respondents are disagree with the perception of society in male ego is getting hurt after becoming an entrepreneur, 8% (n=23) of the respondents are highly disagree with the perception of society in male ego is getting hurt after becoming an entrepreneur.

While 2% (n=6) of the respondents are neutral with the perception of society in male ego is getting hurt after becoming an entrepreneur.

Character looked down upon

42% (n=126) of the respondents are highly disagree with the perception of society in character looked down upon after becoming an entrepreneur, 35% (n=106) of the

respondents are disagree with the perception of society in character looked down upon after becoming an 13% (n=38) of the respondents are neutral with the perception of society in character looked down upon after becoming an entrepreneur, 6% (n=18) of the respondents are highly agree with the perception of society in character looked down upon after becoming an entrepreneur, while 4% (n=12) of the respondents are agree with the perception of society in character looked down upon after becoming an entrepreneur.

Fear of strong feminism

45% (n=135) of the respondents are highly disagree with the perception of society in fear of strong feminism after becoming an entrepreneur, 34% (n=100) of the respondents are disagree with the perception of society in fear of strong feminism after becoming an entrepreneur, 8% (n=26) of the respondents are agree with the perception of society in fear of strong feminism after becoming an entrepreneur, 8% (n=25) of the respondents are highly agree with the perception of society in fear of strong feminism after becoming an entrepreneur, while 5% (n=14) of the respondents are neutral with the perception of society in fear of strong feminism after becoming an entrepreneur.

Fear of women dominating men

43% (n=130) of the respondents are highly disagree with the perception of society in fear of women dominating men, 34% (n=102) of the respondents are disagree with the perception of society in fear of women dominating men, 9% (n=27) of the respondents are agree with the perception of society in fear of women dominating men, 8% (n=24) of the respondents are highly agree with the perception of society in fear of women dominating men, while 6% (n=17) of the respondents are neutral with the perception of society in fear of women dominating men.

Women empowerment is going against the law of nature

66% (n=196) of the respondents are highly disagree with the perception of society in women empowerment is going against the law of nature, 13% (n=38) of the respondents are disagree with the perception of society in women empowerment is going against the law of nature, 13% (n=38) of the respondents are agree with the

perception of society in women empowerment is going against the law of nature, 8% (n=24) of the respondents are highly agree with the perception of society in women empowerment is going against the law of nature, while 00% (n=2) of the respondents are neutral with the perception of society in women empowerment is going against the law of nature.

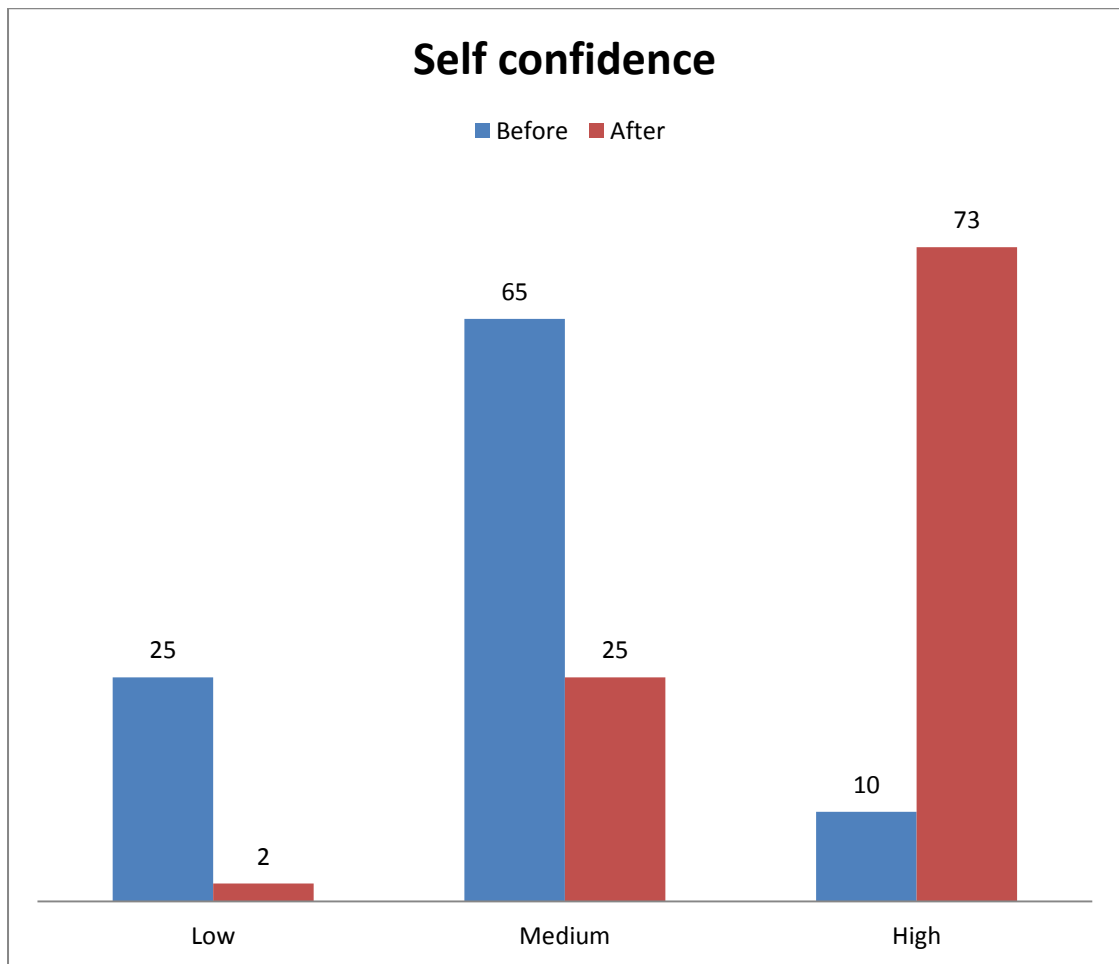
4.1.8 The table showing individual empowerment of self confidence among women entrepreneur

| Self confidence | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 75 | 25 | 06 | 02 |
| Medium | 196 | 65 | 74 | 25 |
| High | 29 | 10 | 220 | 73 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 65 %(n=196) of the respondents were having medium level self confidence level before becoming entrepreneur while the medium self confidence level has been decreased to 25% (n=74) after becoming an entrepreneur, 25 %(n=75) of the respondents were having low level self confidence level before becoming entrepreneur while the medium self confidence level has been decreased to 2% (n=6) after becoming an entrepreneur, 10 %(n=29) of the respondents were having high level self confidence level before becoming entrepreneur while the medium self confidence level has been increased to 73% (n=220) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having medium level self confidence level before becoming entrepreneur while the medium self confidence level has been increased to high level after becoming an entrepreneur.

Chart-18

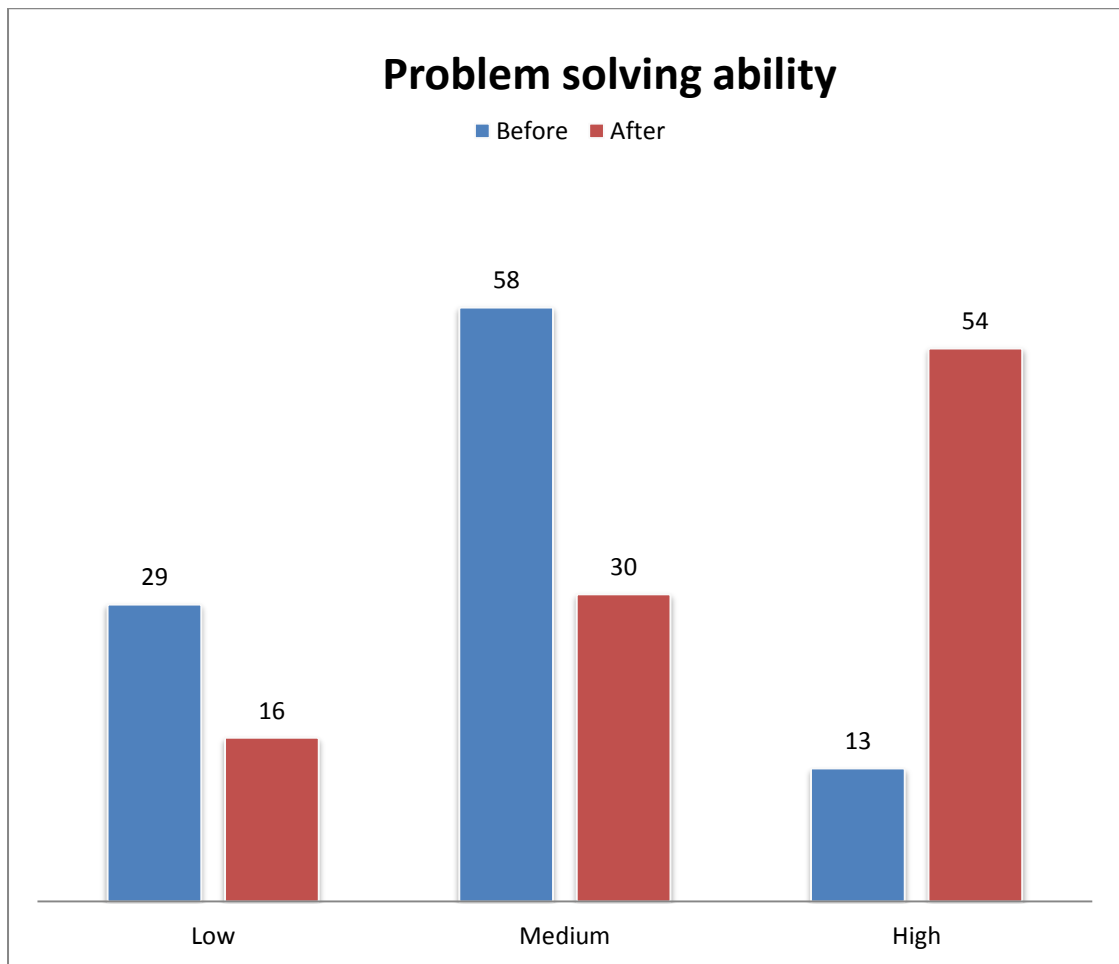


4.1.9 Table showing individual empowerment of Problem solving ability among women entrepreneur

| Problem solving ability | Before | | After | |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 88 | 29 | 48 | 16 |
| Medium | 175 | 58 | 91 | 30 |
| High | 37 | 13 | 161 | 54 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 58 %(n=175) of the respondents were having medium level Problem solving ability before becoming entrepreneur while the Problem solving ability level has been decreased to 30% (n=91) after becoming an entrepreneur, 29 %(n=88) of the respondents were having low level Problem solving ability before becoming entrepreneur while the Problem solving ability level has been decreased to 16% (n=48) after becoming an entrepreneur, whereas 13 %(n=37) of the respondents were having high level Problem solving ability before becoming entrepreneur while the Problem solving ability level has been increased to 54% (n=161) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having medium level Problem solving ability before becoming entrepreneur while the Problem solving ability level has been increased to high level after becoming an entrepreneur.

Chart-19

4.1.10 Table showing individual empowerment of health consciousness of women entrepreneur

| Health consciousness | Before | | After | |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 102 | 34 | 77 | 26 |
| Medium | 91 | 30 | 106 | 35 |
| High | 107 | 36 | 117 | 39 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 36% (n=107) of the respondents were having high level health consciousness before becoming entrepreneur while the health consciousness level has been increased to 39% (n=117) after becoming an entrepreneur, 34% (n=102) of the respondents were having low level health consciousness before becoming entrepreneur while the low health consciousness level has been decreased to 26% (n=77) after becoming an entrepreneur, whereas 30% (n=91) of the respondents were having medium level health consciousness before becoming entrepreneur while the medium health consciousness level has been increased to 35% (n=106) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having high level health consciousness before becoming entrepreneur while the health consciousness high level has been increased after becoming an entrepreneur.

4.1.11 Table showing of individual empowerment self image of women entrepreneur

| Self image | Before | | After | |
|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 71 | 24 | 18 | 06 |
| Medium | 166 | 55 | 124 | 41 |
| High | 63 | 21 | 158 | 53 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 55 %(n=166) of the respondents believe that they have medium level self image before becoming entrepreneur while the medium level has been decreased to 41% (n=124) after becoming an entrepreneur, 24%(n=71) of the respondents believe that they have low level self image before becoming entrepreneur while the low level has been decreased to 6% (n=18) after becoming an entrepreneur, 21%(n=63) of the respondents believe that they have high level self image before becoming entrepreneur while the high level has been increased to 53% (n=158) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents believe that they have medium level self image before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased high level after becoming an entrepreneur.

4.1.12 Table showing individual empowerment of comfortable level of women entrepreneur while talking in crowded area

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 21 | 07 | 03 | 01 |
| Medium | 175 | 58 | 83 | 28 |
| High | 104 | 35 | 214 | 71 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 58%(n=175) of the respondents were having medium level comfortableness while talking in crowded area before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 28% (n=83) after becoming an entrepreneur, 35%(n=104) of the respondents were having high level comfortableness while talking in crowded area before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to 71% (n=214) after becoming an entrepreneur, 7%(n=21) of the respondents were having low level comfortableness while talking in crowded area before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 1% (n=3) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having medium level comfortableness while the level has been decreased high level after becoming an entrepreneur.

4.1.13 Table showing individual empowerment of overall liking of people for women entrepreneur

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 71 | 24 | 18 | 06 |
| Medium | 166 | 55 | 124 | 41 |
| High | 63 | 21 | 158 | 53 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 55% (n=166) of the respondents believe that people have medium level liking for women entrepreneur before becoming entrepreneur while this level has been decreased to 41% (n=124) after becoming an entrepreneur, 24% (n=71) of the respondents believe that people have low level liking for women entrepreneur before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 6% (n=18) after becoming an entrepreneur, 21% (n=63) of the respondents believe that people have high level liking for women entrepreneur before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to 53% (n=158) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents believe that people have medium level liking for women entrepreneur before becoming entrepreneur while this level has been increased to high level after becoming an entrepreneur.

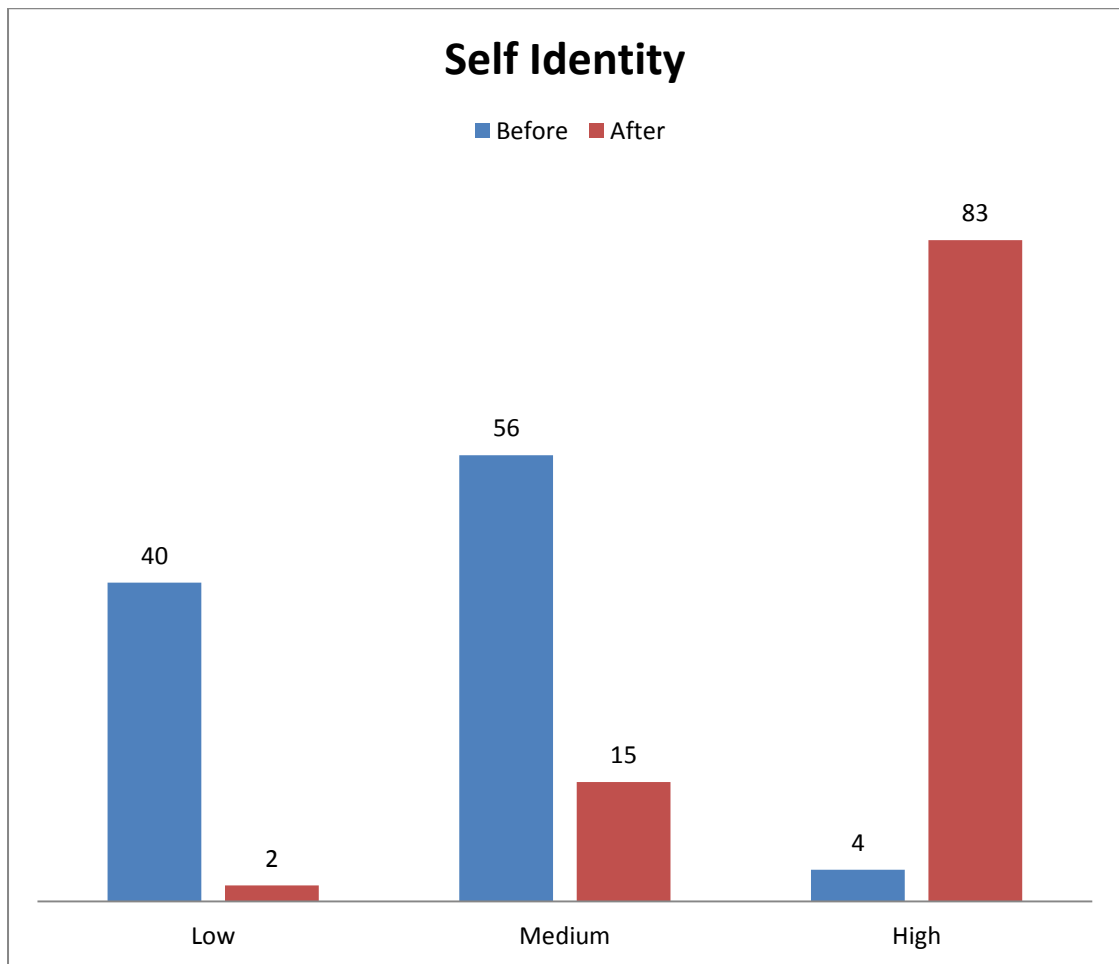
4.1.14 Table showing individual empowerment of self identity of women entrepreneur

| Response | Before | | After | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 120 | 40 | 07 | 02 |
| Medium | 169 | 56 | 45 | 15 |
| High | 11 | 04 | 248 | 83 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 56%(n=169) of the respondents were having medium level self identity before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 15% (n=45) after becoming an entrepreneur, 40%(n=120) of the respondents were having low level self identity before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 2% (n=7) after becoming an entrepreneur, 4%(n=11) of the respondents were having high level self identity before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to 83% (n=248) after becoming an entrepreneur,

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having medium level self identity before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to high level after becoming an entrepreneur.

Chart-20



4.1.15 Table showing individual empowerment of fear for committing mistake among women entrepreneur

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 89 | 30 | 77 | 26 |
| Medium | 72 | 24 | 126 | 42 |
| High | 139 | 46 | 97 | 32 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 46%(n=139) of the respondents were having high level fear of committing mistake before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 32% (n=97) after becoming an entrepreneur, 30%(n=89) of the respondents were having low level fear of committing mistake before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 26% (n=77) after becoming an entrepreneur, 24%(n=72) of the respondents were having medium level fear of committing mistake before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to 42% (n=126) after becoming an entrepreneur.

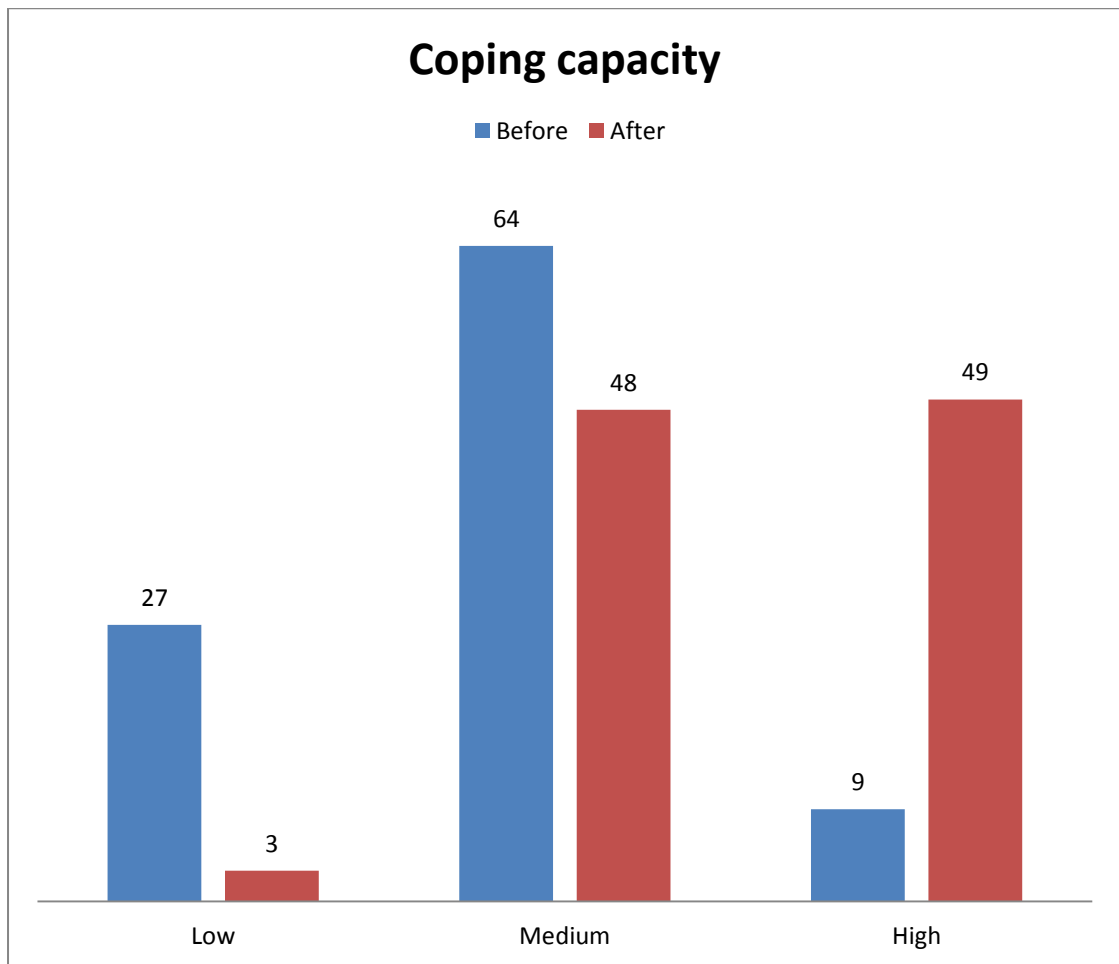
So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having high level fear of committing mistake before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to after becoming an entrepreneur.

4.1.16 Table showing individual empowerment of coping up capacity with problem among women entrepreneur

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 80 | 27 | 10 | 03 |
| Medium | 192 | 64 | 145 | 48 |
| High | 28 | 09 | 145 | 49 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 64%(n=192) of the respondents were having medium level coping up capacity with problem before becoming entrepreneur while this level has been decreased to 48% (n=145) after becoming an entrepreneur, 27% (n=80) of the respondents were having low level coping up capacity with problem before becoming entrepreneur while this level has been decreased to 3% (n=10) after becoming an entrepreneur, 9% (n=28) of the respondents were having high level coping up capacity with problem before becoming entrepreneur while this level has been increased to 49% (n=145) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having medium level coping up capacity with problem before becoming entrepreneur while this level has been decreased after becoming an entrepreneur.

Chart-21

4.1.17 Table showing individual empowerment of ability to accept challenges among women entrepreneurs.

| Response | Before | | After | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 132 | 44 | 20 | 07 |
| Medium | 93 | 31 | 106 | 35 |
| High | 75 | 25 | 174 | 58 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 44%(n=132) of the respondents were having low level ability to accept challenges before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 7% (n=20) after becoming an entrepreneur, 31%(n=93) of the respondents were having medium level ability to accept challenges before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to 35% (n=106) after becoming an entrepreneur, 25%(n=75) of the respondents were having high level ability to accept challenges before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to 58% (n=174) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having low level ability to accept challenges before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to high level after becoming an entrepreneur.

4.1.18 Table showing individual empowerment of decision making power among women entrepreneur

| Response | Before | | After | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 23 | 08 | 06 | 02 |
| Medium | 93 | 31 | 21 | 07 |
| High | 184 | 61 | 273 | 91 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 61% (n=184) of the respondents were having high level decision making power before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to 91% (n=273) after becoming an entrepreneur, 31% (n=93) of the respondents were having medium level decision making power before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 7% (n=21) after becoming an entrepreneur, 8% (n=23) of the respondents were having low level decision making power before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 2% (n=6) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having high level decision making power before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to after becoming an entrepreneur.

4.1.19 Table showing individual empowerment of convincing ability among women entrepreneurs.

| Response | Before | | After | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 98 | 33 | 45 | 15 |
| Medium | 172 | 57 | 106 | 35 |
| High | 30 | 10 | 149 | 50 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 57%(n=172) of the respondents were having medium levelconvincing ability before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 35% (n=106) after becoming an entrepreneur,33%(n=98) of the respondents were having low level convincing ability before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 15% (n=45) after becoming an entrepreneur,10%(n=30) of the respondents were having high level convincing ability before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to 50% (n=149) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having medium level convincing ability before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to high level after becoming an entrepreneur.

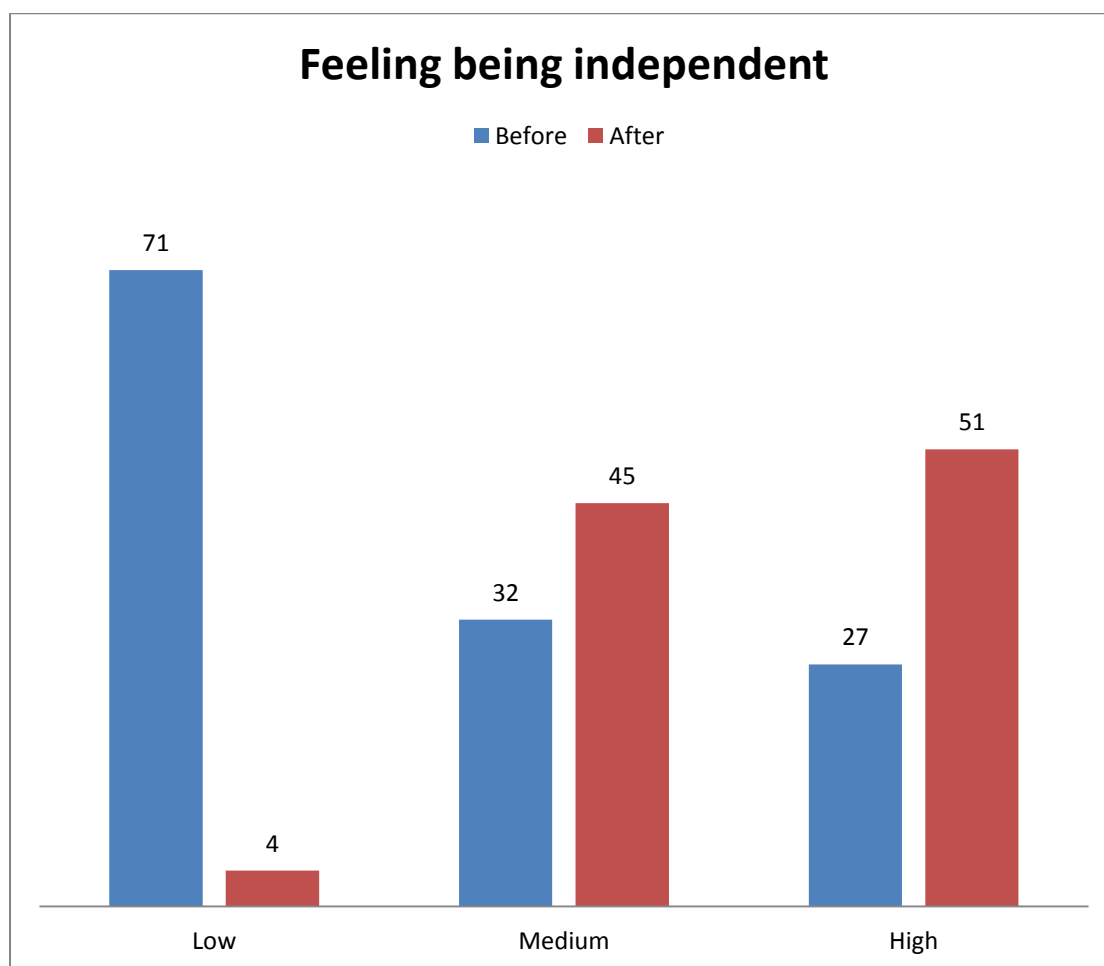
4.1.20 Table showing individual empowerment of feeling being independent among women entrepreneur

| Response | Before | | After | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 124 | 71 | 12 | 04 |
| Medium | 96 | 32 | 134 | 45 |
| High | 80 | 27 | 154 | 51 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 71%(n=124) of the respondents were having low level feeling of independent before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 4% (n=12) after becoming an entrepreneur, 32%(n=96) of the respondents were having medium level feeling of independent before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to 45% (n=134) after becoming an entrepreneur, 27%(n=80) of the respondents were having high level feeling of independent before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to 51% (n=154) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having low level feeling of independent before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to high level after becoming an entrepreneur.

Chart-22



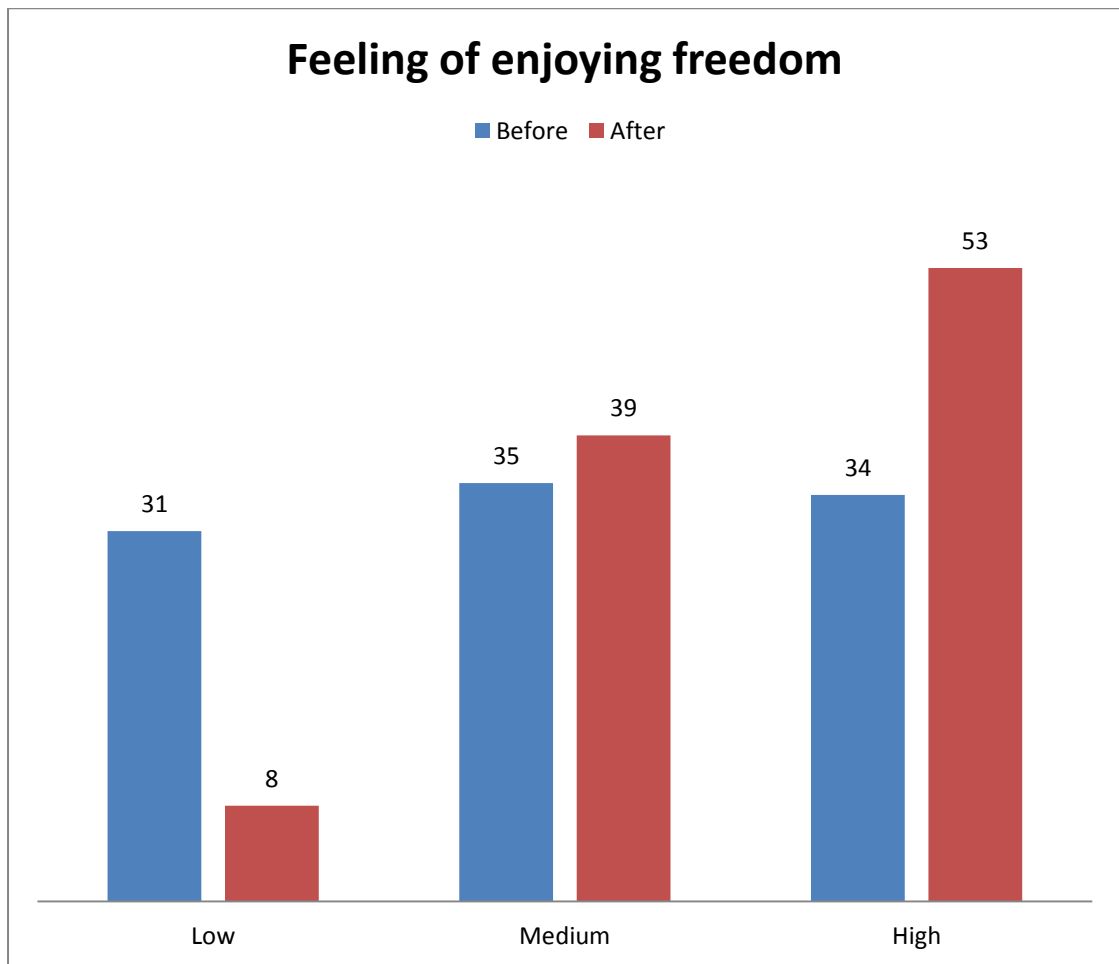
4.1.21 Table showing individual empowerment of feeling of enjoying freedom among women entrepreneur.

| Response | Before | | After | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 92 | 31 | 24 | 08 |
| Medium | 106 | 35 | 118 | 39 |
| High | 102 | 34 | 158 | 53 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 35%(n=106) of the respondents were having medium level freedom for enjoyment before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to 39% (n=118) after becoming an entrepreneur, 34%(n=102) of the respondents were having high level freedom for enjoyment before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to 53% (n=158) after becoming an entrepreneur, 31%(n=92) of the respondents were having low level freedom for enjoyment before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 8% (n=24) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having medium level freedom for enjoyment before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to high level after becoming an entrepreneur

Chart-23



4.1.22 Table showing individual empowerment of readiness to fight for own rights among women entrepreneur

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 47 | 16 | 30 | 12 |
| Medium | 121 | 40 | 73 | 24 |
| High | 132 | 44 | 197 | 66 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 44% (n=132) of the respondents were having high level readiness to fight for their own rights before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to 66% (n=197) after becoming an entrepreneur, 40% (n=121) of the respondents were having medium level readiness to fight for their own rights before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 24% (n=73) after becoming an entrepreneur, 16% (n=47) of the respondents were having low level readiness to fight for their own rights before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 12% (n=30) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having high level readiness to fight for their own rights before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased after becoming an entrepreneur.

4.1.23 Table showing individual empowerment of feeling of helplessness among women entrepreneur

| Response | Before | | After | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 70 | 23 | 28 | 09 |
| Medium | 116 | 39 | 106 | 35 |
| High | 114 | 38 | 166 | 56 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 39% (n=116) of the respondents were having medium level feeling of helplessness before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 35% (n=106) after becoming an entrepreneur, 38% (n=114) of the respondents were having high level feeling of helplessness before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to 56% (n=166) after becoming an entrepreneur, 23% (n=70) of the respondents were having low level feeling of helplessness before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 9% (n=28) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having medium level feeling of helplessness before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to high level after becoming an entrepreneur.

4.1.24 Table showing individual empowerment of ability to maintain relationship among women entrepreneur

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 30 | 10 | 24 | 08 |
| Medium | 106 | 35 | 106 | 35 |
| High | 164 | 55 | 170 | 57 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 55%(n=164) of the respondents were having high levelability to maintain relationship before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to 57% (n=170) after becoming an entrepreneur, 35%(n=106) of the respondents were having medium levelability to maintain relationship before becoming entrepreneur while the level remain same to 35% (n=106) after becoming an entrepreneur, 10%(n=30) of the respondents were having low levelability to maintain relationship before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 8% (n=24) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having high level ability to maintain relationship before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been remain same after becoming an entrepreneur.

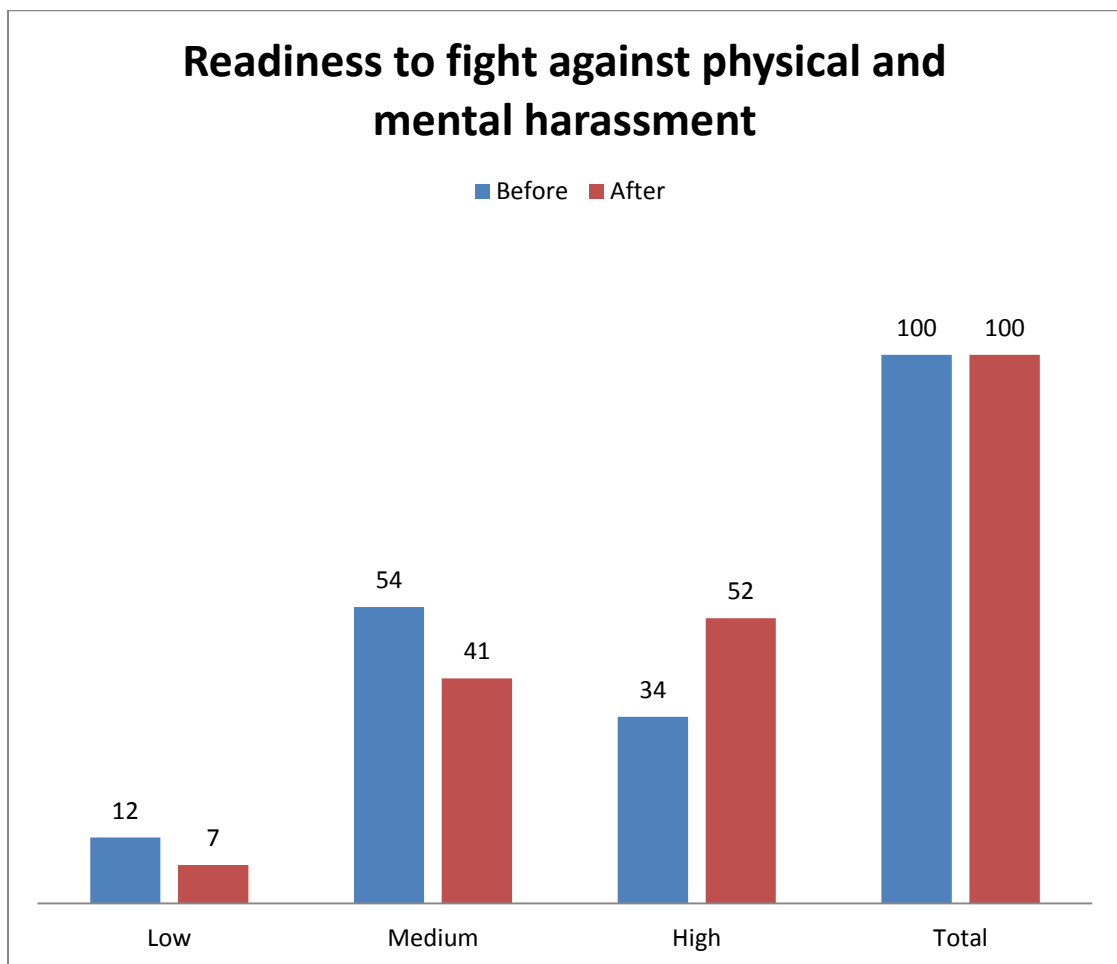
4.1.25 Table showing individual empowerment of readiness to fight against physical and mental harassment among women entrepreneur

| Response | Before | | After | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 36 | 12 | 20 | 07 |
| Medium | 162 | 54 | 122 | 41 |
| High | 102 | 34 | 158 | 52 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 54% (n=162) of the respondents were having medium level readiness to fight against physical and mental harassment before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 41% (n=122) after becoming an entrepreneur, 34% (n=102) of the respondents were having high level readiness to fight against physical and mental harassment before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to 52% (n=158) after becoming an entrepreneur, 12% (n=36) of the respondents were having low level readiness to fight against physical and mental harassment before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 7% (n=20) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having medium level readiness to fight against physical and mental harassment before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased in high level after becoming an entrepreneur.

Chart-24



4.1.26 Table showing individual empowerment of power capacity to help others among women entrepreneur

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 28 | 09 | 06 | 02 |
| Medium | 178 | 59 | 96 | 32 |
| High | 94 | 32 | 198 | 68 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 59%(n=178) of the respondents were having medium level capacity to help others before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 32% (n=96) after becoming an entrepreneur,32%(n=94) of the respondents were having high level capacity to help others before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to 68% (n=198) after becoming an entrepreneur,9%(n=28) of the respondents were having medium level capacity to help others before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 2% (n=6) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having medium level capacity to help others before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to high level after becoming an entrepreneur.

4.1.27 Table showing individual empowerment of readiness to adjust as per situations among women entrepreneur

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 84 | 28 | 24 | 08 |
| Medium | 96 | 32 | 70 | 23 |
| High | 120 | 40 | 206 | 69 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 40%(n=120) of the respondents were having high level readiness to adjust as per situationsbefore becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to 69% (n=206) after becoming an entrepreneur,32%(n=76) of the respondents were having medium level readiness to adjust as per situationsbefore becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 23% (n=70) after becoming an entrepreneur,28%(n=84) of the respondents were having low level readiness to adjust as per situationsbefore becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 8% (n=24) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having high level readiness to adjust as per situations before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been remain same after becoming an entrepreneur.

4.1.28 Table showing individual empowerment of likings for social gathering among women entrepreneur

| Response | Before | | After | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 102 | 34 | 78 | 26 |
| Medium | 98 | 33 | 68 | 23 |
| High | 100 | 33 | 159 | 53 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 34%(n=102) of the respondents were having low level likings for social gathering before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 26% (n=78) after becoming an entrepreneur,33%(n=100) of the respondents were having high level likings for social gathering before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to 53% (n=159) after becoming an entrepreneur,33%(n=98) of the respondents were having medium level likings for social gathering before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been decreased to 23% (n=68) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having low level likings for social gathering before becoming entrepreneur while the level has been increased to high level after becoming an entrepreneur.

FAMILY ASPECTS**4.1.29 Table showing family level empowerment of overall support of husband to women entrepreneur**

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 44 | 15 | 40 | 13 |
| Medium | 98 | 33 | 36 | 12 |
| High | 158 | 52 | 224 | 75 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 52%(n=158) of the respondents were having high level overall support of husbandwhile the level has been increased to 75% (n=224) after becoming an entrepreneur,33%(n=98) of the respondents were having medium level overall support of husbandwhile the level has been decreased to 12% (n=36) after becoming an entrepreneur,15%(n=44) of the respondents were having low level overall support of husbandwhile the level has been decreased to 13% (n=40) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having high level overall support of husband while the level has been increased to same high level after becoming an entrepreneur.

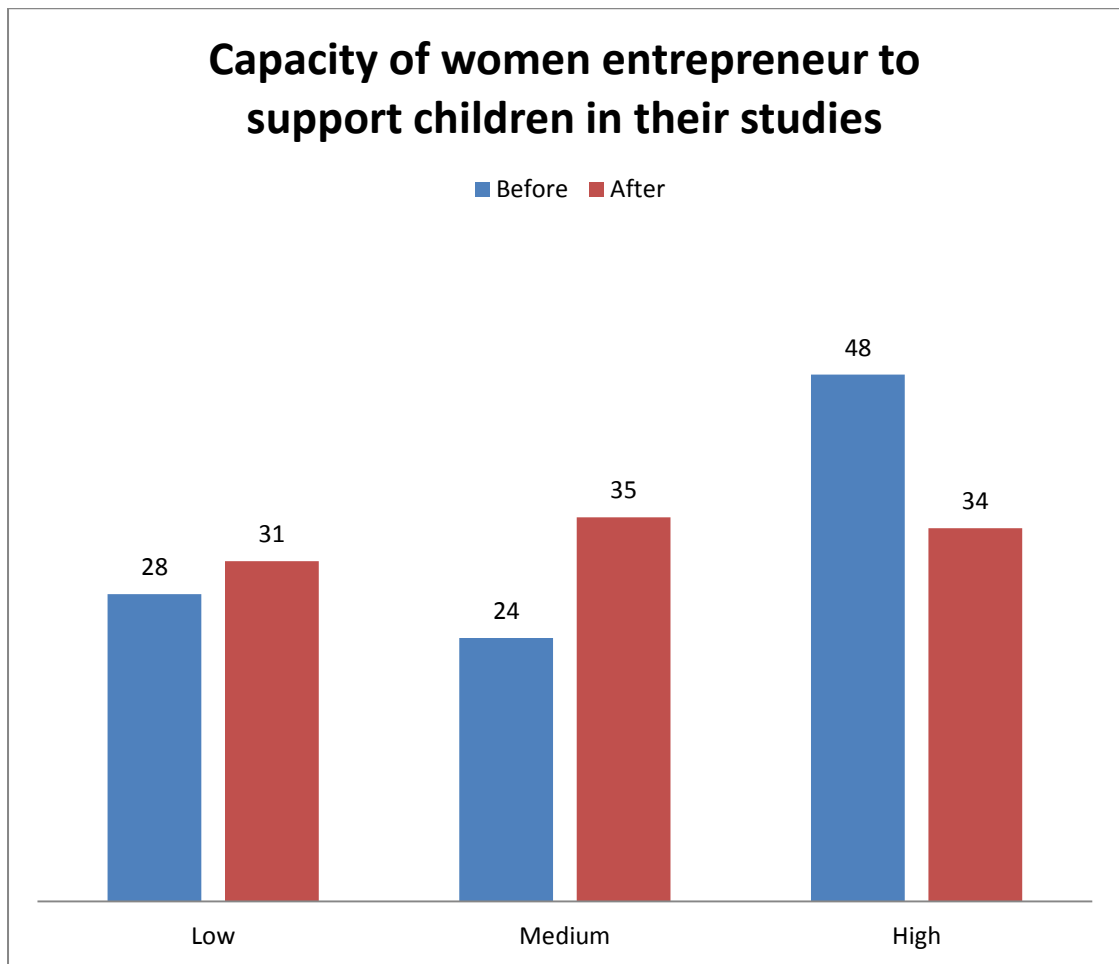
4.1.30 Table showing family level empowerment of capacity of women entrepreneur to support children in their studies

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 84 | 28 | 94 | 31 |
| Medium | 71 | 24 | 104 | 35 |
| High | 145 | 48 | 102 | 34 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 48%(n=145) of the respondents were having highlevel capacity of women entrepreneur to support children in their studies while the level has been decreased to 34% (n=102) after becoming an entrepreneur, 28%(n=84) of the respondents were having lowlevel capacity of women entrepreneur to support children in their studies while the level has been increased to 31% (n=94) after becoming an entrepreneur, 24%(n=71) of the respondents were having mediumlevel capacity of women entrepreneur to support children in their studies while the level has been increased to 35% (n=104) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having high level capacity of women entrepreneur to support children in their studies while the level has been increased to medium level after becoming an entrepreneur.

Chart-25



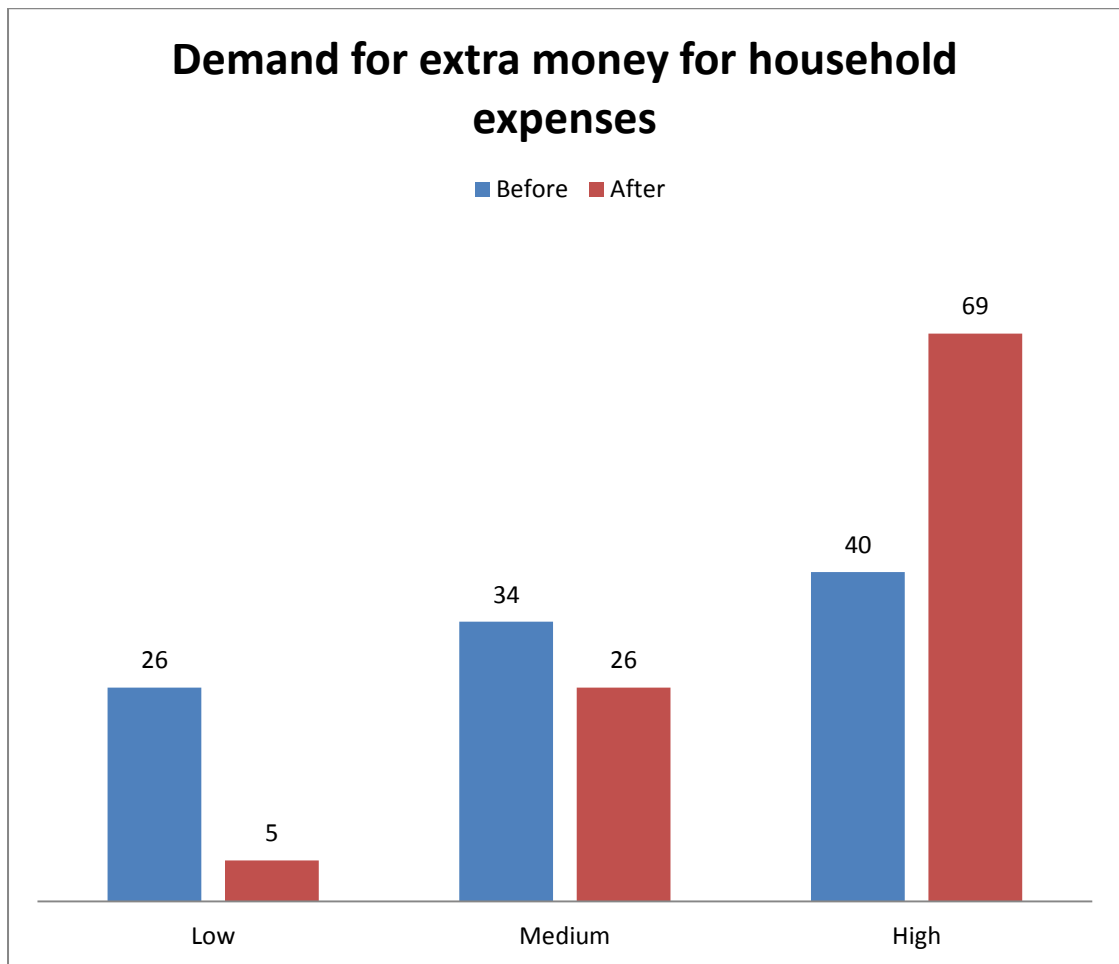
4.1.31 Table showing family level empowerment of women entrepreneurs for demand for extra money for household expenses.

| Response | Before | | After | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 77 | 26 | 15 | 05 |
| Medium | 102 | 34 | 79 | 26 |
| High | 121 | 40 | 206 | 69 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 40%(n=121) of the respondents were having high level demand for extra money for household expenses while the level has been increased to 69% (n=206) after becoming an entrepreneur,34%(n=102) of the respondents were having medium level demand for extra money for household expenses while the level has been decreased to 26% (n=79) after becoming an entrepreneur,26%(n=77) of the respondents were having low level demand for extra money for household expenses while the level has been decreased to 5% (n=15) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having high level demand for extra money for household expenses before and after becoming an entrepreneur.

Chart-26



4.1.32 Table showing family level empowerment of women entrepreneur of freedom to decide buying for self

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 80 | 27 | 24 | 08 |
| Medium | 108 | 36 | 96 | 32 |
| High | 112 | 37 | 180 | 60 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 37%(n=112) of the respondents were having high level freedom to decide buying for self while the level has been increased to 60% (n=180) after becoming an entrepreneur,36%(n=108) of the respondents were having medium level freedom to decide buying for self while the level has been decreased to 32% (n=96) after becoming an entrepreneur,27%(n=80) of the respondents were having low level freedom to decide buying for self while the level has been decreased to 8% (n=24) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having high level freedom to decide buying for self while the high level has been increased after becoming an entrepreneur.

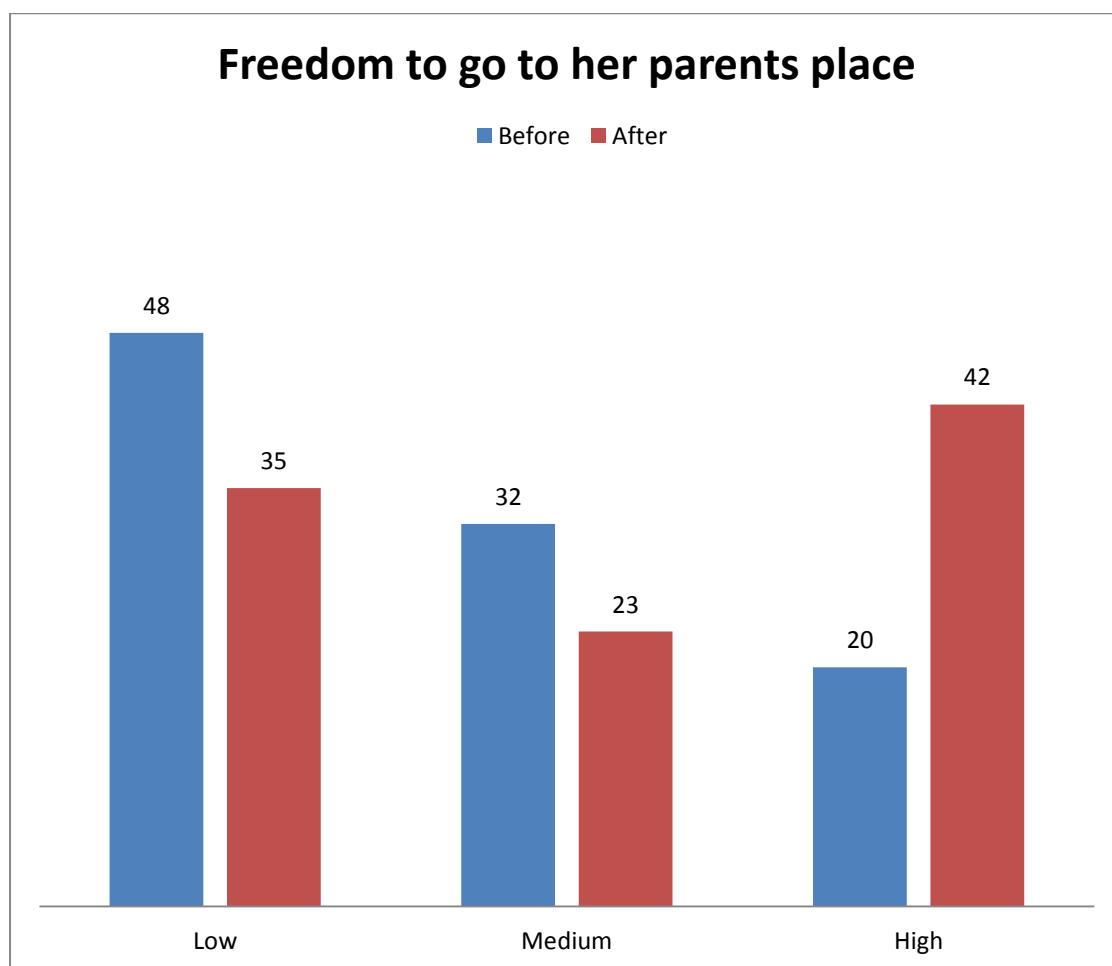
4.1.33 Table showing family level empowerment of women entrepreneur's of freedom to go to her parents place

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 145 | 48 | 104 | 35 |
| Medium | 96 | 32 | 68 | 23 |
| High | 59 | 20 | 128 | 42 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 48%(n=145) of the respondents were having low level freedom to go to her parents place while the level has been decreased to 35% (n=104) after becoming an entrepreneur,32%(n=96) of the respondents were having medium level freedom to go to her parents place while the level has been decreased to 23% (n=68) after becoming an entrepreneur,20%(n=59) of the respondents were having high level freedom to go to her parents place while the level has been decreased to 42% (n=128) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having low level freedom to go to her parents place while the level has been increased to high after becoming an entrepreneur.

Chart-27



4.1.34 Table showing family level empowerment of women entrepreneur's of freedom to take children to school

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 70 | 23 | 36 | 12 |
| Medium | 96 | 32 | 66 | 22 |
| High | 134 | 45 | 198 | 66 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 45%(n=134) of the respondents were having high level freedom to take children to school while the level has been increased to 66% (n=198) after becoming an entrepreneur,32%(n=96) of the respondents were having medium level freedom to take children to school while the level has been decreased to 22% (n=66) after becoming an entrepreneur,23%(n=70) of the respondents were having low level freedom to take children to school while the level has been decreased to 12% (n=35) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having high level freedom to take children to school while the high level has been increased after becoming an entrepreneur.

4.1.35 Table showing family level empowerment of women entrepreneur's freedom for shopping

| Response | Before | | After | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 74 | 25 | 14 | 05 |
| Medium | 118 | 39 | 106 | 35 |
| High | 108 | 36 | 180 | 60 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 39%(n=118) of the respondents were having medium level freedom for shopping while the level has been decreased to 35 % (n=106) after becoming an entrepreneur,36%(n=108) of the respondents were having high level freedom of shopping while the level has been increased to 60% (n=180) after becoming an entrepreneur,25%(n=75) of the respondents were having low level freedom of shopping while the level has been decreased to 5% (n=14) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having medium level freedom for shopping while the level has been increased to high level after becoming an entrepreneur.

4.1.36 Table showing family level empowerment of women entrepreneur's freedom to invite guest at home

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 70 | 23 | 36 | 12 |
| Medium | 96 | 32 | 66 | 22 |
| High | 134 | 45 | 198 | 66 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 45%(n=134) of the respondents were having high level freedom to invite guest at homewhile the level has been increased to 66% (n=198) after becoming an entrepreneur,32%(n=96) of the respondents were having medium level freedom to invite guest at homewhile the level has been decreased to 22% (n=66) after becoming an entrepreneur,23%(n=70) of the respondents were having high level freedom to invite guest at homewhile the level has been decreased to 12% (n=36) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having high level freedom to invite guest at home while the highlevelhas been increased after becoming an entrepreneur.

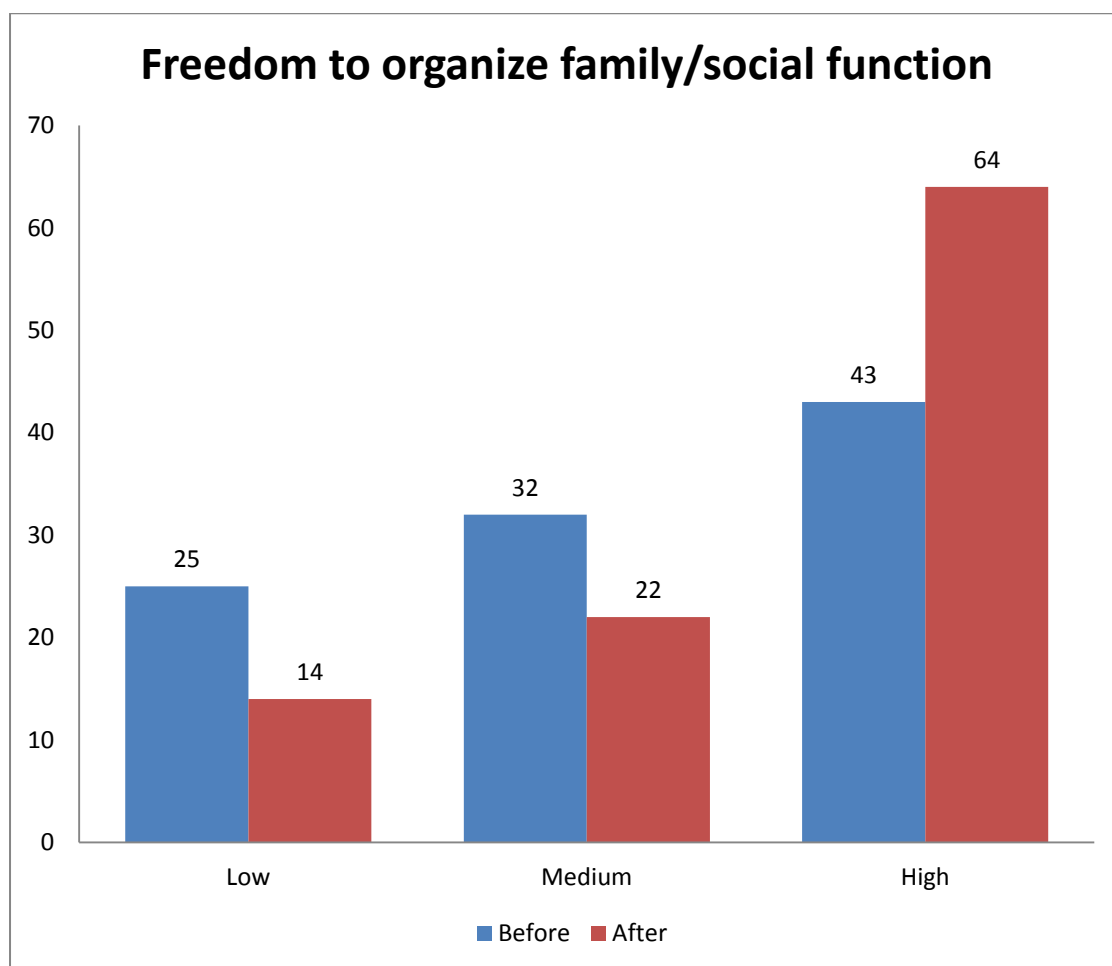
4.1.37 Table showing family level empowerment of women entrepreneur freedom to organize family/social function.

| Response | Before | | After | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 74 | 25 | 42 | 14 |
| Medium | 96 | 32 | 65 | 22 |
| High | 130 | 43 | 193 | 64 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 43%(n=130) of the respondents were having highlevel freedom to organize family/social function while the level has been increased to 64% (n=193) after becoming an entrepreneur, 32%(n=96) of the respondents were having mediumlevel freedom to organize family/social function while the level has been decreased to 22% (n=65) after becoming an entrepreneur, 25%(n=74) of the respondents were having lowlevel freedom to organize family/social function while the level has been decreased to 14% (n=42) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having high level freedom to organize family/social function while the level has been increased after becoming an entrepreneur.

Chart-28



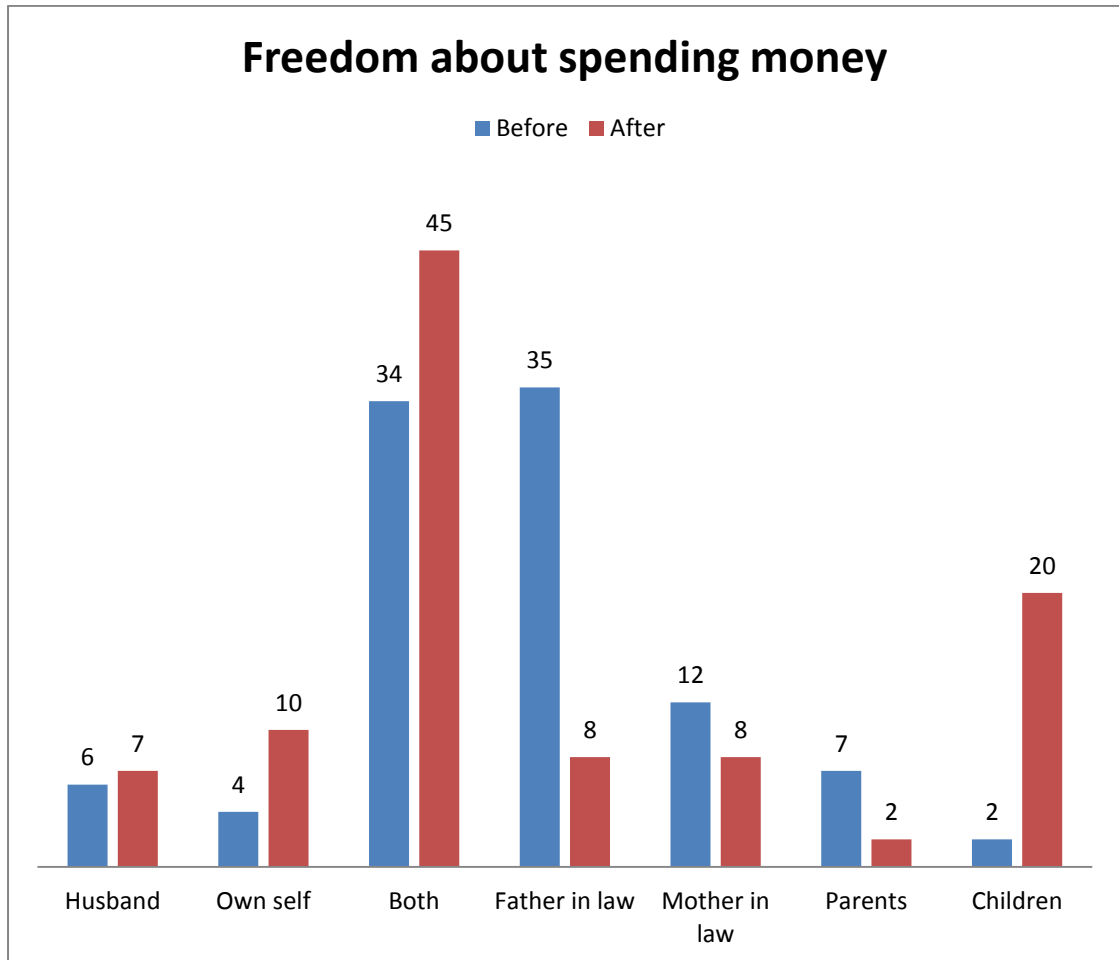
4.1.38 Table showing family level empowerment of women entrepreneurs who decide money should be spends.

| Response | Before | | After | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Husband | 19 | 06 | 21 | 07 |
| Own self | 13 | 04 | 31 | 10 |
| Both | 102 | 34 | 136 | 45 |
| Father in law | 105 | 35 | 24 | 08 |
| Mother in law | 36 | 12 | 24 | 08 |
| Parents | 21 | 07 | 04 | 02 |
| Children | 04 | 02 | 60 | 20 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 6%(n=19) of the husband decided how money should be spent while the level has been increased to 7% (n=21) after becoming an entrepreneur,4%(n=13) of the respondents own self decided how money should be spent while the level has been increased to 10% (n=31) after becoming an entrepreneur,34%(n=102) of the respondents and their husband both decided how money should be spent while the level has been increased to 45% (n=136) after becoming an entrepreneur,35%(n=105) of the respondents father in law decided how money should be spent while the level has been decreased to 8% (n=24) after becoming an entrepreneur,12%(n=36) of the respondents mother in law decided how money should be spent while the level has been decreased to 8% (n=24) after becoming an entrepreneur,7%(n=21) of the parents decided how money should be spent while the level has been decreased to 2% (n=4) after becoming an entrepreneur,2%(n=4) of the husband decided how money should be spent while the level has been increased to 20% (n=60) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the father in law decided how money should be spent before becoming an entrepreneur while both husband wife decided how money should be spent after becoming an entrepreneur.

Chart-29



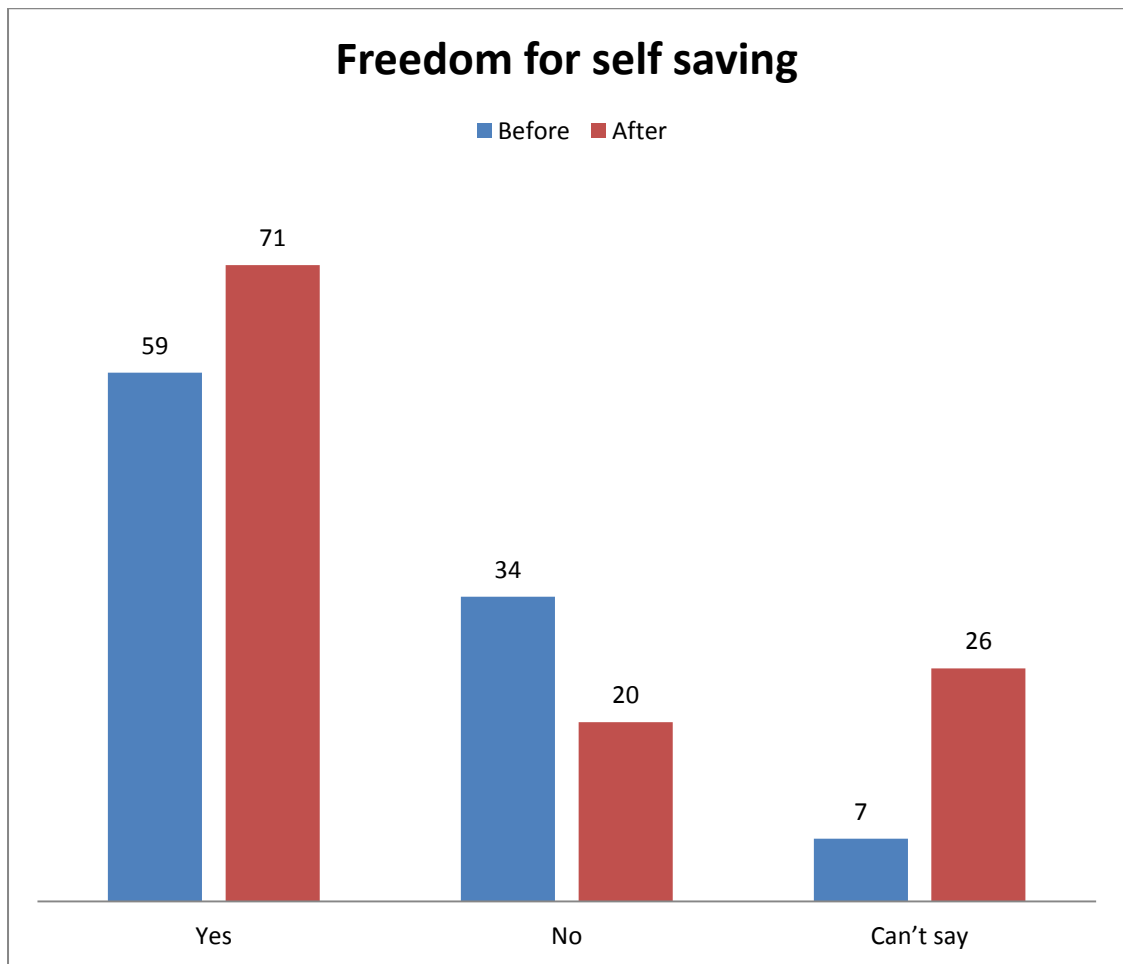
4.1.39 Table showing family level empowerment of women entrepreneurs ever decided for their own savings.

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Yes | 177 | 59 | 214 | 71 |
| No | 102 | 34 | 60 | 20 |
| Can't say | 21 | 07 | 08 | 26 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 59%(n=177) of the respondents decided for their own savingwhile the level has been increased to 71% (n=214) after becoming an entrepreneur,34%(n=102) of the respondents did not decide for their own savingwhile the level has been decreased to 20% (n=60) after becoming an entrepreneur, whereas 7%(n=21) of the respondents cannot decide for their own savingwhile the level has been increased to 8% (n=26) after becoming an entrepreneurs.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents decided for their own saving while the level has been increased after becoming an entrepreneur.

Chart-30



4.1.40 Table showing family level empowerment of sharing financial problem of women entrepreneurs

| Response | Before | | After | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Husband | 105 | 35 | 136 | 45 |
| Mother in law | 13 | 04 | 31 | 10 |
| Father in law | 102 | 34 | 21 | 07 |
| Children | 19 | 06 | 24 | 08 |
| Parents | 36 | 12 | 24 | 08 |
| Relatives | 21 | 07 | 04 | 02 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 35%(n=105) of the husband decided how money should be spent while the level has been increased to 45% (n=136) after becoming an entrepreneur,4%(n=13) of the respondents own self decided how money should be spent while the level has been increased to 10% (n=31) after becoming an entrepreneur,34%(n=102) of the respondents and their husband both decided how money should be spent while the level has been increased to 45% (n=136) after becoming an entrepreneur,35%(n=105) of the respondents father in law decided how money should be spent while the level has been decreased to 8% (n=24) after becoming an entrepreneur,12%(n=36) of the respondents mother in law decided how money should be spent while the level has been decreased to 8% (n=24) after becoming an entrepreneur,7%(n=21) of the parents decided how money should be spent while the level has been decreased to 2% (n=4) after becoming an entrepreneur,2%(n=4) of the relatives decided how money should be spent while the level has been increased to 20% (n=60) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents so from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents.

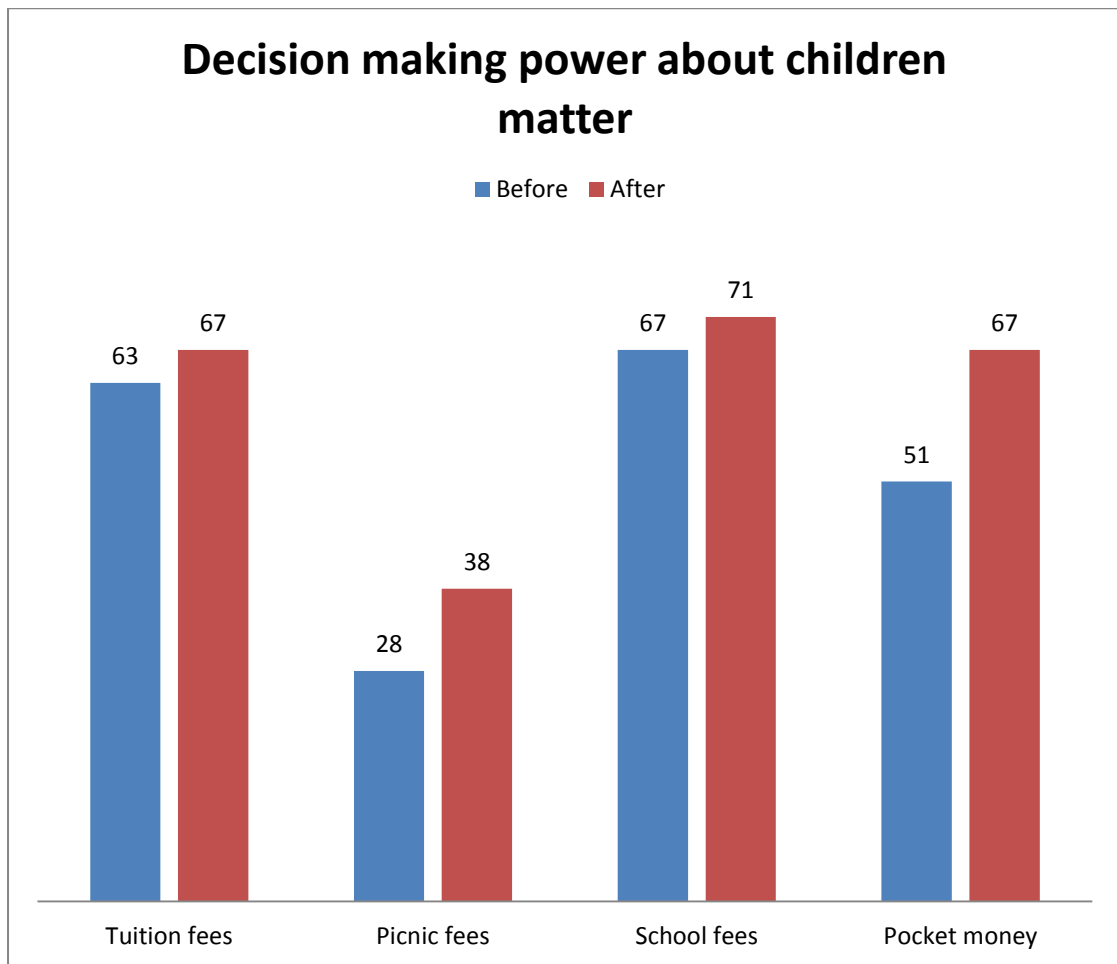
4.1.41 Table showing family level empowerment of women entrepreneurs in decision making power about children matter.

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Tuition fees | 188 | 63 | 194 | 67 |
| Picnic fees | 84 | 28 | 114 | 38 |
| School fees | 201 | 67 | 214 | 71 |
| Pocket money | 154 | 51 | 201 | 67 |

*multiple responses were allowed

From the above table it can be seen that 67 % (n=201) of the women entrepreneurs have decision making power about children school fees while the level has been increased to 71% (n=214) after becoming an entrepreneur, 63% (n=188) of the women entrepreneurs have decision making power about children tuition fees while the level has been increased to 67% (n=194) after becoming an entrepreneur, 51% (n=154) of the women entrepreneurs have decision making power about children pocket money while the level has been increased to 67% (n=201) after becoming an entrepreneur, 28% (n=84) of the women entrepreneurs have decision making power about children picnic fees while the level has been increased to 38% (n=114) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents have decision making power about children school fees while the level has been increased to after becoming an entrepreneur.

Chart-31

4.1.42 Table showing family level empowerment of women entrepreneurs decision making power for the occupation of children.

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Own self | 17 | 06 | 31 | 10 |
| Husband | 23 | 08 | 31 | 10 |
| Children own self | 135 | 45 | 141 | 47 |
| Jointly | 104 | 34 | 83 | 28 |
| Others | 21 | 07 | 14 | 05 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 45%(n=135) of the children themselves take decision for the occupation of children while the level has been increased to 47% (n=141) after becoming an entrepreneur, 34%(n=104) of the whole family jointly take decision for the occupation of children while the level has been decreased to 28% (n=83) after becoming an entrepreneur, 8%(n=23) of the husband take decision for the occupation of children while the level has been increased to 10% (n=31) after becoming an entrepreneur, 7%(n=21) of the other take decision for the occupation of children while the level has been decreased to 5% (n=14) after becoming an entrepreneur, 6%(n=17) of the women own self take decision for the occupation of children while the level has been decreased to 10% (n=31) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the children themselves take decision for the occupation of children while the level has been increased to after becoming an entrepreneur.

4.1.43 Table showing family level empowerment of women entrepreneurs about the decision power for buying property.

| Response | Before | | After | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Own self | 20 | 07 | 64 | 21 |
| Husband | 22 | 07 | 22 | 07 |
| Both | 174 | 58 | 170 | 57 |
| Children | 09 | 03 | 09 | 03 |
| Jointly | 75 | 25 | 35 | 12 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 58 % (n=174) of the both decides about the buying property while the level has been decreased to 57% (n=170) after becoming an entrepreneur, 25% (n=75) of the jointly decides about the buying property while the level has been decreased to 12% (n=35) after becoming an entrepreneur, 7 % (n=22) of the husband decides about the buying property while the level remain same after becoming an entrepreneur, 7% (n=20) of the women entrepreneurs decides about the buying property while the level has been increased to 21% (n=64) after becoming an entrepreneur, 3% (n=9) of the children decides about the buying property while the level remain same after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents and husband both decides about the buying property while the level has been decreased to after becoming an entrepreneur.

4.1.44 Table showing annual income of respondents

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 41 | 14 | 20 | 07 |
| Medium | 196 | 65 | 129 | 43 |
| High | 62 | 21 | 151 | 50 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 65 % (n=196) of the respondents were having medium level income while the level has been decreased to 43% (n=129) after becoming an entrepreneur, 21% (n=62) of the respondents were having high level income while the level has been increased to 50% (n=151) after becoming an entrepreneur, 14% (n=41) of the respondents were having low level income while the level has been decreased to 07% (n=20) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having medium level income while the level has been decreased to after becoming an entrepreneur.

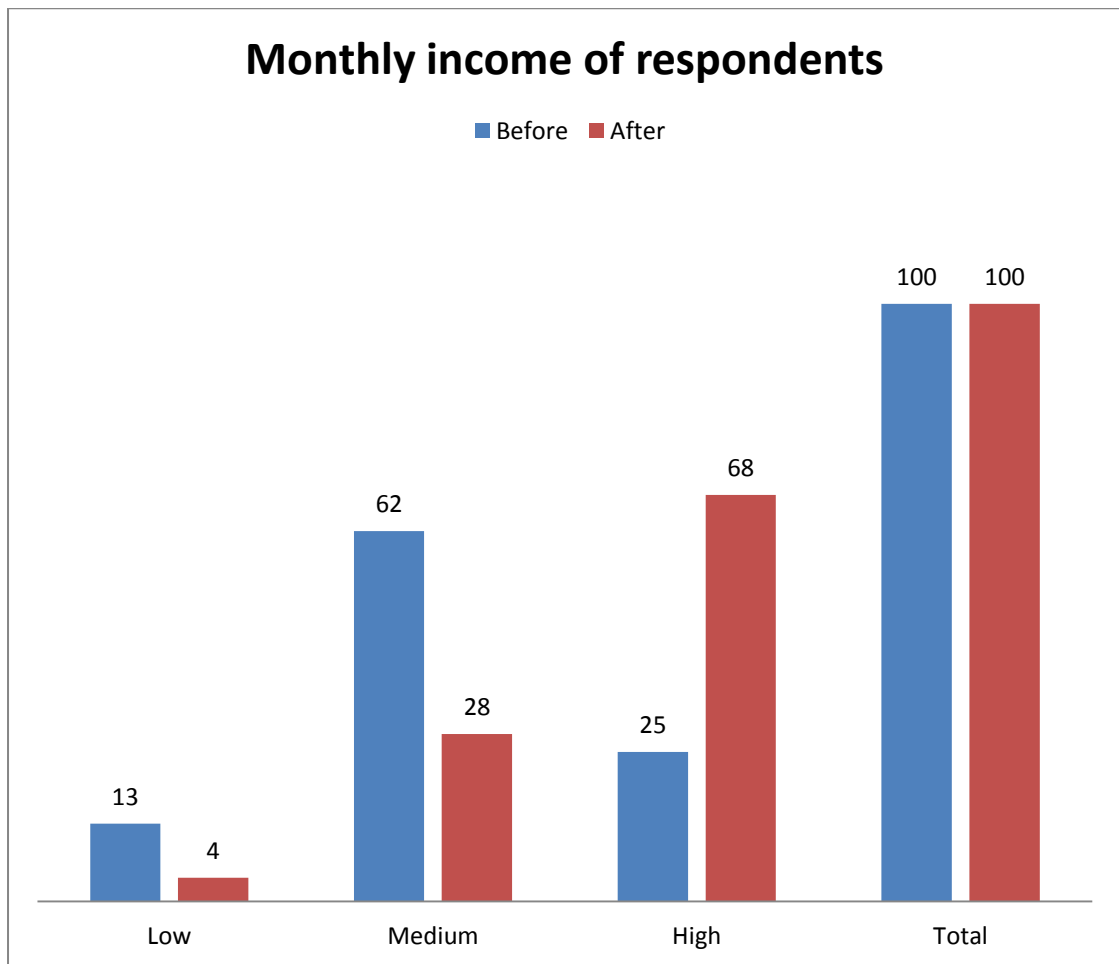
4.1.45 Table showing monthly income of respondents

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 38 | 13 | 11 | 04 |
| Medium | 186 | 62 | 83 | 28 |
| High | 76 | 25 | 206 | 68 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 62 % (n=186) of the respondents were having medium level incomewhile the level has been decreased to 28% (n=83) after becoming an entrepreneur,25%(n=76) of the respondents were having high level incomewhile the level has been increased to 68% (n=206) after becoming an entrepreneur,13 %(n=38) of the respondents were having low level incomewhile the level has been decreased to 4% (n=11) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having medium level income while the level has been increased to high level after becoming an entrepreneur.

Chart-32



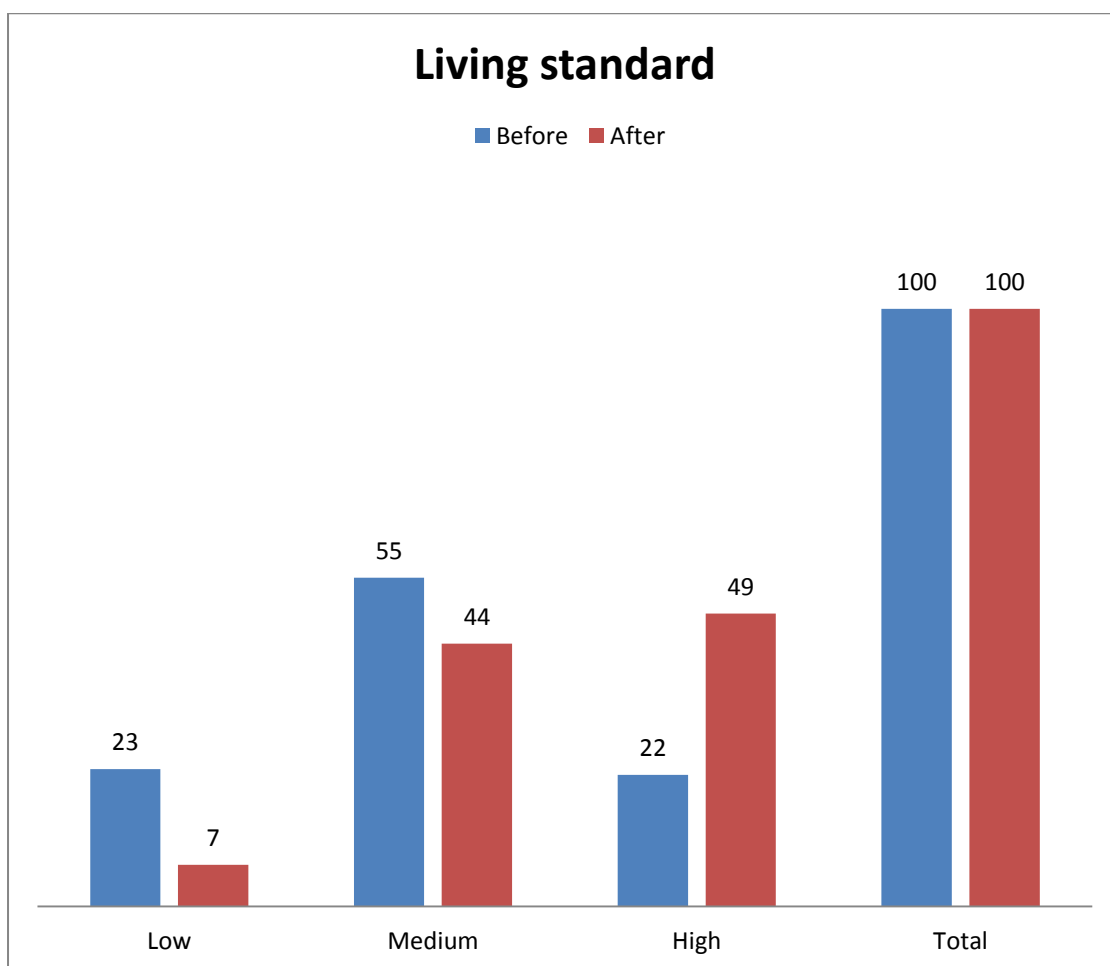
4.1.46 Table showing living standard of respondents

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 68 | 23 | 22 | 07 |
| Medium | 166 | 55 | 132 | 44 |
| High | 66 | 22 | 146 | 49 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 55%(n=166) of the respondents were having medium level living standardwhile the level has been decreased to 44% (n=132) after becoming an entrepreneur,23%(n=68) of the respondents were having low level living standardwhile the level has been decreased to 7% (n=22) after becoming an entrepreneur,22%(n=66) of the respondents were having high level living standardwhile the level has been increased to 49% (n=146) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having medium level living standard while the level has been decreased to 44% because high level has been increased after becoming an entrepreneur.

Chart-33



4.1.47 Table showing monthly saving of respondents

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 82 | 27 | 21 | 07 |
| Medium | 160 | 53 | 106 | 35 |
| High | 58 | 20 | 172 | 58 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 53% (n=160) of the respondents were having medium level monthly saving while the level has been decreased to 35% (n=106) after becoming an entrepreneur, 27% (n=82) of the respondents were having low level monthly saving while the level has been increased to 7% (n=21) after becoming an entrepreneur, 20% (n=58) of the respondents were having high level monthly saving while the level has been increased to 58% (n=172) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having medium level monthly saving while the level has been increased to high level after becoming an entrepreneur.

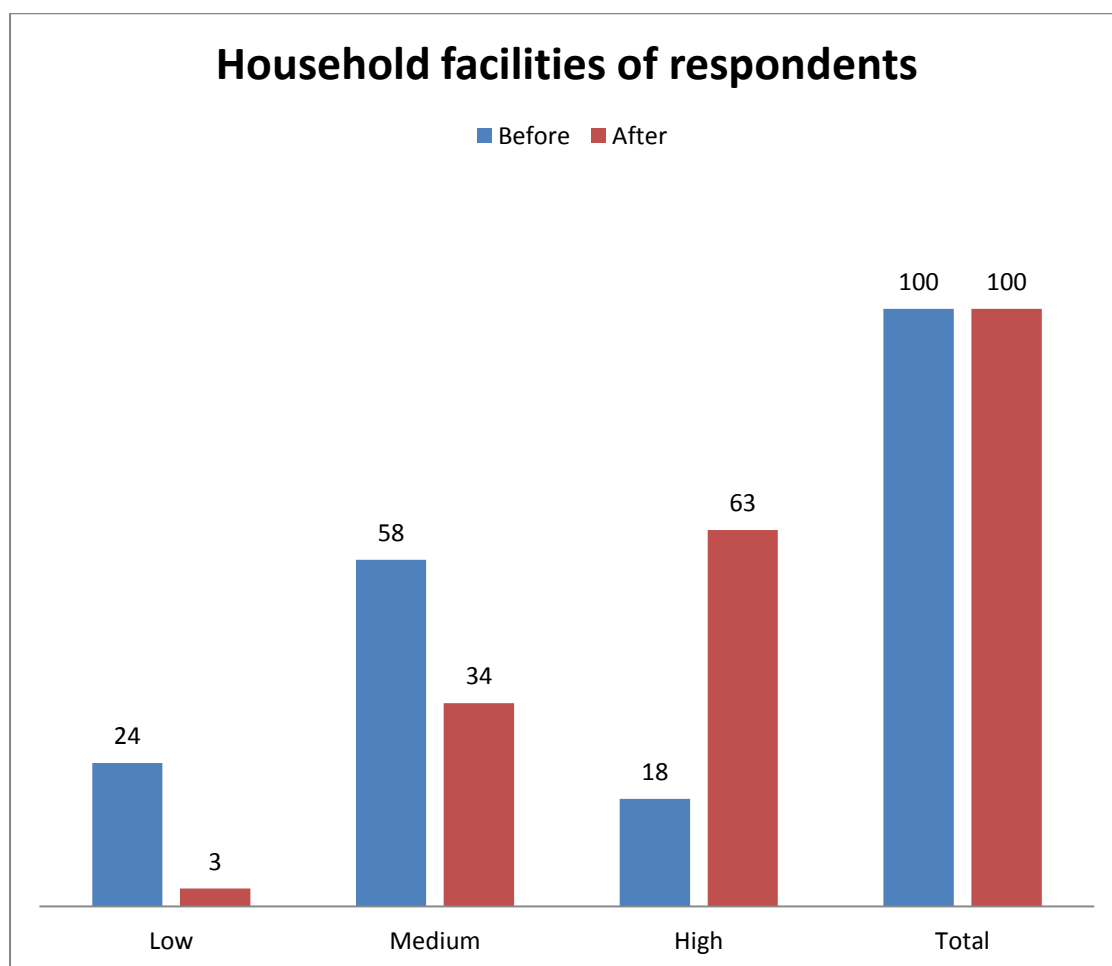
4.1.48 Table showing household facilities of respondents

| Response | Before | | After | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 72 | 24 | 08 | 03 |
| Medium | 175 | 58 | 102 | 34 |
| High | 53 | 18 | 190 | 63 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 58%(n=175) of the respondents were having medium level household facilitieswhile the level has been decreased to 34% (n=102) after becoming an entrepreneur,24%(n=72) of the respondents were having low level household facilitieswhile the level has been increased to 3% (n=8) after becoming an entrepreneur,18%(n=53) of the respondents were having high level household facilitieswhile the level has been increased to 63% (n=190) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having medium level household facilities while the level has been increased to high level after becoming an entrepreneur.

Chart-34



4.1.49 Table showing monthly expenses of respondents

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Low | 78 | 26 | 32 | 11 |
| Medium | 190 | 63 | 78 | 26 |
| High | 32 | 11 | 190 | 63 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 63%(n=190) of the respondents were having medium level monthly expenseswhile the level has been decreased to 26% (n=78) after becoming an entrepreneur,26%(n=78) of the respondents were having low level monthly expenseswhile the level has been decreased to 11% (n=32) after becoming an entrepreneur,11%(n=32) of the respondents were having high level monthly expenseswhile the level has been creased to 63% (n=190) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having medium level monthly expenses while the level has been remain same at high level after becoming an entrepreneur.

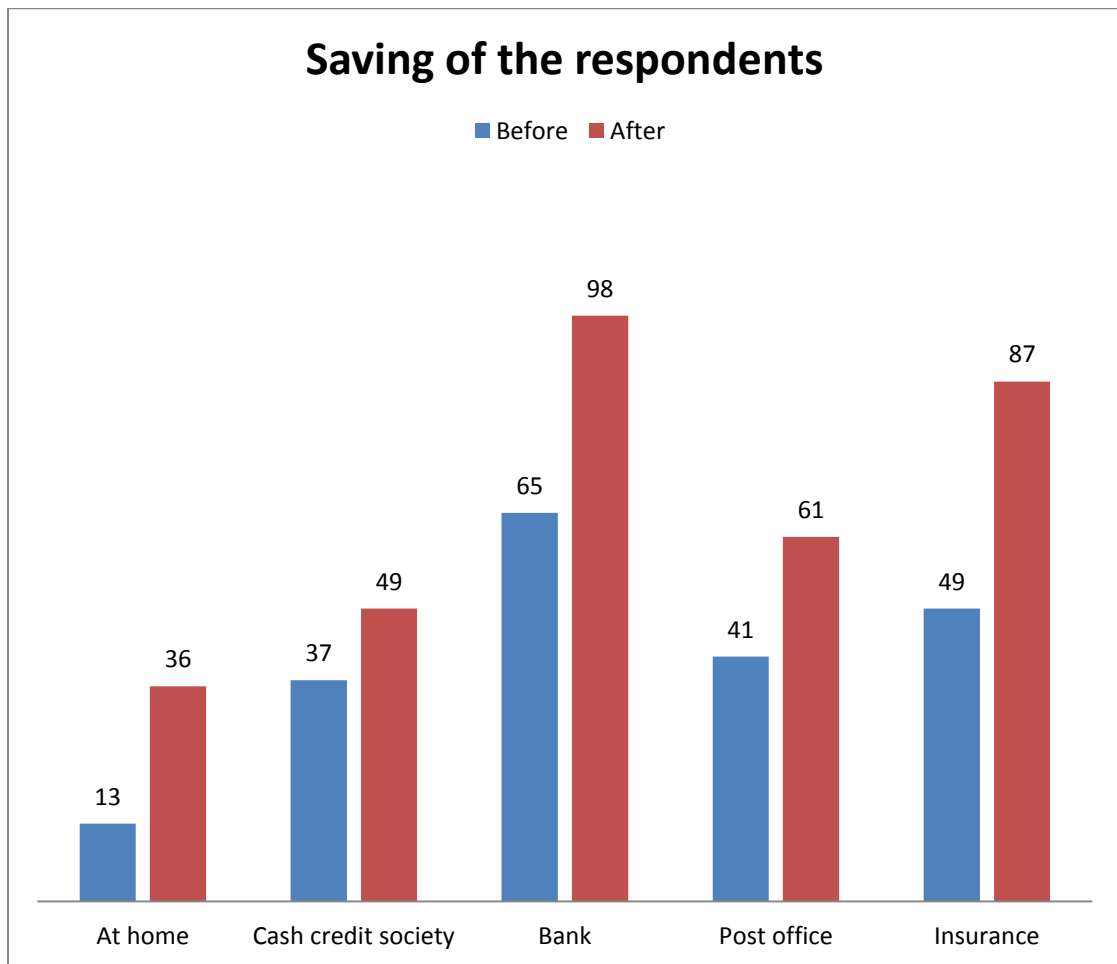
4.1.50 Table showing form of saving of the respondents.

| Response | Before | | After | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| At home | 38 | 13 | 108 | 36 |
| Cash credit society | 110 | 37 | 148 | 49 |
| Bank | 194 | 65 | 296 | 98 |
| Post office | 122 | 41 | 184 | 61 |
| Insurance | 148 | 49 | 260 | 87 |

From the above table it can be seen that 65%(n=194) of the respondents were saving their money in the bankwhile the level has been increased to 98% (n=296) after becoming an entrepreneur,49%(n=148) of the respondents were saving their money in the insurancewhile the level has been increased to 87% (n=260) after becoming an entrepreneur,41%(n=122) of the respondents were saving their money in the post officewhile the level has been increased to 61% (n=184) after becoming an entrepreneur,37%(n=110) of the respondents were saving their money in the credit societywhile the level has been increased to 49% (n=148) after becoming an entrepreneur,13%(n=38) of the respondents were saving their money in the homewhile the level has been increased to 36% (n=108) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were saving their money in the bank while the level has been increased to after becoming an entrepreneur.

Chart-35



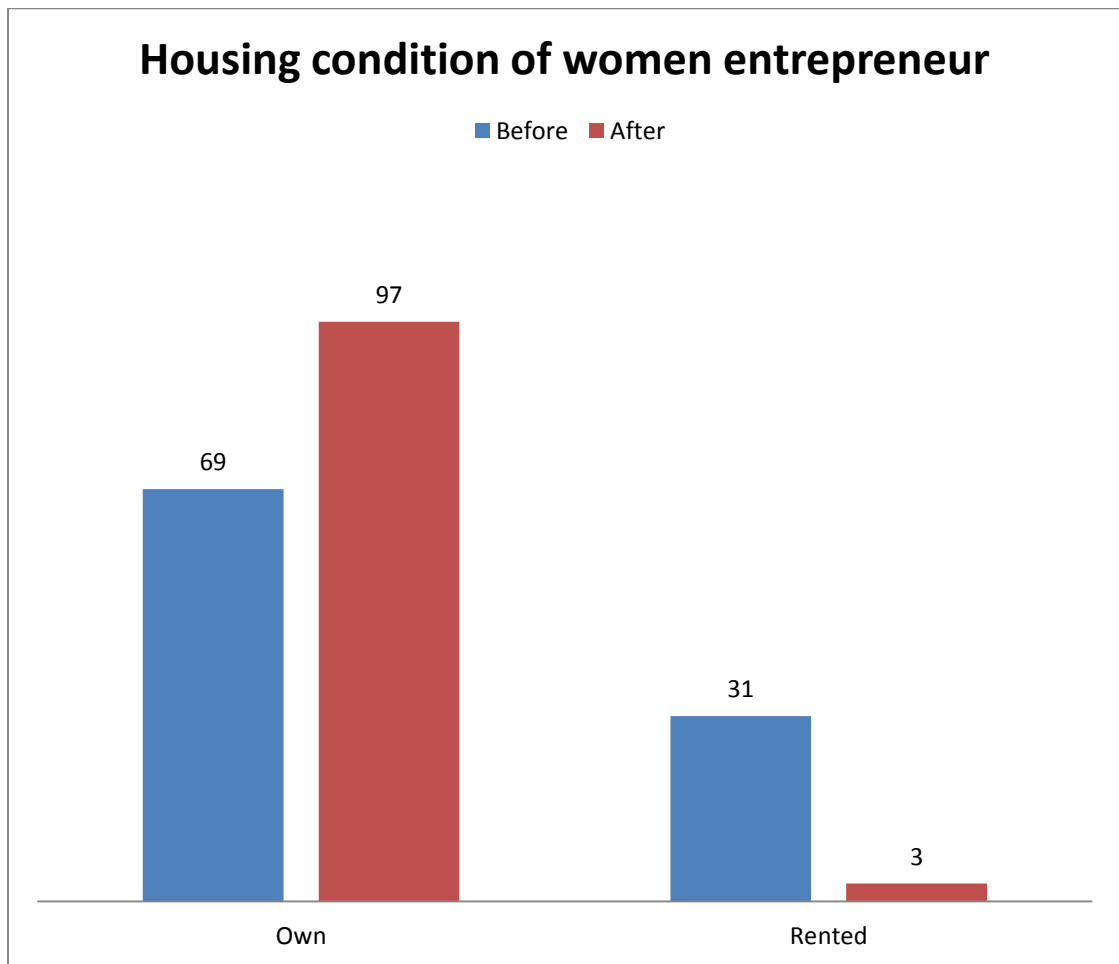
4.1.51 Table showing housing condition of women entrepreneur

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Own | 208 | 69 | 284 | 97 |
| Rented | 92 | 31 | 16 | 03 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 69% (n=208) of the respondents were having their own house to live while the level has been increased to 97% (n=284) after becoming an entrepreneur, 31% (n=92) of the respondents were living in rented house to live while the level has been decreased to 3% (n=16) after becoming an entrepreneurs.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having their own house to live while the level has been increased to after becoming an entrepreneurs.

Chart-36



4.1.52 Table showing available furniture in the house of women entrepreneurs.

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Yes | 214 | 71 | 298 | 99 |
| No | 86 | 29 | 02 | 01 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 71%(n=214) of the respondents were having available furniture in the house while the level has been increased to 99% (n=298) after becoming an entrepreneur,29%(n=86) of the respondents were not having available furniture in the housewhile the level has been decreased to 1% (n=2) after becoming an entrepreneurs.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having available furniture in the house while the level has been increased to after becoming an entrepreneurs.

4.1.53 Table showing convenience in the house of women entrepreneur

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Gas | 203 | 68 | 300 | 100 |
| Refrigerator | 184 | 61 | 284 | 95 |
| Washing machine | 104 | 35 | 184 | 61 |
| Mixer | 198 | 66 | 298 | 99 |
| Micro wave | 89 | 30 | 158 | 53 |
| Ac | 53 | 18 | 169 | 56 |

From the above table it can be seen that 68 % (n=203) of the respondents were having gas in their house while the level has been increased to 100% (n=300) after becoming an entrepreneur, 66% (n=198) of the respondents were having mixer in their house while the level has been increased to 99% (n=298) after becoming an entrepreneur, 61% (n=184) of the respondents were having refrigerator in their house while the level has been increased to 95% (n=284) after becoming an entrepreneur, 35% (n=104) of the respondents were having washing machine in their house while the level has been increased to 76% (n=228) after becoming an entrepreneur, 30% (n=89) of the respondents were having micro wave in their house while the level has been increased to 53% (n=158) after becoming an entrepreneur, 18% (n=53) of the respondents were having AC in their house while the level has been increased to 56% (n=169) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having conveniences in their house while the level has been increased to after becoming an entrepreneur.

4.1.54 Table showing vehicle facilities available in the house of women entrepreneur.

| Response | Before | | After | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Bicycle | 91 | 30 | 51 | 17 |
| Two wheeler | 189 | 63 | 288 | 96 |
| Four wheeler | 98 | 33 | 239 | 79 |
| Total | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 63%(n=189) of the respondents were having two wheeler vehicles facilities in their house while the level has been increased to 96% (n=288) after becoming an entrepreneur,33%(n=98) of the respondents were having fourwheeler vehicles facilities in their house while the level has been increased to 79% (n=239) after becoming an entrepreneur,30%(n=91) of the respondents were having bicycle in their house while the level has been decreased to 17% (n=51) after becoming an entrepreneurs.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having two wheeler vehicles facilities in their house while the level has been increased to 96% (n=288) after becoming an entrepreneurs.

4.1.55 Table showing recreational facilities available in the house of women entrepreneurs.

| Response | Before | | After | |
|------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| TV | 220 | 73 | 288 | 96 |
| DVD/music player | 198 | 66 | 214 | 71 |
| Mobile | 184 | 61 | 300 | 100 |
| Laptop | 112 | 37 | 184 | 61 |
| Computer | 169 | 56 | 194 | 65 |

From the above table it can be seen that 73%(n=220) of the respondents were having TV facilities in their house while the level has been increased to 96% (n=288) after becoming an entrepreneur,66%(n=196) of the respondents were having DVD/music player facilities in their house while the level has been increased to 71% (n=214) after becoming an entrepreneur,61%(n=184) of the respondents were having mobile facilities in their house while the level has been increased to 100% (n=300) after becoming an entrepreneur,56%(n=169) of the respondents were having computer facilities in their house while the level has been increased to 65% (n=194) after becoming an entrepreneur,37%(n=112) of the respondents were having laptop facilities in their house while the level has been increased to 61% (n=184) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were having TV facilities in their house while the level has been increased to after becoming an entrepreneurs.

4.1.56 Table showing family support of women entrepreneurs for self-development

| Social role in family and community | Before | | After | |
|--|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Attending social function | 140 | 47 | 226 | 75 |
| Making & maintaining relation | 230 | 77 | 253 | 84 |
| Celebrating festival with family | 213 | 71 | 263 | 88 |

★ Multiple responses were allowed.

From the above table it can be analyzed that 77% (n=230) of respondents have family support of Making & maintaining relation before becoming entrepreneur while the number has been increased to 84% (n=253) after becoming an entrepreneur, 71 % (n=213) of respondents have family support of Celebrating festival with family before becoming entrepreneur while the number has been increased to 84% (n=253) after becoming an entrepreneur ,47% (n=140) of respondents have family support of attended social function before becoming entrepreneur while the number has been increased to 75% (n=226) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be clearly seen that majority of the respondents have celebrated festival with family before and after becoming an entrepreneur.

4.1.57 Table showing women entrepreneur attendance of meeting heldby social institution.

| Attendance of meeting | Before | | After | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Yes | 107 | 66 | 193 | 64 |
| No | 193 | 64 | 107 | 66 |
| | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 66% (n=107) of respondents have attended meeting held by social institution before becoming entrepreneur while the number has been increased to 64% (n=193) after becoming entrepreneur. 64% (n=193) of respondents havenot attended meeting held by social institution before becoming entrepreneur while the number has been decreased to 66% (n=107) after becoming entrepreneur.

So it can be concluded that majority of the respondents do not have attended social institution meeting before starting business while the condition has been improved by attending meeting after becoming an entrepreneur.

4.1.58 Table showing changes in life style of women entrepreneur.

| Changes in Life Style | Before | | After | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Better Food | 184 | 61 | 284 | 97 |
| Celebrating festivals | 103 | 34 | 214 | 71 |
| Others | 143 | 48 | 152 | 51 |

*Multiple responses were allowed.

From the above table it can be seen that 61% (n=184) of respondent got changes in life style by having better food before becoming an entrepreneur while the number has been increased to 97% (n=284) after becoming an entrepreneur. 34% (n=103) of respondents got changes in life style by celebrating festival before becoming an entrepreneur while the number has been increased to 71% (n=214) after becoming an entrepreneur. 48% (n=143) of respondents got other kind of change in life style before becoming an entrepreneur while the number has been increased to 51% (n=152) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So it can be revealed that majority of respondents got changes in life style by having better food before becoming an entrepreneur while the number has been increased to 97% (n=284) after becoming an entrepreneur.

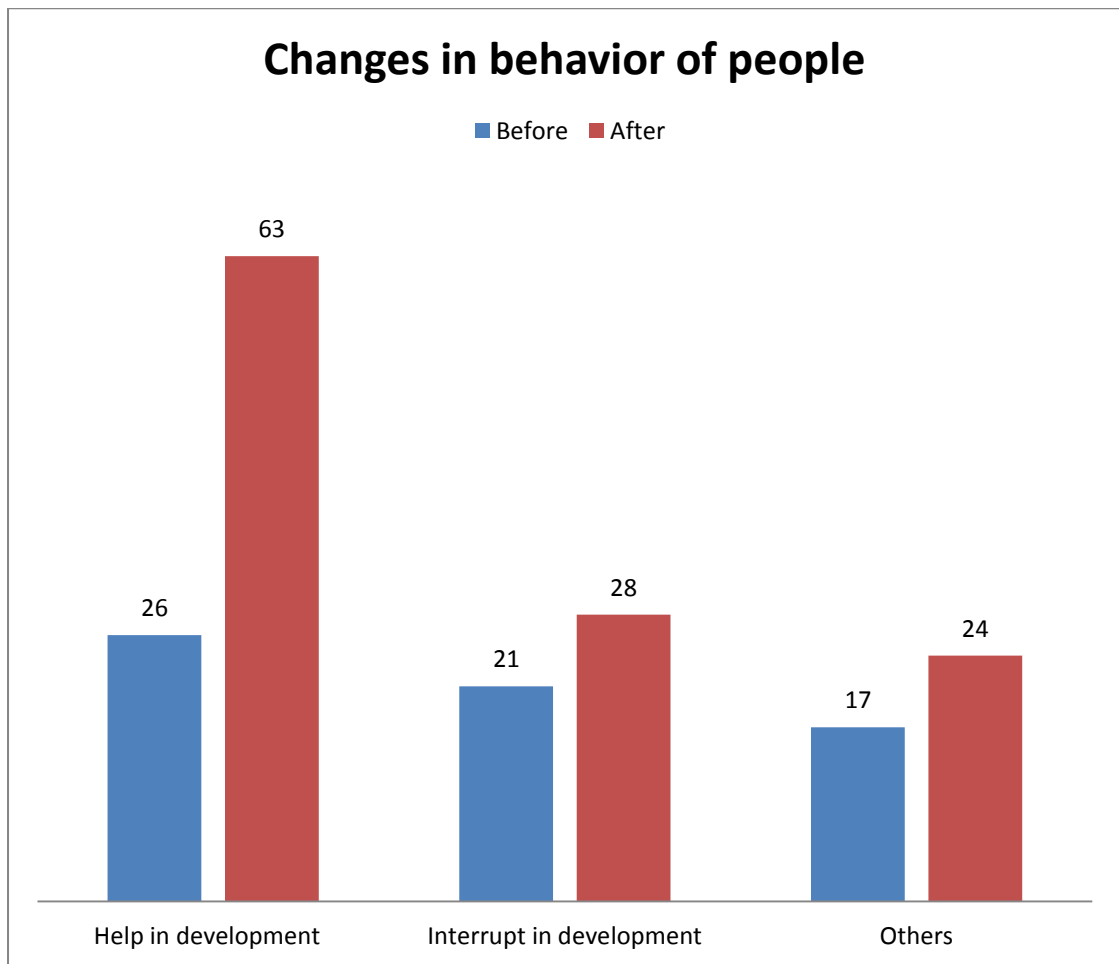
4.1.59 Table showing changes in behavior of people towards women entrepreneur.

| Changes in Behavior of people | Before | | After | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Help in development | 84 | 26 | 188 | 63 |
| Interrupt in development | 64 | 21 | 90 | 28 |
| Others | 55 | 17 | 76 | 24 |

*Multiple responses were allowed.

From the above table it can be seen that 26% (n=84) of respondents got changes in behavior of people by getting help in development before becoming an entrepreneur while the number has been increased to 63% (n=188) after becoming an entrepreneur. 21% (n=64) of respondents got change in behavior of people by getting interrupt in development before becoming an entrepreneur while the number has been increased to 28% (n=90) after becoming an entrepreneur. 17% (N = 55) of respondents got other kind of changes in the behavior of people before becoming an entrepreneur while the number has been increased to 24% (n=76) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So it can be concluded that majority of respondents got changes by getting help in development and before becoming an entrepreneur and the number has been decreased in the interrupt in development after becoming an entrepreneur.

Chart-37

4.1.60 Table showing kind of relation they build with people.

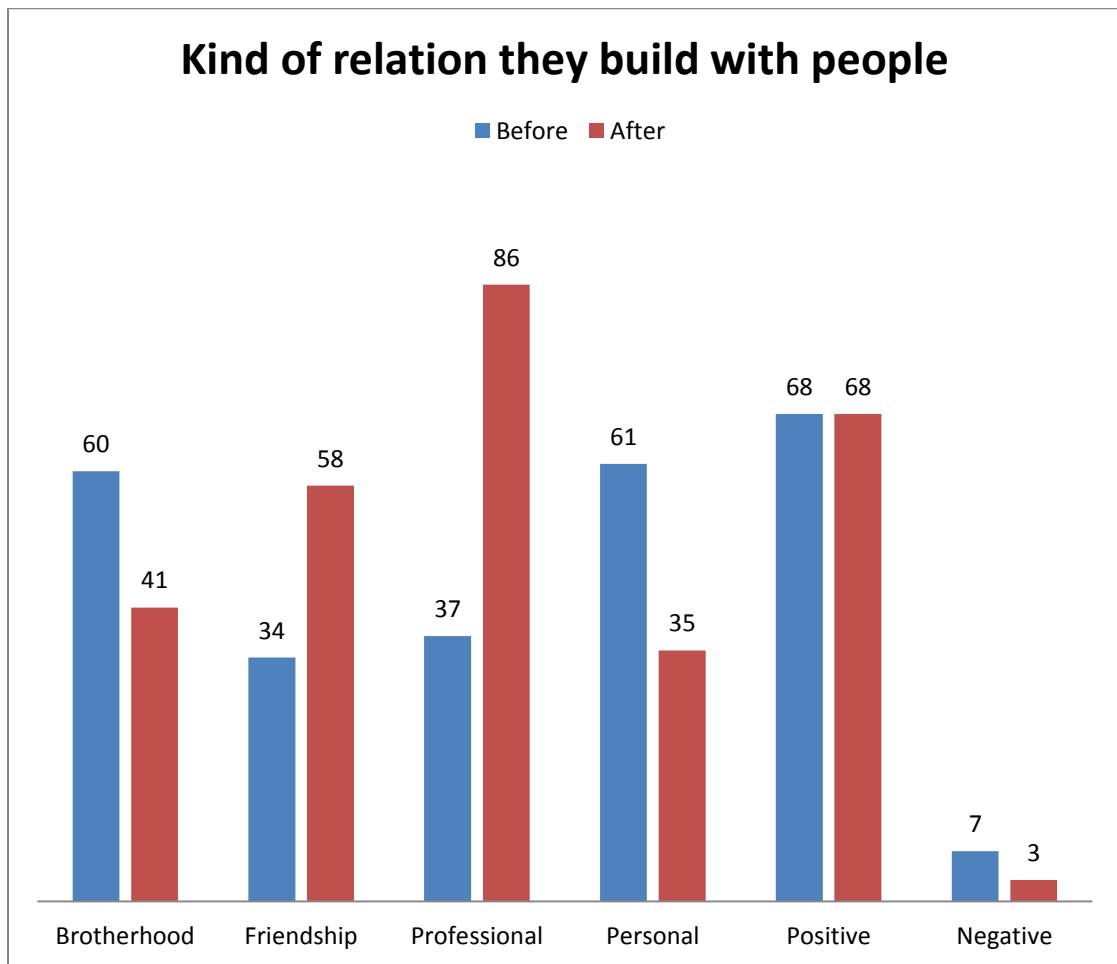
| Changes in relation with villages | Before | | After | |
|--|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Brotherhood | 194 | 60 | 123 | 41 |
| Friendship | 115 | 34 | 174 | 58 |
| Professional | 112 | 37 | 259 | 86 |
| Personal | 184 | 61 | 104 | 35 |
| Positive | 204 | 68 | 204 | 68 |
| Negative | 24 | 07 | 08 | 03 |

*Multiple responses were allowed

From the above table it can be seen that 60% (n=194) respondents got change by having brotherhood relation with people before becoming an entrepreneur while the number has been decreased to 41% (n=123) after becoming an entrepreneur ,34% (n=115) respondents got change by having friendship relation with people before becoming an entrepreneur while the number has been increased to 58% (n=174) after becoming an entrepreneur ,37% (n=112) respondents got change by having professional relation with people before becoming an entrepreneur while the number has been increased to 86% (n=259) after becoming an entrepreneur ,61% (n=184) respondents got change by having personal relation with people before becoming an entrepreneur while the number has been decreased to 35% (n=104) after becoming an entrepreneur ,68% (n=204) respondents got change by having positive relation with people before becoming an entrepreneur while the number remains same after becoming an entrepreneur ,7% (n=24) respondents got change by having negative relation with people before becoming an entrepreneur while the number has been increased to 8% (n=03) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So it can be concluded that majority of the respondents got changes in professional and positive relation with people after becoming an entrepreneurs.

Chart-38



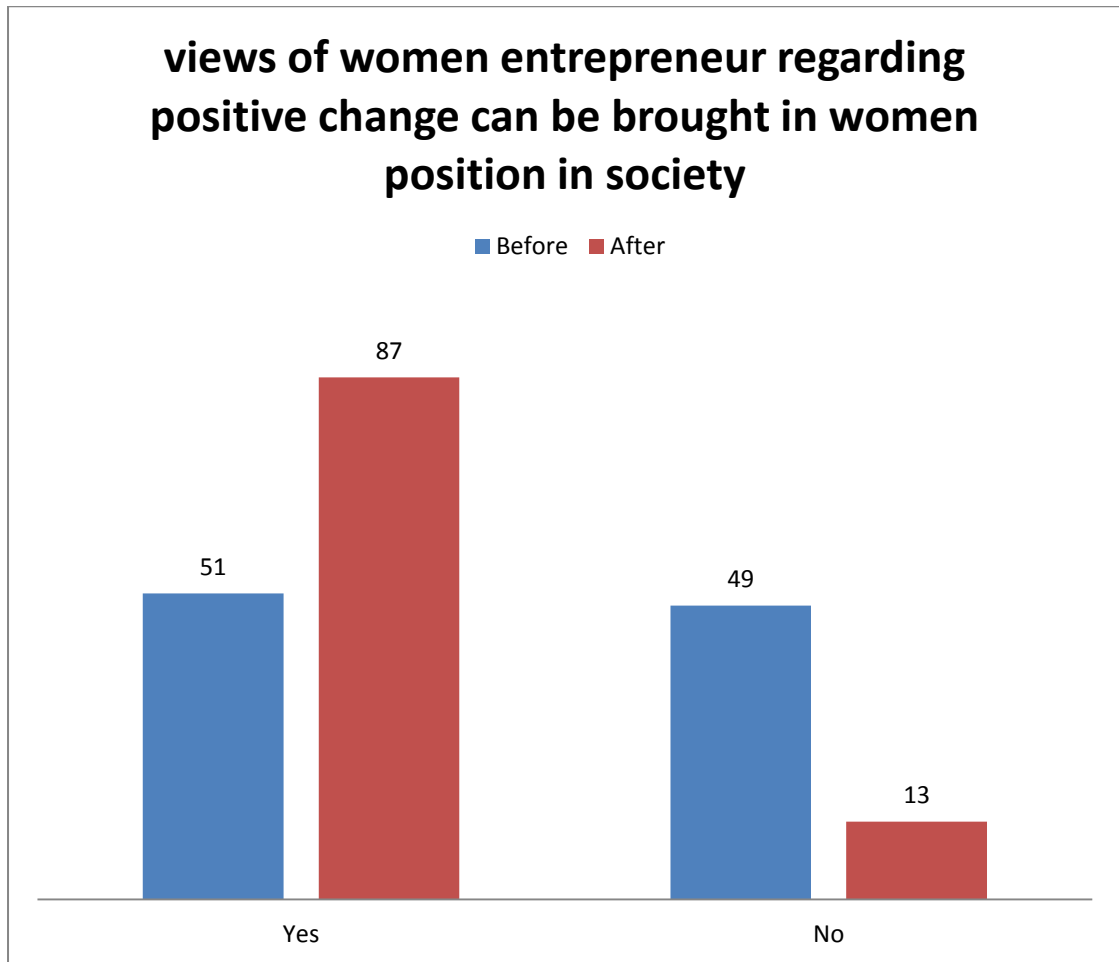
4.1.61 Table showing views of women entrepreneur regarding positive change can be brought in women position in society.

| Positive change in women position | Before | | After | |
|--|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Yes | 154 | 51 | 262 | 87 |
| No | 146 | 49 | 38 | 13 |
| | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 51% (n=154) of respondent believe that positive change can be brought in women position in society while the number has been increased to 87% n=262 after becoming an entrepreneur, 49% (n=146) of respondents does not believe that positive change can be brought in women position in society while the number has been decreased to 13% n=38 after becoming an entrepreneur.

Thus from the above description it can be clearly seen that majority of respondents believe that positive change can be brought in women position in society.

Chart-39



4.1.62 Table showing respondents' views regarding social condition has been improvement by entrepreneurship.

| Improvement in social condition | Before | | After | |
|--|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Yes | 158 | 53 | 272 | 91 |
| No | 142 | 47 | 28 | 09 |
| | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

From the above table it can be seen that 53% (n=158) of respondents believe that social condition has been improvement by entrepreneurship. While the number has been increased to 91% (n=272) after becoming an entrepreneur, 47% (n=142) of respondents do not believe that social condition has been improvement by entrepreneurship. While the number has been decreased to 9% (n=28) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be seen that majority of the respondents believe that social condition has been improvement by entrepreneurship.

4.1.63 Table showing respondent's views regarding entrepreneurship lead to active participation in local policy making.

| Active participation in policy making | Before | | After | |
|--|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Economical | 141 | 44 | 210 | 63 |
| Religious | 40 | 13 | 48 | 15 |
| Educational | 32 | 11 | 58 | 18 |
| Health | 50 | 11 | 91 | 25 |

*Multiple responses were allowed.

From the above table it can be analyzed that 44% (n=141) of respondents have active participation in economic policy making before becoming an entrepreneur while the number has been increased to 63% (n=210) after becoming an entrepreneur, 13% (n=40) of respondents have active participation in religious policy making before becoming an entrepreneur while the number has been increased to 15% (n=48) after becoming an entrepreneur. 11% (n=32) respondents have active participation in educational policy making before becoming an entrepreneur while the number has been increased to 18% (n=58) after becoming an entrepreneur. 11% (n=30) of respondents have active participation in health policy making before becoming an entrepreneur while the number has been increased to 25% (n=91) after becoming an entrepreneur.

So from the above description it can be clearly seen that majority of respondents have active participation in economical policy making before and after becoming an entrepreneur.

Part 2 – Testing of hypothesis

4.2. Chi-square test

Bi-variate Analysis

4.2.1 Table showing cross tabulation between age and individual empowerment of women entrepreneurs.

| Age | Individual empowerment | | | Total |
|--------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| | High | Medium | Low | |
| High | 20 (22) | 09 (7.4) | 01 (0.6) | 30 |
| Medium | 193 (173.8) | 40 (58.46) | 04 (4.74) | 237 |
| Low | 07 (24.2) | 25 (8.14) | 01 (0.66) | 33 |
| Total | 220 | 74 | 220 | 300 |

| Statistics test | Chi-square | | Degree of freedom |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Chi-square test | Table value 9.49 | Calculated value 56.175 | 4 |

The calculated value of $\chi^2 = (56.175)$ is higher than table value = (9.49), at 0.05 level significance of 4 degree of freedom. So that null hypothesis 2A there is no significant relationship between age and individual empowerment of women entrepreneurs is rejected and alternate hypotheses is accepted.

So it is proved that there is significant association between age and individual empowerment of women entrepreneurs.

4.2.2 Table showing cross tabulation between age and family level empowerment of women entrepreneurs.

| Age | family empowerment | | | Total |
|--------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| | High | Medium | Low | |
| High | 12 (19.5) | 07 (6.5) | 11 (4.2) | 30 |
| Medium | 160 (152.47) | 49 (51.35) | 28 (33.18) | 237 |
| Low | 21 (21.23) | 09 (7.15) | 03 (4.62) | 33 |
| Total | 193 | 65 | 42 | 300 |

| Statistics test | Chi-square | | Degree of freedom |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Chi-square test | Table value 9.49 | Calculated value 15.5381 | 4 |

The calculated value of $\chi^2 = (15.5381)$ is higher than table value = (9.49), at 0.05 level significance of 4 degree of freedom. So that null hypotheses^{2B} there is no significant relationship between age and the family empowerment of women entrepreneurs, can be rejected and alternate hypotheses is accepted.

So it is proved that there is significance association between age and family level empowerment of women entrepreneurs.

4.2.3 Table showing cross tabulation between age and economic empowerment of women entrepreneurs.

| Age | Economic empowerment | | | Total |
|--------|----------------------|----------------|--------------|-------|
| | High | Medium | Low | |
| High | 12 (15.1) | 17 (12.9) | 01 (02) | 30 |
| Medium | 134 (119.29) | 86 (101.91) | 17 (15.8) | 237 |
| Low | 05 (16.61) | 26 (19.19) | 02 (2.2) | 33 |
| Total | 151 | 129 | 20 | 300 |

| Statistics test | Chi-square | | Degree of freedom |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Chi-square test | Table value 9.49 | Calculated value 24.7904 | 4 |

The calculated value of $x^2 = (24.7904)$ is higher than table value = (9.49), at 0.05 level significance of 4 degree of freedom. So that null hypotheses² there is no significant relationship between age and the economic empowerment of women entrepreneurs can be rejected and alternate hypotheses is accepted.

So it is proved that there is significance association between age and economic empowerment of women entrepreneurs is validate.

4.2.4 Table showing cross tabulation between age and social empowerment of women entrepreneurs.

| Age | Social empowerment | | | Total |
|--------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| | High | Medium | Low | |
| High | 19 (18.8) | 08 (8.9) | 03 (2.3) | 30 |
| Medium | 154 (148.52) | 70 (70.31) | 13 (18.17) | 237 |
| Low | 15 (20.68) | 11 (9.79) | 07 (2.53) | 33 |
| Total | 188 | 89 | 23 | 300 |

| Statistics test | Chi-square | | Degree of freedom |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Chi-square test | Table value 9.49 | Calculated value 11.2212 | 4 |

The calculated value of $\chi^2 = (11.2212)$ is higher than table value = (9.49), at 0.05 level significance of 4 degree of freedom. So that null hypotheses^{2D} there is no significant relationship between age and social empowerment of women entrepreneurs can be rejected and alternate hypotheses is accepted

So it is proved that there is significance association between age and social empowerment of women entrepreneurs is validate.

4.2.5 Table showing cross tabulation between education and individual empowerment of women entrepreneurs.

| Education | Individual empowerment | | | Total |
|-----------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| | High | Medium | Low | |
| High | 178 (151.6) | 23 (50.81) | 05 (4.12) | 206 |
| Medium | 41 (67.46) | 50 (22.69) | 01 (1.84) | 92 |
| Low | 01 (1.46) | 01 (0.49) | 00 (0.04) | 02 |
| Total | 220 | 74 | 06 | 300 |

| Statistics test | Chi-square | | Degree of freedom |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Chi-square test | Table value 9.49 | Calculated value 64.4945 | 4 |

The calculated value of $\chi^2 = (64.4945)$ is higher than table value = (9.49), at 0.05 level significance of 4 degree of freedom. So that null hypotheses 3A there is no significant relationship between the education and the individual empowerment of women entrepreneurs can be rejected and alternate hypotheses is accepted

So it is proved that there is significance association between education and individual empowerment of women entrepreneurs is validate.

4.2.6 Table showing cross tabulation between education and family level empowerment of women entrepreneurs.

| Education | Family Empowerment | | | Total |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| | High | Medium | Low | |
| High | 132 (132.52) | 43 (44.63) | 31 (28.84) | 02 |
| Medium | 59 (59.18) | 22 (19.33) | 11 (12.88) | 92 |
| Low | 02 (1.28) | 00 (0.43) | 00 (0.28) | 206 |
| Total | 42 | 65 | 193 | 300 |

| Statistics test | Chi-square | | Degree of freedom |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Chi-square test | Table value 9.49 | Calculated value 7.4983 | 4 |

The calculated value of $\chi^2 = (7.4983)$ is less than table value = (9.49), at 0.05 level significance of 4 degree of freedom. So that null hypotheses 3B there is no significant relationship between the education and the family empowerment of women entrepreneurs can be accepted and alternate hypotheses is rejected.

So it is proved that there is no significance association between education and family empowerment of women entrepreneur.

4.2.7 Table showing cross tabulation between education and economic empowerment of women entrepreneurs.

| Education | EconomicEmpowerment | | | Total |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| | High | Medium | Low | |
| High | 103 (103.68) | 93 (88.58) | 10 (13.73) | 206 |
| Medium | 47 (46.30) | 35 (39.56) | 10 (6.13) | 92 |
| Low | 01 (1.006) | 01 (0.86) | 00 (0.13) | 02 |
| Total | 151 | 129 | 20 | 300 |

| Statistics test | Chi-square | | Degree of freedom |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Chi-square test | Table value 9.49 | Calculated value 7.9412 | 4 |

The calculated value of $\chi^2 = (7.9412)$ is less than table value = (9.49), at 0.05 level significance of 4 degree of freedom. So that null hypotheses H_0 there is no significant relationship between the education and the economic empowerment of women entrepreneurs can be accepted and alternate hypotheses is rejected.

So it is proved that there is no significance association between education and economic empowerment of women entrepreneurs.

4.2.8 Table showing cross tabulation between education and social empowerment of women entrepreneurs.

| Education | SocialEmpowerment | | | Total |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| | High | Medium | Low | |
| High | 125 (129.9) | 61 (61.11) | 20 (15.79) | 206 |
| Medium | 62 (57.65) | 27 (27.29) | 03 (7.05) | 92 |
| Low | 01 (1.25) | 01 (0.59) | 00 (0.76) | 02 |
| Total | 188 | 89 | 23 | 300 |

| Statistics test | Chi-square | | Degree of freedom |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Chi-square test | Table value 9.49 | Calculated value 9.123 | 4 |

The calculated value of $\chi^2 = (9.123)$ is greater than table value = (9.49), at 0.05 level significance of 4 degree of freedom. So that null hypotheses 3D-There is no significant relationship between the education and the social empowerment of women entrepreneurs can be rejected and alternate hypotheses is accepted.

So it is proved that there is significance association between education and social empowerment of women entrepreneurs is validate.

4.2.9 Table showing cross tabulation between training and individual empowerment of women entrepreneurs.

| Training | Individual empowerment | | | Total |
|------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| | High | Medium | Low | |
| Government | 187 (184.3) | 60 (61.91) | 04 (5.2) | 251 |
| Private | 33 (35.93) | 14 (12.8) | 02 (0.98) | 49 |
| Total | 220 | 74 | 06 | 300 |

| Statistics test | Chi-square | | Degree of freedom |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Chi-square test | Table value 5.99 | Calculated value 1.0767 | 2 |

The calculated value of $\chi^2 = (1.0767)$ is lower than table value = (5.99), at 0.05 level significance of 2 degree of freedom. So that null hypotheses 4A there is no significant relationship between the training and the individual empowerment of women entrepreneurs can be accepted and alternate hypotheses is rejected.

So it is proved that there is no significance association between training and individual empowerment of women entrepreneurs is not validate.

4.2.10 Table showing cross tabulation between training and family empowerment of women entrepreneurs.

| Training | Family empowerment | | | Total |
|------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| | High | Medium | Low | |
| Government | 170 (161.47) | 42 (54.38) | 39 (35.14) | 251 |
| Private | 23 (31.52) | 23 (10.61) | 03 (6.86) | 49 |
| Total | 193 | 65 | 42 | 300 |

| Statistics test | Chi-square | | Degree of freedom |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Chi-square test | Table value 5.99 | Calculated value 22.6129 | 2 |

The calculated value of $x^2 = (22.6129)$ is greater than table value = (5.99), at 0.05 level significance of 2 degree of freedom. So that null hypotheses 4B there is no significant relationship between the education and the empowerment of women entrepreneurs can be rejected and alternate hypotheses is accepted

So it is proved that there is significance association between training and family empowerment of women entrepreneurs is validate.

4.2.11 Table showing cross tabulation between training and economic empowerment of women entrepreneurs.

| Training | economic empowerment | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| | High | Medium | Low | |
| Government | 170 (161.47) | 42 (54.38) | 39 (35.14) | 251 |
| Private | 23 (31.52) | 23 (10.61) | 03 (6.86) | 49 |
| Total | 193 | 65 | 42 | 300 |

| Statistics test | Chi-square | | Degree of freedom |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Chi-square test | Table value 5.99 | Calculated value 45.3103 | 2 |

The calculated value of $\chi^2 = (45.3103)$ is greater than table value = (5.99), at 0.05 level significance of 2 degree of freedom. So that null hypotheses H_0 there is no significant relationship between the education and the empowerment of women entrepreneurs can be rejected and alternate hypotheses is accepted.

So it is proved that there is significance association between training and economic empowerment of women entrepreneurs is validate.

4.2.12 Table showing cross tabulation between training and social empowerment of women entrepreneurs.

| Training | social empowerment | | | Total |
|------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| | High | Medium | Low | |
| Government | 170 (161.47) | 42 (54.38) | 39 (35.14) | 251 |
| Private | 23 (31.52) | 23 (10.61) | 03 (6.86) | 49 |
| Total | 193 | 65 | 42 | 300 |

| Statistics test | Chi-square | | Degree of freedom |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Chi-square test | Table value 5.99 | Calculated value 33.1583 | 2 |

The calculated value of $\chi^2 = (33.1583)$ is greater than table value = (5.99), at 0.05 level significance of 2 degree of freedom. So that null hypotheses 4D there is no significant relationship between the education and the social empowerment of women entrepreneurs can be rejected and alternate hypotheses is accepted.

So it is proved that there is significance association between training and social empowerment of women entrepreneurs is validate

4.3 T-test

4.3.1 Table showing distribution of respondents by individual empowerment of self confidence

| Self confidence | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Low | 75 | 06 |
| Medium | 196 | 74 |
| High | 29 | 220 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | |
| .05 | 2.920 | 127.33 | 3.6051 | 2 |

The calculated value of 't' (3.6051) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2degree of freedom , hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of self confidence among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of self confidence among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.2 Table showing distribution of respondent's by individual empowerment of Problem solving capacity.

| Problem solving capacity | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 88 | 48 |
| Medium | 175 | 91 |
| High | 37 | 161 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 82.667 | 3.4076 | |

The calculated value of t' (3.4076) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom , hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of problem solving capacity among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.3 Table showing distribution of respondent's by individual empowerment of health consciousness

| Health consciousness | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 102 | 77 |
| Medium | 91 | 106 |
| High | 107 | 117 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 16.67 | 3.7805 | |

The calculated value of 't' (3.7805) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom , hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of health consciousness among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.4 Table showing distribution of respondent's individual empowerment of self image.

| Self image | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 71 | 18 |
| Medium | 166 | 124 |
| High | 63 | 158 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 63.33 | 3.9217 | |

The calculated value of t' (3.9217) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom , hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of self image among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.5 Table showing distribution of respondent's individual empowerment of Comfort while talking in a crowded area.

| Comfort while talking in a crowded area | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|--|-------------------|------------------|
| Low | 21 | 03 |
| Medium | 175 | 83 |
| High | 104 | 214 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 73.33 | 2.604 | |

The calculated value of 't' (2.604) is lower than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be accepted and its proved that there is no significant difference in the individual empowerment of Comfort while talking in a crowded area among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is no significant difference in the individual empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.6 Table showing distribution of respondent's individual empowerment of Overall liking of people for entrepreneurs

| Overall liking of people for entrepreneurs | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| Low | 71 | 18 |
| Medium | 166 | 124 |
| High | 63 | 158 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 63.33 | 3.9217 | |

The calculated value of t' (3.9217) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of Overall liking of people for entrepreneurs among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of Overall liking of people for entrepreneurs among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.7 Table showing distribution of respondent's individual empowerment of self identity

| Self identity | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 120 | 07 |
| Medium | 169 | 45 |
| High | 11 | 248 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 158 | 3.937 | |

The calculated value of t' (3.937) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom , hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment ofSelf identityamong women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.8 Table showing distribution of respondent's individual empowerment of fear of committing mistake

| Fear of committing mistake | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 89 | 77 |
| Medium | 72 | 126 |
| High | 139 | 97 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 34.33 | 3.025 | |

The calculated value of t' (3.025) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom , hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of Fear of committing mistake among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.9 Table showing distribution of respondent's individual empowerment of Coping up with problem.

| Coping up with problem | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 80 | 10 |
| Medium | 192 | 145 |
| High | 28 | 145 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 78 | 3.786 | |

The calculated value of t' (3.786) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom , hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of Coping up with problem among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.10 Table showing distribution of respondent's individual empowerment of ability to accept challenges.

| Ability to accept challenges | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 132 | 20 |
| Medium | 93 | 106 |
| High | 75 | 174 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 74.6667 | 2.403 | |

The calculated value of 't' (2.403) is lower than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom , hence the null hypotheses can be accepted and its proved that there is no significant difference in the individual empowerment of Ability to accept challenges among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed there is no significant difference in the individual empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.11 Table showing distribution of respondent's individual empowerment of decision making power

| Decision making power | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 23 | 06 |
| Medium | 93 | 21 |
| High | 184 | 273 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 59.33 | 2.730 | |

The calculated value of t' (2.730) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom , hence the null hypotheses can be accepted and its proved that there is no significant difference in the individual empowerment of Decision making power among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is no significant difference in the individual empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.12 Table showing distribution of respondent's individual empowerment of Convincing ability

| Convincing ability | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 98 | 45 |
| Medium | 172 | 106 |
| High | 30 | 149 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 79.33 | 3.930 | |

The calculated value of t' (3.930) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom , hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of Convincing ability among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is no significant difference in the individual empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.13 Table showing distribution of respondent's individual empowerment of Feeling of being independent.

| Feeling of being independent | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 124 | 12 |
| Medium | 96 | 134 |
| High | 80 | 154 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 74.66 | 3.494 | |

The calculated value of 't' (3.494) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom , hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of Feeling of being independent among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is no significant difference in the individual empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.14 Table showing distribution of respondent's individual empowerment of Feeling of enjoying freedom.

| Feeling of enjoying freedom | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 92 | 24 |
| Medium | 106 | 118 |
| High | 102 | 158 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 45.33 | 3.261 | |

The calculated value of t' (3.261) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom , hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of Feeling of enjoying freedom among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is no significant difference in the individual empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.15 Table showing distribution of respondent's individual empowerment of Readiness to fights for own rights

| Readiness to fights for own rights | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 47 | 30 |
| Medium | 121 | 73 |
| High | 132 | 197 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 43.33 | 3.083 | |

The calculated value of t' (3.083) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom , hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of Readiness to fights for own rights among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is no significant difference in the individual empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.16 Table showing distribution of respondent's individual empowerment of Feeling of helplessness.

| Feeling of helplessness | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 70 | 28 |
| Medium | 116 | 106 |
| High | 114 | 166 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 24.667 | 2.642 | |

The calculated value of t' (2.642) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom , hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of Feeling of helplessness among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is no significant difference in the individual empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.17 Table showing distribution of respondent's individual empowerment of ability to maintain relationship

| Ability to maintain relationship | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 30 | 24 |
| Medium | 106 | 106 |
| High | 164 | 170 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 4 | 2 | |

The calculated value of 't' (2) is lower than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom , hence the null hypotheses can be accepted and its proved that there is no significant difference in the individual empowerment of Ability to maintain relationship among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is no significant difference in the individual empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.18 Table showing distribution of respondent's individual empowerment of Readiness to fight against physical and mental harassment

| Readiness to fight against physical and mental harassment | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|--|-------------------|------------------|
| Low | 36 | 20 |
| Medium | 162 | 122 |
| High | 102 | 158 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 37.33 | 3.211 | |

The calculated value of t' (3.211) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of Readiness to fight against physical and mental harassment among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.19 Table showing distribution of respondent's individual empowerment of Power capacity to help others

| Power capacity to help others | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 28 | 06 |
| Medium | 178 | 96 |
| High | 94 | 198 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 69.33 | 2.829 | |

The calculated value of 't' (2.829) is lower than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be accepted and its proved that there is no significant difference in the individual empowerment of Power capacity to help others among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is no significant difference in the individual empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.20 Table showing distribution of respondent's individual empowerment of readiness to adjust per situation

| Readiness to adjust per situation | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 84 | 24 |
| Medium | 96 | 70 |
| High | 120 | 206 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 57.33 | 3.300 | |

The calculated value of t' (3.300) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom , hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of Readiness to adjust per situation among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.21 Table showing distribution of respondent's individual empowerment of liking for social gathering

| Liking for social gathering | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 102 | 78 |
| Medium | 98 | 68 |
| High | 100 | 159 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 37.66 | 3.485 | |

The calculated value of t' (3.485) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom , hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of Liking for social gathering among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the individual empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.22 Table showing distribution of respondent's by family empowerment of Overall support from husband

| Overall support from husband | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 44 | 40 |
| Medium | 98 | 36 |
| High | 158 | 224 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 44 | 2.238 | |

The calculated value of 't' (2.238) is lower than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom , hence the null hypotheses can be accepted and its proved that there is no significant difference in the family level empowerment of Overall support from husband among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is no significant difference in the family empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.23 Table showing distribution of respondent's by family empowerment of Demand for extra money for household expenses.

| Demand for extra money for household expenses | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|--|-------------------|------------------|
| Low | 77 | 15 |
| Medium | 102 | 79 |
| High | 121 | 206 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 56.667 | 3.131 | |

The calculated value of t' (3.131) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom , hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved there is significant difference in the family level empowerment of Overall support from husband among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the family empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.24 Table showing distribution of respondent's by family empowerment of freedom to decide buying for self

| freedom to decide buying for self | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 80 | 24 |
| Medium | 108 | 96 |
| High | 112 | 180 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 45.33 | 2.662 | |

The calculated value of t' (2.662) is lower than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be accepted and its proved that there is significant difference in the family level empowerment of freedom to decide buying for self among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is no significant difference in the family empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.25 Table showing distribution of respondent's by family empowerment of Freedom to go to parent's house

| Freedom to go to parents house | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 145 | 104 |
| Medium | 96 | 68 |
| High | 59 | 128 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 46 | 3.802 | |

The calculated value of t' (3.802) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the family level empowerment of Freedom to go to parent's house among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the family empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.26 Table showing distribution of respondent's by family empowerment of Freedom to take children from school

| Freedom to take children from school | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 70 | 36 |
| Medium | 96 | 66 |
| High | 134 | 198 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 42.667 | 3.976 | |

The calculated value of 't' (3.976) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the family level empowerment of Freedom to take children from school among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the family empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.27 Table showing distribution of respondent's by family empowerment of Freedom for shopping

| Freedom for shopping | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 74 | 14 |
| Medium | 118 | 106 |
| High | 108 | 180 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 48 | 2.618 | |

The calculated value of 't' (2.618) is lower than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom , hence the null hypotheses can be accepted and its proved that there is no significant difference in the family level empowerment of Freedom for shopping among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is no significant difference in the family empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.28 Table showing distribution of respondent's by family empowerment of Freedom to invite guest at home

| Freedom to invite guest at home | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Low | 70 | 36 |
| Medium | 96 | 66 |
| High | 134 | 198 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 42.667 | 3.965 | |

The calculated value of 't' (3.965) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the family level empowerment of Freedom to invite guest at home among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the family empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.29 Table showing distribution of respondent's by family empowerment of Freedom to organize family/social function.

| Freedom to organize family/social function | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| Low | 74 | 42 |
| Medium | 96 | 65 |
| High | 130 | 193 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 42 | 3.998 | |

The calculated value of t' (3.998) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the family level empowerment of Freedom to organize family/social function among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the family empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.30 Table showing distribution of respondent's by family empowerment of Decision making about how money should be spend

| Decision making about how money should be spend | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Husband | 19 | 21 |
| Own self | 13 | 31 |
| Both | 102 | 136 |
| Father in law | 105 | 24 |
| Mother in law | 36 | 24 |
| Parents | 21 | 04 |
| Children | 04 | 60 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 6 |
| .05 | 1.943 | 31.42 | 2.971 | |

The calculated value of 't' (2.971) is greater than the table value (1.943) at 0.05 level of significant of 6 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the family level empowerment of Decision making about how money should be spend among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the family empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.31 Table showing distribution of respondent's by family empowerment of to whom womenShare financial problem

| Share financial problem | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Husband | 105 | 136 |
| Mother in law | 13 | 31 |
| Father in law | 102 | 21 |
| Children | 19 | 24 |
| Parents | 36 | 24 |
| Relatives | 21 | 04 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 5 |
| .05 | 2.015 | 42 | 2.421 | |

The calculated value of 't' (2.421) is greater than the table value (2.015) at 0.05 level of significant of 5 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the family level empowerment of women sharing financial problem among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the family empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.32 Table showing distribution of respondent's by family empowerment of decision making power about financial matter related to children

| Response | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Tuition fees | 188 | 63 |
| Picnic fees | 84 | 28 |
| School fees | 201 | 67 |
| Pocket money | 154 | 51 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 3 |
| .05 | 2.353 | 104.5 | 5.995 | |

The calculated value of 't' (5.995) is greater than the table value (2.353) at 0.05 level of significant of 3 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the family level empowerment of decision making power about financial matter related to children among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the family empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.33 Table showing distribution of respondent's by family empowerment of Decision making power for occupation of children

| Response | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Own self | 17 | 31 |
| Husband | 23 | 31 |
| Children own self | 135 | 141 |
| Jointly | 104 | 83 |
| Others | 21 | 14 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 4 |
| .05 | 2.132 | 11.2 | 3.974 | |

The calculated value of 't' (3.974) is greater than the table value (2.132) at 0.05 level of significant of 4 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the family level empowerment of Decision making power for occupation of children among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the family empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.34 Table showing distribution of respondent's by economic empowerment of Housing condition

| Housing condition | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Owned | 208 | 284 |
| Rented | 92 | 16 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 1 |
| .05 | 6.314 | 76 | 0 | |

The calculated value of 't' (0) is lower than the table value (6.314) at 0.05 level of significant of 1 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be accepted and its proved that there is no significant difference in the economic level empowerment of housing condition among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is no significant difference in the economic empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.35 Table showing distribution of respondent's by economic empowerment of Convenience in house.

| Convenience in house | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Gas | 203 | 300 |
| Refrigerator | 184 | 284 |
| Washing machine | 104 | 184 |
| Mixer | 198 | 298 |
| Micro wave | 89 | 158 |
| Ac | 53 | 169 |

***multiple responses were allowed**

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 1 |
| .05 | 6.314 | 76 | 0 | |

The calculated value of 't' (0) is lower than the table value (6.314) at 0.05 level of significant of 1 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be accepted and its proved that there is no significant difference in the economic level empowerment of housing condition among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed there is no significant difference in the family empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.36 Table showing distribution of respondent's by economic empowerment of recreation at house

| Recreation at house | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| TV | 220 | 288 |
| DVD/music player | 198 | 214 |
| Mobile | 184 | 300 |
| Laptop | 112 | 184 |
| Computer | 169 | 194 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 4 |
| .05 | 2.132 | 59.4 | 3.294 | |

The calculated value of 't' (3.294) is greater than the table value (2.132) at 0.05 level of significant of 4 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is no significant difference in the economic level empowerment of recreation at house among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the economic empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.37 Table showing distribution of respondent's by social empowerment regarding Changes take place in life style

| Changes take place in life style | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Attending social function | 140 | 226 |
| Making & maintaining relation | 230 | 253 |
| Celebrating festival with family | 213 | 263 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 2 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 129.33 | 7.012 | |

The calculated value of 't' (7.012) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the social level empowerment of Changes take place in life style among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the social empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.38 Table showing distribution of respondent's by social empowerment of kind of relation built with people

| Kind of relation built with people | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Brotherhood | 194 | 123 |
| Friendship | 115 | 174 |
| Professional | 112 | 259 |
| Personal | 184 | 104 |
| Positive | 204 | 204 |
| Negative | 24 | 08 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 5 |
| .05 | 2.015 | 62.166 | 2.919 | |

The calculated value of 't' (2.919) is greater than the table value (2.015) at 0.05 level of significant of 5 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the social level empowerment of views regarding social condition improved by entrepreneurship among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the social empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.39 Table showing distribution of respondent's views regarding social condition improved by entrepreneurship.

| Respondents views regarding social condition improved by entrepreneurship | Before (X) | After (Y) |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Yes | 158 | 272 |
| No | 142 | 28 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 1 |
| .05 | 6.314 | 144 | 0 | |

The calculated value of 't' (0) is lower than the table value (6.314) at 0.05 level of significant of 1 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be accepted and its proved that there is no significant difference in the social level empowerment of women views regarding social condition improved by entrepreneurship among women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is no significant difference in the social empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND EMPOWERMENT**4.3.40 Table showing distribution of respondents by overall individual empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting business**

| INDIVIDUAL ASPECT | Before X | After Y |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| Self confidence | 29 | 220 |
| Problem solving capacity | 37 | 161 |
| Health consciousness | 107 | 117 |
| Self image | 63 | 158 |
| Comfort while talking in a crowded area | 104 | 214 |
| I overall liking of people for me | 63 | 158 |
| Self-identity | 11 | 248 |
| Fear of committing mistakes | 139 | 97 |
| Coping up with problem | 28 | 145 |
| Ability to accept challenges | 75 | 174 |
| Decision-making power | 184 | 273 |
| Convincing ability | 30 | 149 |
| Feeling of being independent | 80 | 154 |
| Feeling of enjoying freedom | 102 | 158 |
| Readiness/preparedness to fight for own rights | 132 | 197 |
| Feeling of helplessness | 114 | 166 |
| Ability to maintain relationship | 164 | 170 |
| Readiness/preparedness to fight against physical & mental harassment | 102 | 158 |
| Power capacity to help others | 94 | 198 |
| Readiness to adjust-as per situations | 120 | 206 |
| Liking for social gathering | 100 | 159 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 20 |
| .05 | 1.725 | 89.8 | 11.483 | |

The calculated value of 't' (11.483) is greater than the table value (1.725) at 0.05 level of significant of 20 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the overall individual empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the overall individual empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.41 Table showing distribution of respondents by overall family level empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting business

| FAMILY ASPECT | Before X | After Y |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| Overall Support from husband? | 158 | 224 |
| Capacity to support children in their studies | 145 | 102 |
| Demand for extra money for household expenses | 121 | 206 |
| Freedom to decide buying for self | 112 | 180 |
| Freedom to go to parents place | 59 | 128 |
| Freedom to take children to school | 134 | 198 |
| Freedom for shopping | 108 | 180 |
| Freedom to invite guest at home | 134 | 198 |
| Freedom to organize family/social functions | 130 | 193 |
| Decision-making power | 177 | 214 |
| Overall | 1278 | 1823 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 9 |
| .05 | 1.833 | 63.1 | 6.552 | |

The calculated value of 't' (6.552) is greater than the table value (1.833) at 0.05 level of significant of 9 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the overall family level empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the overall family empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.42 Table showing distribution of respondents by overall economic empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting business

| ECONOMIC ASPECT | Before X | After Y |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Annual income | 62 | 151 |
| Monthly income | 76 | 206 |
| Living standard | 66 | 146 |
| Monthly saving | 58 | 172 |
| Household facilities | 53 | 190 |
| Monthly expenses of family: | 32 | 190 |
| Form of saving | 198 | 296 |
| Housing condition | 208 | 284 |
| Furniture availability | 214 | 298 |
| Convenience in house | 184 | 292 |
| Vehicle facility | 204 | 292 |
| Recreational facility | 220 | 288 |
| Overall | 1575 | 2805 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 11 |
| .05 | 1.796 | 102.5 | 12.893 | |

The calculated value of 't' (12.893) is greater than the table value (1.796) at 0.05 level of significant of 11 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the overall economic empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the overall economic empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.3.43 Table showing distribution of respondents by overall social empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting business

| SOCIAL ASPECT | Before X | After Y |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Family support | 583 | 736 |
| Attending meeting | 66 | 193 |
| Changes in the life style | 306 | 629 |
| Overall | 955 | 1558 |

| Table value | | Statistical test | | Degree of freedom |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | T test | | |
| Level of sign | Table value | Mean difference | T= Calculated value | 02 |
| .05 | 2.920 | 201 | 3.270 | |

The calculated value of 't' (3.270) is greater than the table value (2.920) at 0.05 level of significant of 2 degree of freedom, hence the null hypotheses can be rejected and its proved that there is significant difference in the overall social empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

So it can be observed that there is significant difference in the overall social empowerment of women entrepreneur before and after starting the business.

4.4 ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND EMPOWERMENT

4.4.1 Table showing empowerment improvement level of women entrepreneur after starting business

| INDIVIDUAL ASPECT | Before | After | % of Improvement |
|--|--------|-------|------------------|
| self confidence | 29 | 220 | 658.62 |
| problem solving capacity | 37 | 161 | 335.13 |
| health consciousness | 107 | 117 | 9.34 |
| self-image | 63 | 158 | 150.79 |
| comfort while talking in a crowded area | 104 | 214 | 105.70 |
| I overall liking of people for me | 63 | 158 | 150.79 |
| self-identity | 11 | 248 | 2154.54 |
| fear of committing mistakes | 139 | 97 | |
| coping up with problem | 28 | 145 | 417.85 |
| Ability to accept challenges | 75 | 174 | 132.00 |
| Decision-making power | 184 | 273 | 48.36 |
| Convincing ability | 30 | 149 | 396.66 |
| Feeling of being independent | 80 | 154 | 92.5 |
| Feeling of enjoying freedom | 102 | 158 | 54.90 |
| Readiness/preparedness to fight for own rights | 132 | 197 | 44.24 |
| Feeling of helplessness | 114 | 166 | 45.61 |
| Ability to maintain relationship | 164 | 170 | 3.65 |
| Readiness/preparedness to fight against physical & mental harassment | 102 | 158 | 54.90 |
| Power capacity to help others | 94 | 198 | 110.63 |
| Readiness to adjust-as per situations | 120 | 206 | 71.66 |
| Liking for social gathering | 100 | 159 | 59.00 |
| Overall | 1878 | 3680 | 95.95 |

| FAMILY ASPECT | Before | After | % of Improvement |
|---|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Overall Support from husband? | 158 | 224 | 41.77 |
| Capacity to support children in their studies | 145 | 102 | 29.65 |
| Demand for extra money for household expenses | 121 | 206 | 70.24 |
| Freedom to decide buying for self | 112 | 180 | 60.71 |
| Freedom to go to parents place | 59 | 128 | 116.94 |
| Freedom to take children to school | 134 | 198 | 47.76 |
| Freedom for shopping | 108 | 180 | 66.66 |
| Freedom to invite guest at home | 134 | 198 | 47.76 |
| Freedom to organize family/social functions | 130 | 193 | 48.46 |
| Decision-making power | 177 | 214 | 20.90 |
| Overall | 1278 | 1823 | 42.64 |

| ECONOMIC ASPECT | Before | After | % of Improvement |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Annual income | 62 | 151 | 143.54 |
| Monthly income | 76 | 206 | 171.05 |
| Living standard | 66 | 146 | 121.21 |
| Monthly saving | 58 | 172 | 196.55 |
| Household facilities | 53 | 190 | 258.49 |
| Monthly expenses of family: | 32 | 190 | 493.75 |
| Form of saving | 198 | 296 | 52.57 |
| Housing condition | 208 | 284 | 36.53 |
| Furniture availability | 214 | 298 | 39.25 |
| Convenience in house | 184 | 292 | 58.69 |
| Vehicle facility | 204 | 292 | 43.13 |
| Recreational facility | 220 | 288 | 30.90 |
| Overall | 1575 | 2805 | 78.09 |

| SOCIAL ASPECT | Before | After | % of Improvement |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Family support | 583 | 736 | 26.24 |
| Attending meeting | 66 | 193 | 19.24 |
| Changes in the life style | 306 | 629 | 105.55 |
| Overall | 955 | 1558 | 63.14 |

The greatest improvement in empowerment is found in individual aspects by 95.95 % and the least in family aspects by 42.64%. Within economic aspects there is improvement of 78.9 % and by social aspects there is improvement level of 63.14%.

So from the above description it can be concluded that majority of the respondents are individually empowered.