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TOPIC : Impact of GST on Cottage scale Entrepreneurs: A cast study of Dalit Entrepreneurs in Delhi

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Keywords: Goods and Service Tax (GST), Dalit, Dalit Entrepreneurs, Cottage Scale Entrepreneurships

Findings

Findings of the present research have been depicted are as under: -

To study the socio-economic and educational background of cottage-scale entrepreneurs.

The researcher has examined the economic background and social profile of the Dalit cottage-scales entrepreneurs such as sex, type of religion, type of gender type of family, kind of the house, economic resources, and educational qualification etc. In line with this, Anusuya and Selvi said, “The impact of the age and marital status of women entrepreneurs in the cottage–scale industries in their study and found that the majority of respondents were married. Most of the women respondents of the age group of 20-40 years were satisfied (A. Anusuya and V. Darling Selvi: 2022:06)”. In line with it, Jean Luc Racine and Josiane Racine (1998:2) discussed that the socio-economic conditions of the Dalits were very miserable in Tamil Nadu. “Almost Dalits were landless agricultural labourers and one Dalit was literate in every ten people in Tamil Nadu. Paramasivan and Selvan (2013:57)”. In this concern Krishna, et al. also said, “The socio-economic conditions of the Dalits entrepreneurs were no good. (Krishna, et al. :2009:6)”.

After the data analysis, the researcher found that large number of the Dalit entrepreneurs were Hindus by religious identity. The representation of Hindu religion was 95.6% and the rest 4.4% of the respondents were from other religions such as Sikh which was 3.6% and Buddhist representation was (0.8% only) in this research.

The greater part of the respondents (88%) was male and only 12% (30) business entrepreneurs were female. So, the present study reveals that women’s representation is under-representation. It is very clear that the nature of feudal and patriarchal society still exists in the business sector. A societal taboo still in the air that women are not successful in business, they are succeeding as homemakers. In line with this, Latha Krishnan et al. (2015: 370) also state the under-representation of women entrepreneurs in their study. Jayan (2013:322), Deshpande and Sharma (2013: 45) and Dangi and Ritika (2014: 179-180) also talked about the underrepresentation of women entrepreneurs in MSMEs of India but their performance was good.

The majority of respondents (85.6%) were young and below 50 years in the present research. Only 4.8 % of respondents were more than 60 years. It is noted that the age of the entrepreneurs affects the growth of their occupations.

In this selected research the majority of respondents have nuclear family as against joint family. Data collected from the field shows that 74.8% of informants have the small family. The remaining 25.2% of informants belonged have the big family. This means that most respondents have nuclear families as against joint families. Due to the career and other aspects in most of the Indian societies, the nature of the families has been changed into nuclear families. Radically family plays a dominant role in the

development and growth of an individual as well as society. Murdock (1965) coined the term 'Family'.

One another finding was accrued from the data analysis that the majority (94%) of the Dalit entrepreneurs spoke Hindi language. The remaining 6% of the Dalit entrepreneurs spoke another language such as Punjabi etc.

Education plays a crucial role in determining many factors such as an improved social and economic status to get jobs, and succession of the business etc. In the selected research 2.4% (06) respondents were totally illiterate and 2.8% (07) were only literate. Only 38.4% of respondents (96) were educated up to class 10 standards. Besides these 22.4% (56) participants completed their schooling or class 12th passed. In this educational component, 30.8% (77) of respondents were graduated in different fields. Some respondents were highly educated with technical and professional degrees, but the number of such respondents was very few only 3.2% (08), but still, they were highly educated. In this concern, Ambedkar said to all the Dalits that they understand that it can only be eradicated if they educated themselves, agitated and organized themselves to get

an education. Ambedkar raised the slogan "Educate! Agitate! Organize" (ed. Sontakke: 2016:289, W. & S.-Vol.-17(III)-P-275-76) also discussed Ambedkar's ideas and thoughts on education. Most entrepreneurs in the 21st century require certain types of skills, knowledge, ethics codes and conduct, degrees /diplomas etc. In line with this, Davis and Moore (1967) described modern education's role in entrepreneurship. Yagati (2003:59) said, "Modern education during the early phase was the exclusive concern of the dominant caste and reinforced their traditional identity" (%). According to Pimpley, P. N. (1980:110), "Since the spread of education is found to be related to the socio- economic status of the parents, there seems to be a need to tackle the problems of the parent's status. However, the socio-economic status depends upon education, nothing short of a radical change in the social structure can break this vicious circle and help improve these groups' status". S. Kamaraj et al. (2013), studied the educational qualification variable and its impact on entrepreneurship. "The Jatav community of Agra in the context of education and stated that the first generation thinks education does not play a role in the development of occupational skills but the second generation thinks that education plays a significant role in the improvement of occupational skills (Sharma: 2013)".

The data analysis of the present research states that the almost entrepreneurs (98%) annual income from their entrepreneurship is up to 20 lakhs per annum only. Only 2.0% of respondent have annual income from their occupations was more than 20 lakhs but less than 40 lakhs. None of the respondent's annual income is more than 40 lakhs. After the data analysis the researcher found that the larger part of Dalit cottage scale entrepreneur's occupations was not high-profile.

Present research reveals that 87.6% of respondents have their own house and the remaining 12.4 % of respondents do not have their own house, which means they are living in rented accommodation. If we discuss about the nature of houses. The majority of respondents (73.2%) have a normal house. No respondents have any other type of house such as Villa or Bangla type's houses, other than flats and normal houses.