

# **DIFFERENTLY ABLED ENTREPRENEURS - A PHILOSOPHICAL CHANGE IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED.**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*Persons with disabilities make up an estimated 15 per cent of the world population, over one billion—80% of who live in developing countries (WHO report). They frequently experience discrimination and face barriers to participation in all aspects of society, in accessing education, employment, health care, social recognition and transportation. Some persons with disabilities face multiple barriers to their participation, due to discrimination on the basis of other grounds, including race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic, indigenous or social origin, property, birth and age. As a result, persons with disabilities are at a high risk of poverty, which in itself increases the likelihood of having a disability. Given that persons with disabilities represent a significant portion of the world population, the world's largest minority and more likely to live in poverty than their non-disabled peers, their inclusion in all development activities is essential, if internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are to be achieved in an equitable manner. The Convention on the Rights of*

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*Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and its Optional Protocol (OP) 2 provide the normative framework for Member States to address the rights of persons with disabilities and to ensure that they are included in all development efforts. Differently-abled entrepreneurs, as a new and emerging group of entrepreneurs and a new breed of entrepreneurs, and act as a catalytic force for the socio-economic development of socially disadvantaged.*

**Key words:** Disabled, Differently-Abled, Differently-Abled Entrepreneurs.

## **Introduction**

Disability is part of the human condition either temporarily or permanently. Almost everyone will be temporarily or permanently impaired at some point in life by birth disorders, accidents, old age, natural calamities and wars just as those who survive to old age will experience increasing difficulties in functioning and living. Most extended families have a disabled member, and many non-disabled people take the responsibility of supporting and caring for their relatives and friends with disabilities (World Report on Disability). One third of the families in India is directly or indirectly affected with some sort of disability. Disability and moral, political issues related to disability become more acute as the demographics of societies change with increasing number of accidents and increasing number of old age people. The main issue related to disability is the social (community) inclusion of disabled population, and how best to include and support people with disabilities in the political, social and economic realm of development in the modern world. The concept and attitude of society towards disability have changed since the 1970's, and the growing tendency is to see disability as a human right issue. Once people with disabilities were segregated from the community and sent to special schools and residential institutions and now the change is visible from community exclusion to the best integrated social inclusion and community participation .

The policy has now shifted from social exclusion to social inclusion through educational and vocational freedom. Development in the field of modern medicine and medically focused solutions have given way to more interactive approaches recognizing that people are disabled by environmental factors as well as their bodies (Social Model of Disability). National and international initiatives such as the United Nations Standard Rules on the Equalization of opportunities of Persons with Disabilities - have incorporated the human rights of people with disabilities, culminating in 2006 with the adoption of The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, (UNCRPD).



Disability is a complex, dynamic, multidimensional and contested phenomenon. Disability is a part of the human condition. Almost everyone will be temporarily or permanently impaired at some point in life. Disability has a two dimensional effect, the onset of disability may increase the risk of poverty and poverty may, in turn, increase the risk of disability. Disability and poverty are complex, dynamic and intricately linked phenomena. (Sen-2009). It is the two way causation between disability and poverty. The main problem defining and measuring disability is the lack of apt statistical information and availability of empirical evidence. Furthermore the difference is great between developed and developing countries. In developed countries multiple data sources are available and descriptive statistics on various aspects of social and economic wellbeing of persons with disabilities is commonly compiled and published. They also have longitudinal panel surveys for empirical analysis of the linkage between disability and poverty. In developing countries descriptive statistics are rare, fragmented and sporadic and lacking of longitudinal surveys.

According to World Health Organisation (WHO), disability can be defined as, “an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restriction. Impairment is a problem in the body function or structure. An activity limitation is a difficulty encountered by an individual in executing a task or action; while a participation restriction is a problem experienced by an individual in involvement in life situation. Thus disability is a complex phenomenon, reflecting an interaction between features of a person’s body and features of the society in which he or she lives”.

The National Disability Strategy defines disability as, “the reduction in the ability to carry out daily activities, or the exercise of a right or fundamental freedom on an equal basis with others, due to overlapping environmental, social or behavioural barriers in addition to visible, physical impairment or invisible physical, emotional or intellectual impairment”.

The Preamble to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) acknowledges that disability is, “ an evolving concept” and also stresses that “ disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinder their full and effective participation in society on equal basis with others”. Disability is not an attribute of the person, and progress on improving social participation can be made by addressing the barriers which hinder persons with disability in their day to day life.



## **The Concept and Models of Disability**

The disability experience resulting from the interaction of health conditions, personal factors and environmental conditions or factors varies greatly. Persons with disabilities are diverse and heterogeneous. The concept and perception of disability varies according to the purpose and views. The models of disability, the concepts and views are also different.

### **The Medical Model of Disability**

The Medical model of disability relies on a pure medical definition of disability. This model equates the physical or mental impairment from a disease or disorder with the disability that the person experiences. Under the concept the person with disability is viewed as the “problem” and in need of cure and treatment. Medical model of disability pays way to social marginalisation and segregation from the society to special schools, sheltered homes and workshops, special transport etc... The persons with disability are considered as an unsolved problem in the society.

### **The Charity Model of Disability**

The Charity model of disability views the person with disability as the problem and dependent on the sympathy of others to provide assistance in a charity or welfare mode.

### **The Social Model of Disability**

The Social model in which people are viewed as being disabled by society rather than by their bodies, gives emphasis to promoting social change that empowers and incorporates the experience of person with disabilities, asking society itself to adapt. The social model emphasises institutional, environmental and attitudinal discriminations as the real basis for disability. Thus it is the society at large which disables the person with disabilities through discrimination, denial of rights, negligence, sympathy, creation of barriers and economic dependency.

### **The Right based Model of Disability**

A new and modern approach built on the insight of the social model to promote the creation of communities which accept diversities and differences, and have a non-discriminating environment in terms of inclusion in all aspects of the life of society.

### **The Bio-psycho-social Model (Comprehensive Model)**

The Bio-psycho-social model is developed by International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF). A conceptual frame work is adopted to



define the Bio-Psycho-Social model, in which disability as a dynamic interaction between health conditions and contextual factors, both personal and environmental. This model of disability represents a workable compromise between medical and social models.

### **Related Literature of the Study**

Entrepreneurship, entrepreneur, enterprise are complex phenomena in the modern competitive world order. Entrepreneurship is the quality of an entrepreneur, entrepreneurs are persons with high achievement motivation, innovative capacity, and ability to identify and explore new opportunities. Enterprise is the outcome or result of entrepreneurship by an entrepreneur or entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs have the potential ability to contribute much to the society and economy. Entrepreneurs are highly motivated, enthusiastic personalities with complex nature, and it is very difficult to explain all of their behaviour with one or more theoretical base. The entrepreneurial process, its functions and activities associated with identification and exploitation of existing opportunities (Bygrave & Hofer, 1991; Shane and Venkataraman, 2000), have been studied considerably, and is an interesting topic of academicians and researchers. It is widely accepted that the entrepreneurial process and various functions are a vital component in the economic growth of a country, society and even a market place. (Reichard Cantillon, 1755; Schumpeter, 1950; Burmole, 1968; Kirzner, 1973; Mark Casson, 1981; Stevenson & Sahlman, 1987; Gartner, 1990; Reynolds et al., 1994; ), so it is necessary to have an in depth study and analysis of entrepreneurial traits, personalities, skills, attitudes, circumstances to their development and the changes they are making to the society. Research has shown that certain psychological and sociological factors or characters are the determinants of entrepreneurial characters.

Entrepreneurs are highly motivated, enthusiastic personalities with complex nature, and it is very difficult to explain all of their behaviour with one or two theoretical base. The most important theory of entrepreneurship's psychological root was put forward in the early 1960s by David McClelland, who found that people who pursued entrepreneurial-trait careers, were high in need for achievement (n Ach), the psychological need to achieve. People with high need achievement, have the penchant to take risks, but only reasonable and calculate ones and these calculated risks stimulate them to greater profit. Thomas Begley & David Boyd, in the mid-1980s identified five dimensions unique to Entrepreneurs. In order to understand the concept of entrepreneurs better, we should have a definite vision about a person with entrepreneurial trait. A composite list of entrepreneurial traits and qualities, first developed by John Hornday, identified sixteen innate qualities



necessary for the successful performance of an entrepreneur. Many researchers have proved that there are certain traits or innate qualities that an entrepreneur possesses, which lead to the success of a business. Personality traits, need for achievement and locus of control are the main characteristics associated with entrepreneurial inclination (Landstrom,1998). Entrepreneurs have higher internal locus of control than other population (Rauch &Frose, 2000), free and easy access to resources that enhances the individual's ability to detect and act upon discovered opportunities (Davidson & Honing, 2003), and identification and exploration of new business opportunities. Locus of Control (LoC) has a negative influence on entrepreneurial inclination (Mohas, Singh & Kishore, 2007), but at the same time, knowledge benefits can be reaped through, the knowledge of how to create new goods and services, and a better way to do so, (Murphy, Liao &Welsch, 2006).

Person with the following traits or qualities is ideally thought to be suitable for the concept of an entrepreneur: Vision-ability to dream and ability to implement; Knowledge- sound, conceptual knowledge about the world; Desire to success-strong desire to succeed in life; Independence-Independent in work and decision making; Optimism-optimistic in all concerns; Value addition-Desire to improve and optimization of resources; Leadership- a leader in all respect; Hard-working-is workaholic; Risk-taking ability- These are the most integral elements in the nature of an entrepreneur.

This work seeks to improve our knowledge by making the following contributions, guided by the concept of Differently-Abled entrepreneurs, as a new and emerging group of entrepreneurs that act as a catalytic force for the economic development of every country. Given the absence of explicit theoretical framework or literature studies on differently-abled entrepreneurs, it is an attempt to make a theoretical contribution to the academic debate on Differently-Abled entrepreneurs. This study refines the existing notions of entrepreneurship studies that have been used in previous entrepreneurship studies of abled persons (Women entrepreneurs, Ethnic entrepreneurs, Education based-entrepreneurs, Social entrepreneurs)

This research work examines the behavioural and cultural differences among Differently-Abled entrepreneurs, with particular emphasis on how and to what extent the entrepreneurial opportunities are identified and used for the economic and social wellbeing of disabled population. The previous research studies of entrepreneurship should focus on the identification and exploitation of opportunities (Venkataraman,1997; Shane and Venkataraman,2000; Litt et al,2000; and Ardichviliet al,2003), there has been little empirical and exploratory works



in the area of Differently-Abled entrepreneurs. This study makes an attempt at empirical and conceptual contribution by investigating this new area of research, namely, Differently-Abled entrepreneurs.

The present study focuses on an integrated development approach of entrepreneurship, a new ideology and a way of overall development through the intersection between disability and entrepreneurship development by which, a disabled body becomes an abled one through social participation, economic independence, employment generation, and overall development of the society. The concept of Differently-Abled Entrepreneurs is an agent of change to promote social participation, ranging from health and rehabilitation to education, self-employment, employment generation, economic and sustainable development, and a social engineering for over all social change in India.

There is a vast body of research in the diverse areas of entrepreneurship. However, the nature of this research has been highly diverse. There is a lack of an agreed definition and theory of entrepreneurship, and a concern of what entrepreneurship constitute as a field of study (Garner, 1990; 2001; Low 2001). Entrepreneurship is heterogeneous; and involves the creation of new business (Gartner, 1990; Reynolds; et al., 1994) business inheritance (Chaganti and Schner, 1994), Westhead and Cowling, 1998) and the purchase of established business (Cooper and Dunkelberg, as a person bearing risk (Cantillon, 1755). The central function of an entrepreneur independently of any particular social framework (Hebert and Link, 1988). An entrepreneur, who undertakes uncertainty and risk, pure profit with regard to entrepreneurship is bearing the cost of uncertainty (Frank Knight, 1921). Entrepreneur is an innovator with an unusual will and energy, clarity of innovation and ability to act (Maxweber, 1930). Entrepreneurship is defined as the carrying out of new combinations called "enterprise" and the individuals whose function is to carry them out are called "entrepreneurs". The entrepreneur is the bearer of the "mechanism for change" (Jose Schumpeter, 1934). The central concept of entrepreneurship is alertness (Kirzner, 1973). The essence of entrepreneurship is being different (Mark Casson, 1982). The underlying process in entrepreneurship is the identification of opportunity and ends with harvesting the fruits on one's labours (Stevenson and Sahalman, 1987). Eight themes expressed by the participants that constituted the nature of entrepreneurship are innovation, organisation, creation, creating value profit / non-profit, growth, uniqueness, and the owner-manager (Gartner, 1990). An entrepreneur is one who always searches for change, responds to it, and exploits it as an opportunity- "innovation is the specific tool of entrepreneurship, (Peter Drucker).



The more efficient entrepreneurs receive a surplus reward over and above the managerial wages, (Francis A.Walker). The entrepreneurial process involves all the functions, activities and actions associated with the perceiving of opportunities to pursue them, ( Bygrave and Hofes, 1991).

### **Significance of the Study**

There is a widespread superstitions that the disabled are incompetents – even criminals-culturally, spiritually, morally, mentally, martially, physically, psychically and must be segregated for the good of society. This ghetto philosophy which validates man’s inhumanity to man is the cornerstone of current social cruelty to the victims of underserved handicaps. Many of them are actual or potential geniuses in several fields especially in the field of entrepreneurship development. The modern society has enough facilities and scientific knowledge about retardation, crippling and cretinism to shoot down these myths. A big democratic polity like India should succeed by social legitimizing, and mobilization of resources to equip them to compete with modern developed society. The inner strength, self-confidence, enthusiasm and initiative to prove to the world that no job or opportunity is difficult for the Differently-Abled, provided they are properly trained and given an opportunity, is to be imparted to the differently abled. Six to seven percent of the population in India is disabled according to the census 2011. The 2001 census found 21 million persons with disability, i.e.; 2.13 percent of the total population. There is a lack of political will in understanding the seriousness of disability issues which has led to an inadequate allocation of resources for the disabled in the country. With a small national budget allocation, no wonder the various measures which the government and the society have taken for the welfare of the disabled touch only the fringe of the problem. The plight of the blind, the deaf, the mute, the mentally challenged and the orthopedically handicapped continues to be distressing. Mainly because of the fact that a majority of them are poor, having no political affiliation, their needs come quite low in the order of priorities of the government. Whatever Government facilities that are available for the disabled are in the nature of mere crumbs.

The outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly entitled “World Summit for Social Development and Beyond achieving Social Development for all in a Globalizing World”, held at Geneva from 26<sup>th</sup> June to 1<sup>st</sup> July 2000, The World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, and the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with



Disabilities and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in which persons with disabilities are recognized as both development agents and beneficiaries in all aspects of development. Recalling further its previous resolutions concerning persons with disabilities and further promotion of equalization of opportunities and mainstreaming of disability in the development agenda and the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and welcoming the fact that, since the opening for signature on 30 March 2007 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto, one hundred and forty-seven states have signed and ninety-seven states and one regional integration organization have ratified the Convention and ninety States have signed and sixty States have ratified the Optional Protocol, and encouraging all states that have not yet done so to consider signing and ratifying the Convention and the Optional Protocol. Acknowledging that the majority of the 690 million persons with disabilities in the world live in conditions of poverty, and in this regard recognizing the critical need to address the impact of poverty on persons with disabilities, noting that persons with disabilities make up an estimated 10 per cent of the world's population, of whom 80 per cent live in developing countries, and recognizing the important role of international cooperation in supporting national efforts to mainstream disability in the development agenda, in particular for developing countries.

Around 10 per cent of the world's population, or 650 million people, live with a disability. There are the world's largest minority. This figure is increasing through population growth, medical advances and the ageing process. Eight per cent of the persons with disabilities live in developing countries. Disability rates are significantly higher among groups with lower educational attainment in various countries. Women report higher incidents of disability than men. The World Bank estimates that 20 per cent of the world's poorest people have some kind of disability and tend to be regarded in their own communities as the most disadvantaged. Women with disabilities are recognized to be multiply disadvantaged. Mortality of children with disabilities may be as high as 80 per cent in developing countries. Comparative studies on disability legislation show that only 45 countries have anti-discrimination and other disability-specific laws.

The number of handicapped people in India increases by about 5 million every year. Majority of them cannot hope for medical, educational and vocational aid. According to the report of National Statistical Survey (NSS) disability transition in India is predicted to be most rapid. Between 1990 and 2020, there is predicted to be a halving of disability due to communicable diseases, a doubling of disability



due to accidents and injuries, and more than 40 per cent increase in the share of disability due to non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular and stroke. At present six to seven per cent of the total population in India is persons who are differently-abled. The study is more significant in the social, cultural, educational and economic dimensions.

## **National Handicapped and Finance Development Corporation**

National Handicapped and Finance Development Corporation is the apex institution in the field of financial support to handicapped people for entrepreneurship development. The institution provides a number of programmes for the entrepreneurship development among Differently-Abled people. The financial support, the entrepreneurial development programmes and various awareness programmes for the development of economic development and self-independency of disabled people through entrepreneurship development and venture creation.

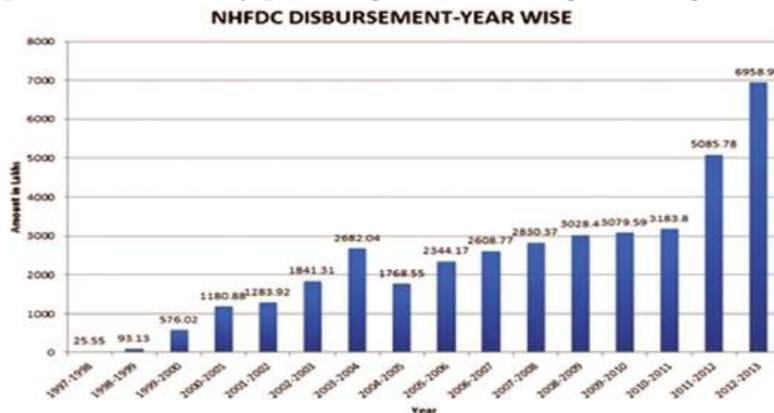
The institution specialised in the field entrepreneurship with the support of Government of India and other Non-Governmental Agencies. The following data shows the amount sanctioned by the institution from 1997 to 2014, to the entrepreneurship development of the disabled people. In the initial period the amount dispersed was only 22.55 Lakhs. During the period 2013-14 the total disbursement was rupees 7581.94 lakhs, but the actual amount sanctioned during the same period was 8018.51, an average increase of 347.4 lakhs every year. The figure also depicts that, this institution plays an important role for the development of differently-abled people in India.

National Handicapped and Finance Development Corporation plays an important role for the financial assistance and conducting of Entrepreneurship Development Programmes among Differently-Abled people. National Handicapped and Finance Development Corporation is primarily lending money through State Channelizing Agencies (SCA) and banks for setting up of small business ventures in trading and service sectors, for the purchase of vehicle for commercial activity, for setting up of small industrial units, for self-employment and for agricultural activities. The amount of money lent for these purposes is extended from 5 Lakhs to 25 Lakhs with nominal interest.

National Handicapped and Finance Development Corporation's main function is to provide training programmes to differently-abled persons, mainly



entrepreneurship development programmes through various training centres. The main objective of the programme is to develop entrepreneurial capabilities among the differently-abled persons and thereby developing traditional and technical skills and make every differently-abled person self-sufficient, economically independent person and thereby pursuing their income generating activity.



Source: NHDFC annual report 2014.

National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation is the prime lending agent in the government sector to the handicapped people through commercial banks and approved agents. The main lending purpose is to

**YEARWISE ACHIEVEMENTS**

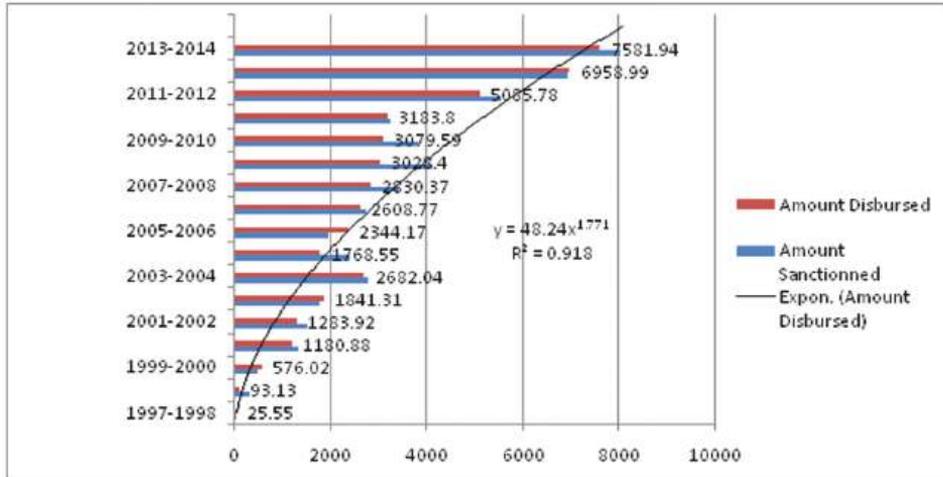
**Table.1: Loan sanctioned/disbursed (including Micro Finance Scheme) as on 31.03.2014**

SL NO	Years	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakh)	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Lakh)	Number of Beneficiaries
1	1997-1998	25.55	11	25.55	11
2	1998-1999	312.6	811	93.13	230
3	1999-2000	458.82	801	576.02	1164
4	2000-2001	1334.23	3330	1180.88	2645
5	2001-2002	1522.6	4075	1283.92	2933
6	2002-2003	1756.12	4702	1841.31	4498
7	2003-2004	2772.93	5635	2682.04	5565
8	2004-2005	2394.06	4754	1768.55	3282
9	2005-2006	1945.18	3951	2344.17	4765
10	2006-2007	2728.17	5034	2608.77	4831
11	2007-2008	3381.62	5416	2830.37	5498
12	2008-2009	4121.82	8159	3028.4	5950
13	2009-2010	3801.67	6443	3079.59	6032
14	2010-2011	3225.66	6007	3183.8	6356
15	2011-2012	5537.98	10704	5085.78	10625
16	2012-2013	6921.5	13253	6958.99	13296
17	2013-2014	8018.51	13371	7581.94	13307
<b>Total</b>		<b>50259.02</b>	<b>96457</b>	<b>46153.21</b>	<b>90988</b>

Source: NHDFC annual report 2014.



encourage the handicapped people through starting new business ventures. The institution is also an agent to providing Entrepreneurship Development Programmes among the groups. The following table depicts the year wise achievement and amount disbursed among the Differently-Abled People



Source: NHDFC annual report 2014.

### Projects Sanctioned & Disbursement made through Banks

The amount of grants allowed and distributed by various Banks and institutions during the period of 2011 to 2014 march totalled to Rs. 4597.19 Lakhs and the number of beneficiaries was 9064, (Rs. 589.74 (2011-12), Rs. 2142.95 (2012-13), Rs. 1864.5 (2013-2014),

### Projects Sanctioned & Disbursement made through BANKS (2011-2014).

Name of Banks	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	Number of Beneficiaries
<b>Year (2011-2012)</b>			
Allahabad U.P. Gramin Bank	50.00	50.00	100
Aryavart Gramin Bank	50.00	50.00	100
Baroda UP Gramin Bank	100.00	100.00	200
Kashi Gomti Samyukt Gramin Bank	75.00	75.00	150
Purvanchal Gramin Bank	50.00	50.00	100
Shreyas Gramin Bank	50.00	50.00	100
Sarva UP Gramin Bank	50.00	50.00	100
Prathama Bank	35.00	35.00	70
Punjab and Sind Bank, UP	4.50	4.50	1
Gurgaon Gramin Bank	500.00	500.00	1000



Haryana Gramin Bank	200.00	200.00	400
Uttaranchal Gramin Bank	700.00	700.00	1400
Year (2012-2013)			
SaurashtraGramin Bank	75.50	75.50	151
Gurgaon Gramin Bank	81.50	81.50	132
Haryana Gramin Bank	102.00	102.00	204
Allahabad U.P. Gramin Bank	253.50	253.50	507
AryavatGramin Bank	500.41	500.41	999
Baroda UP Gramin Bank	400.00	400.00	800
BalliaEtawahGramin Bank	21.63	21.63	56
KashiGomtiSamyuktGramin Bank	375.00	375.00	750
PurvanchalGramin Bank	100.91	100.91	207
Prathama Bank	3.50	3.50	1
UttarachalGramin Bank	200.00	200.00	400
Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank	5.00	5.00	10
VidbharbhaKshetriyaGramin Bank	24.00	24.00	48
Year (2013-2014)			
Gurgaon Gramin Bank	6.25	6.25	5
Allahabad U.P. Gramin Bank	50.00	50.00	100
Baroda UP Gramin Bank	50.00	50.00	100
Gramin Bank of Aryavart	326.80	326.80	654
ShreyasGramin Bank	13.84	13.84	20
Bank of Baroda	51.50	51.50	103
Andhra Bank	30.79	26.93	3
IDBI Bank	46.00	46.00	92
Punjab National Bank	18.42	18.42	1
Total	4601.05	4597.19	9064

Source: Annual report of NHDFC (2013-2014)

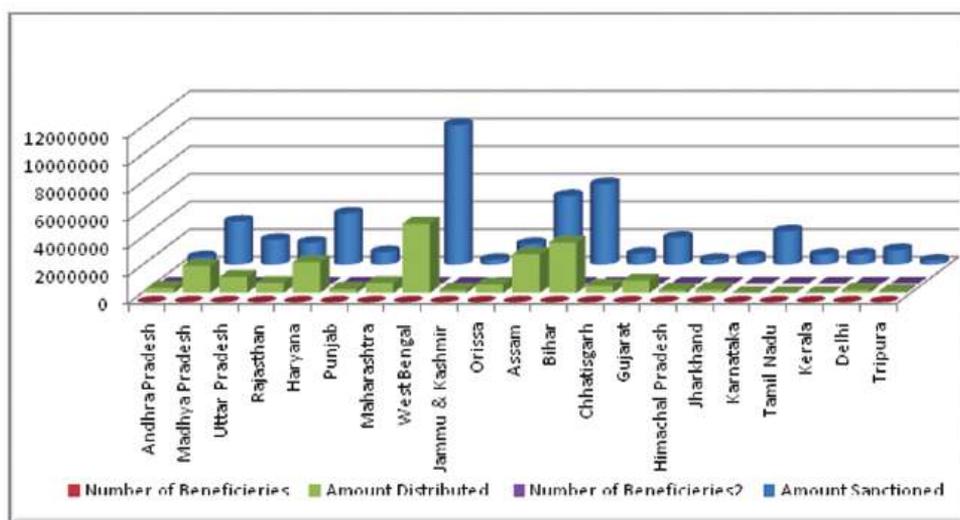
### EDP GRANT SANCTIONED & DISBURSEMENT MADE FOR THE YEAR (2013-2014)

SL NO	State	Amount Sanctioned (in Rs.)	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in Rs.)	Number of Trainees
1	Andhra Pradesh	540000.00	60	360000.00	60
2	Madhya Pradesh	3120000.00	330	1980000.00	330
3	Uttar Pradesh	1800000.00	200	1165000.00	200
4	Rajasthan	1584000.00	162	733000.00	162
5	Haryana	3700000.00	500	2225000.00	500
6	Punjab	900000.00	85	296000.00	85
7	Maharashtra	1080000.00	120	720000.00	120
8	West Bengal	10101750.00	1234	5014875.00	1234
9	Jammu & Kashmir	360000.00	40	230000.00	40
10	Orissa	1500000.00	140	630000.00	140
11	Assam	4959750.00	616	2808875.00	616
12	Bihar	5827500.00	750	3663750.00	750
13	Chhatisgarh	810000.00	90	540000.00	90
14	Gujarat	1959100.00	188	909548.50	188
15	Himachal Pradesh	360000.00	40	230000.00	40
16	Jharkhand	540000.00	60	270000.00	60



17	Karnataka	2415508.56	300	0	120
18	Tamil Nadu	735508.56	180	0	0
19	Kerala	735508.56	180	0	0
20	Delhi	1062160.00	130	225000.00	130
21	Tripura	288000.00	24	119000.00	24
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44378785.68</b>	<b>5429</b>	<b>22120048.50</b>	<b>4889</b>

Source: Annual Report of NHDFC (2013-2014).



National Handicapped Developed Finance Corporation plays a very important role in the entrepreneurship development programme among handicapped people, providing financial assistance to set up small business ventures in trading and service sectors, to the purchase of vehicle for commercial activities, to set up small industrial units, to agricultural and self-employment, and the amount of assistance is extended from 5 lakh to 25 lakh.

The objective of the NHDFC is to provide training to differently-abled persons and make them capable and self-dependent through proper training in the field of traditional and technical occupation and entrepreneurship development. The main objective is to make every differently-abled person self-sufficient, economically independent person and thereby pursuing their income generating activity, and expecting such professionally managed ventures and creating of equal number of employment opportunity for skilled and semi-skilled workers and add to the wealth of the nation.



## Discussion

This article seeks to improve our knowledge by making the following contributions, guided by the concept of differently-abled entrepreneurs, as a new and emerging group of entrepreneurs and a new breed of entrepreneurs, and act as a catalytic force for the economic development of every country. Given the absence of explicit theoretical framework or literature studies on differently-abled entrepreneurs, it is an attempt to provide a theoretical contribution to the academic debate on differently-abled entrepreneurs. This study refines the existing notions of entrepreneurship studies that have been used in previous entrepreneurship studies of abled bodies (Women entrepreneurs, Ethnic entrepreneurs, Education based-entrepreneurs, Social entrepreneurs and Holistic entrepreneurs). Differently-Abled Entrepreneur is a changing philosophical concept in the context of disabled and abled by equipping every disabled body as an abled one through entrepreneurship development.

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7. *General Assembly resolution 48/96, annex.*
8. *General Assembly Resolution 61/106, annex I.*

