

Women Entrepreneurship: Issues and Problems

P. Prathyusha¹ and D. Ramesh Naik²

¹Department of Management Studies, Gates Institute of Technology, Gooty – 515401 (A.P)

²P.G Student, Department of Management Studies, Gates Institute of Technology, Gooty – 515401 (A.P)

E-mail: ¹drvrnaik@gmail.com, ²pratirajesh1234@gmail.com

Abstract—*Entrepreneurship is the core of economic development. It is a multi-dimensional task and essentially creative activity. Entrepreneur is key factor of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship has been a male-dominated phenomenon from the very early age but time has changed the situation and brought women as today's most memorable and inspirational entrepreneurs. The position and status of women in any society is an index of its civilization and progress.*

Women are equally competent in running business but still lacks behind in spite of women empowerment movement in our country, there are social, cultural and economic hurdles in the way of women entrepreneurship and the major problem is lack of entrepreneurial environment. In spite of having the potential and talent, women are deprived of opportunities, information and education.

The paper talks about the status of women entrepreneurs & also analyze the factors which motivates women to start their own venture and the problems faced by them when they ventured out to carve their own niche in the competitive world of business environment. An attempt is made to understand the role of government to accelerate the growth of women entrepreneurship.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship development, Women entrepreneurs, problems, future prospects, India.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurs play very important role in socio-economic welfare of the country. They identify the needs of the business, purchase the other factors of production and coordinate them for some productive purposes. They are the innovators, researchers and risk-takers of the company.

Today business is built around human capital and women are one of the valuable factors.

Globalization and Liberalization of market encouraged women to come forward to become an entrepreneur and start new industries.

A role of modern women is not confined to the traditional role as a mother and housewife; it has and is undergoing changes. As woman gets educated she begins to think of herself as an independent person, she becomes aware of her own identity, potentials and decision making capabilities. Interested women with creative and innovative ideas are coming forward to start the small and medium sized enterprises.

It is a common assumption that majority of women in India are economically non-productive as they are not involved in

activities that are financially remunerative. But this trend is gradually changing. Today's women are taking more and more professional and technical degrees to cope up with market need and are flourishing as designers, interior decorators, exporters, publishers, garment manufacturers and still exploring new avenues of economic participation. It is perhaps for these reasons that Government Bodies, NGO's, Social Scientists, Researchers, and International Agencies have started showing interest in the issues related to entrepreneurship among women in India.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study aims at fulfilling the following objectives.

- To explore the reasons why women start business of their own.
- To study the characteristics of women entrepreneurs.
- To critically examine the types of issues & problems they encounter in order to reach the level of success.
- To suggest different remedial measures in helping and accelerating women entrepreneurs.

3. REASONS FOR WOMEN BECOMING ENTREPRENEURS

The glass ceilings are shattered and women are found indulged in every line of business. The entry of women into business in India is traced out as an extension of their kitchen activities, mainly 3P's, Pickle, Powder and Pappad. But with the spread of education and passage of time women started shifting from 3P's to modern 3E's i.e., Energy, Electronics and Engineering. Skill, knowledge and adaptability in business are the main reasons for women to emerge into business ventures.. A strong desire to do something positive is an inbuilt quality of entrepreneurial women, who is capable of contributing values in both family and social life. With the advent of media, women are aware of their own traits, rights and also the work situations. The challenges and opportunities provided to the women of digital era are growing rapidly that the job seekers are turning into job creators. Many women start a business due to some traumatic event, such as divorce, discrimination due to pregnancy or the corporate glass ceiling, the health of a family member, or economic reasons such as a layoff. But a

new talent pool of women entrepreneurs is forming today, as more women opt to leave corporate world to chart their own destinies: To achieve for independence & flexibility, To better balance work & family, To make optimum use of technical education & qualifications.

4. PROBLEMS OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN INDIA

PROBLEM OF FINANCE: Finance is regarded as “life blood” for any enterprise, be it big or small. However, women entrepreneurs suffer from shortage of finance on two counts. Firstly, women do not generally have property on their names to use them as collateral for obtaining funds from external sources. Thus, their access to the external sources of funds is limited. Secondly, the banks also consider women less credit-worthy and discourage women borrowers on the belief that they can at any time leave their business. Given such situation, women entrepreneurs are bound to rely on their own savings, if any and loans from friends and relatives who are expectedly meager and negligible. Thus, women enterprises fail due to the shortage of finance.

SCARCITY OF RAW MATERIAL: Most of the women enterprises are plagued by the scarcity of raw material and necessary inputs. Added to this are the high prices of raw material, on the other.

STIFF COMPETITION: Women entrepreneurs do not have organization set-up to pump in a lot of money for canvassing and advertisement. Thus, they have to face a stiff competition for marketing their products with both organized sector and their male counterparts. Such a competition ultimately results in the liquidation of women enterprises.

FAMILY TIES: In India, it is mainly a woman’s duty to look after the children and other members of the family. Man plays a secondary role only. In case of married woman, she has to strike a fine balance between her business and family. Her total involvement in family leaves little or no energy and time to devote for business. Support and approval of husbands seem necessary condition or women’s entry in to business. Accordingly, the educational level and family background of husbands positively influence women’s entry into business activities.

LACK OF EDUCATION: In India, majority of women are still illiterate. Illiteracy is the root cause of socio-economic problems. Due to the lack of education, women are not aware of business, technology and market knowledge. Also, lack of education causes low achievement motivation among women. Thus, lack of education creates problems for women in the setting up and running of business enterprise

MALE DOMINATED SOCIETY: Male chauvinism is till the order of the day in India. The constitution of India speaks of equality between gender.

HEALTH PROBLEMS: Major health problems faced by women entrepreneurs were tension, backache, eyestrain fatigue and headache. It is found that women feeling the problem of feeling fatigued after returning home, lack of rest and sleep and heavy schedule.

5. GOVERNMENT SCHEMES FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The government programme for women development began as early as 1954 in India but the actual participation began only in 1974. At present, the Government of India has over 27 schemes for women operated by different departments and ministries. Some of these are:

- Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
- Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)
- Prime Minister’s Rojgar Yojana (PMRY)
- Women’s Development Corporation Scheme (WDCS)
- Working Women’s Forum
- Indira Mahila Yojana
- Indira Mahila Kendra
- Mahila Samiti Yojana
- Rashtriya Mahila Kosh
- Khadi and Village Industries Commission
- Indira Priyadarshini Yojana
- SIDBI’s Mahila Udyam Nidhi Mahila Vikas Nidhi
- SBI’s Sree Shakti Scheme
- NGO’s Credit Schemes

National Banks for Agriculture and Rural Development’s Schemes, The efforts of government and its different agencies are ably supplemented by nongovernmental organizations that are playing an equally important role in facilitating women empowerment. Despite concerted efforts of governments and NGOs there are certain gaps. Of course we have come a long way in empowering women yet the future journey is difficult and demanding.

6. SUGGESTIONS FOR THE GROWTH OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

Right efforts from all areas are required in the development of women entrepreneurs and their greater participation in the entrepreneurial activities. The following measures are suggested to empower the women to seize various opportunities and face challenges in business.

- There should be a continuous attempt to inspire, encourage, motivate and cooperate women entrepreneurs.
- An Awareness programme should be conducted on a mass scale with the intention of creating awareness among women about the various areas to conduct business.

- Attempts should be there to enhance the standards of education of women in general as well making effective provisions for their training, practical experience and personality development programmes, to improve their over-all personality standards.
- Organize training programmes to develop professional competencies in managerial, leadership, marketing, financial, production process, profit planning, maintaining books of accounts and other skills. This will encourage women to undertake business.
- Vocational training to be extended to women community that enables them to understand the production process and production management.
- Educational institutes should tie up with various government and non-government agencies to assist in entrepreneurship development mainly to plan business projects.
- International, National, Local trade fairs, Industrial exhibitions, seminars and conferences should be organized to help women to facilitate interaction with other women entrepreneurs.
- Women in business should be offered soft loans & subsidies for encouraging them into industrial activities. The financial institutions should provide more working capital assistance both for small scale venture and large scale ventures.
- Making provision of micro credit system and enterprise credit system to the women entrepreneurs at local level.
- The weaker section could raise funds through various schemes and incentives provided by the government to develop entrepreneurs in the state. E.g. the Prime ministers Rozgar Yojana, The Khadi and Rural village industries scheme, etc.
- In the initial stages women entrepreneurs may face problems but they must persevere, believe in themselves and not give up mid way.
- Attempts by various NGO's and government organizations to spread information about policies, plans and strategies on the development of women in the field of industry, trade and commerce. Women entrepreneurs should utilize the various schemes provided by the Government.
- Women should try to upgrade themselves in the changing times by adapting the latest technology benefits. Women must be educated and trained constantly to acquire the skills and knowledge in all the functional areas of business management. This can facilitate women to excel in decision making process and develop a good business network.
- Self help groups of women entrepreneurs to mobilize resources and pooling capital funds, in order to help the women in the field of industry, trade and commerce can also play a positive role to solve this problem.
- To establish all India forums to discuss the problems, grievances, issues, and filing complaints against

constraints or shortcomings towards the economic progress path of women entrepreneurs and giving suitable decisions in the favor of women entrepreneurs and taking strict stand against the policies or strategies that obstruct the path of economic development of such group of women entrepreneurs.

7. CONCLUSION

The emergence of women entrepreneurs and their contribution to the national economy is quite visible in India. The glass ceilings are shattered and women are found to be indulged in every line of business from papas to power cables. Even though we have many successful Women Entrepreneurs in our country, but as we have a male dominated culture there are many challenges which women entrepreneurs face from family & Society.

Since 1980 the government of India has shown increasing concern for women issues through a variety of legislations promoting the education and political participation of women. There should also be efforts from all sectors to encourage the economic participation of women.

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