

Government's Role In Developing Women Entrepreneurs

MONIKA¹, Dr. Amit Kumar²

¹Research Scholar

School of Commerce and Management, (Finance)
OM STERLING GLOBAL UNIVERSITY, HISAR (HARYANA)

²Associate Professor , School of Commerce and Management,
OM STERLING GLOBAL UNIVERSITY, HISAR (HARYANA)

ABSTRACT

The importance of female entrepreneurs is growing in India, following the trends of monetary liberalisation and globalisation. The institutional and governmental framework for encouraging entrepreneurial skills, offering vocation education, and educating children has opened new doors for women's economic empowerment. This gives women greater chances to achieve financial independence. However, only around one third of the employment in financial institutions is made up of women. The entrepreneurial aspirations of women are inextricably linked to the improvement of society and economic prosperity. Women make up a relatively small percentage of those involved in entrepreneurship-related activities. The proportion of female business owners has increased significantly in almost all economies. Although the Haryana government has implemented a number of legislation to encourage the establishment of women-owned businesses in both rural and urban regions, there have been significant difficulties in putting these policies into practise. Women's latent entrepreneurial potential has come to light as a result of growing awareness of both the social and economic roles that they play in society. Women are starting businesses for a number of reasons, but their increasing business knowledge, skills, and compliance with regulations are among the most crucial.

Keywords: Role , Government , Develop, Women , Entrepreneur.

INTRODUCTION

Women still make up a small percentage of company owners, and they face a variety of obstacles along the way that can occasionally be very different from those faced by their male counterparts. We have designed a survey to assess the gender gap and get a statistical overview of the barriers and problems faced by women in order to pave their road to respected positions in an effort to throw some light on some of these differences. We have created a poll to try to explain some of these discrepancies.

Women are starting to participate in commercial enterprises with knowledge, aptitude, and compliance.

The phrase "women entrepreneurs" can apply to a single woman or a group of women who collaborate to start and operate a business. A woman business owner might take on a range of duties. They must look into the prospect of founding a new firm, be prepared to take risks, generate original ideas, organise the administration and management of the business, and provide effective leadership in all areas of the operations of the organisation. The proportion of female business owners has increased significantly in almost all economies. Women's latent entrepreneurial potential has come to light as a result of growing awareness of both the social and economic roles that they play in society. Due to their higher knowledge, skills, and dedication to following rules, women are more likely to engage in business endeavours. Numerous push and pull factors motivate women to launch their own enterprises. Women should rest easy knowing they can find self-supporting work and stand on their own two feet thanks to these factors. The 'Women Entrepreneur' is someone who takes on a challenging role in order to meet her own needs and become financially independent. This is the justification for women's decision-making autonomy in both their personal and professional life. Because they possess a great desire to achieve extremely positive things, which is a crucial quality of an entrepreneurial woman, these women are more likely to be able to develop values in both their personal and professional life.

The Government's Role In Developing Women Entrepreneurs

Women's involvement is frequently required for the growth of new enterprises, thus efforts to encourage more women to do so and to assist those who have already started firms in becoming more successful need to be stepped up. As a result, a friendly environment must be created to provide women the chance to participate actively in the several entrepreneurial sports. Promoting and regulating groups, as well as government and non-government institutions, must return to the game and take a supportive role in order to sell women entrepreneurs in India. A number of projects for education and development as well as measures to create jobs have also been launched by the Indian government, especially for women who want to start their own enterprises. The descriptions of these programmes are as follows:

1. Projects finished under the seventh five-year plan:

The government chose to incorporate the following concept in the newly added special chapter on the "Integration of women in improvement" in the seventh five-year plan:

(i) Particular target organisation:

Women were indicated as a specific target institution in all of the key development programmes of the United States in the seventh five-year plan.

(ii) Opening educational institutions

In this five-year plan, it is suggested that educational institutions be built with the aim of teaching women in a way that is suitable for their changing needs and capacities.

(iii) Creating new equipment:

The government works to improve efficiency and production by utilising the most recent tools, machinery, and operational techniques.

(iv) Selling aid:

It was proposed that specific selling support be offered in order to promote the items made by female entrepreneurs.

(v) The decision-making process:

In addition, it started to be advised that women participate in decision-making.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study on the role of government in fostering female entrepreneurship
2. To study on research on how women entrepreneurs start businesses as a consequence of push and pull factors that give women the confidence to establish a self-sustaining career.

RESEARCH METHOD

Sample Population

In order to gather the data that will be related with the entrepreneurial traits of women in business, both primary and secondary sources of information will be employed. The essential information will be gathered from local female business owners via the use of book flow with the subsequent review respondents, and this will allow for the completion of the review. In order to collect the required information from a total of 500 businesswomen and men, a specific kind of random testing will be used.

Sources of Collection of data

When it comes to the process of data collection, the research instruments are an extremely important consideration to take into account. Many distinct devices are used here in order to compile the most precise and precise data and information relevant to the investigation as is humanly feasible. The main data was collected via the use of a standardized questionnaire, which was distributed to female business owners of SMEs in the state of Haryana. This was done in order to collect the primary data. Secondary data refers to any and all documentation information that is relevant to the growth of women business owners. This might include interviews, surveys, and reports. This includes official reports that have been published as well as those that have not been published by the District Industry Centers, the State Industrial Development Corporation, and the Directorate of industries and commerce. It also includes conference proceedings, journals, periodicals, and websites of

government and non-government organizations, statistics, books, articles, and the like.

The Research Tools That Are Available

For the purposes of the study, we used a structured questionnaire that consisted of items that were closed-ended and contained responses that were multiple-choice. Given that the bulk of the questions in the questionnaire were designed to evaluate various elements of a certain topic, it is felt that the Likert scale is the most appropriate and trustworthy rating system to use (Alreck and Settle, 1995; Miller, 1991). The instrument is intended to evaluate the significant aspects of the research by using a rating scale that is similar to the Likert scale and consists of five points. The points on this scale range from strongly disagreeing to strongly agreeing with the statement being rated. All of the many aspects of the study that were being looked into were related to the questions that were included in the questionnaire for the survey. After giving careful attention to the theoretical foundations of the study as well as the questions presented by the researchers, the following sections were included in the questionnaire as a component of the research.

1. Aspects of the Person's Demographic Composition, Such as Age, Educational Level, and Marital Status
2. The influence that prevailing social and economic circumstances have on the companies that are owned and operated by women.
3. The policies of the government and the organizations that back it up.
3. Personalities that are indicative of successful female entrepreneurs and their characteristics
4. Examples of activities or experiences that might motivate women to launch their own companies
5. Problems that have recently surfaced in the company.

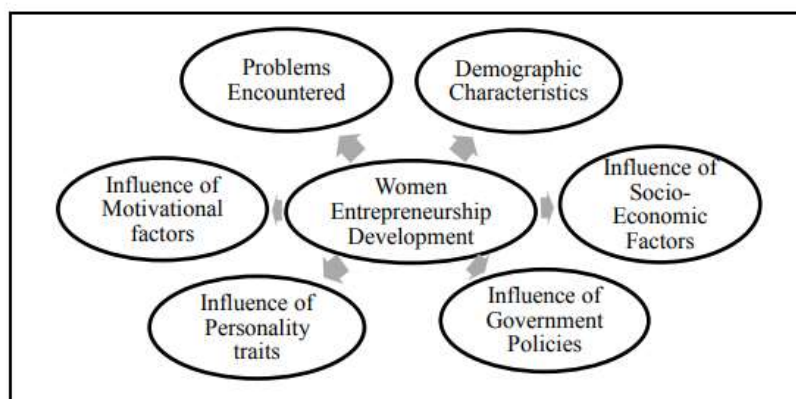


Figure 1: The Six Dimensions of the Women Entrepreneurship Development.

DATA ANALYSIS

Women business owners' income levels in comparison to those of their families' occupations

Table 1 Family foundation factors of women industrialists entrepreneurial aspirations

S.No	Family Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Agriculture	150	30
2	Business	50	10
3	Employment	90	18
4	Profession	110	22
5	Others	100	20
	Total	500	100

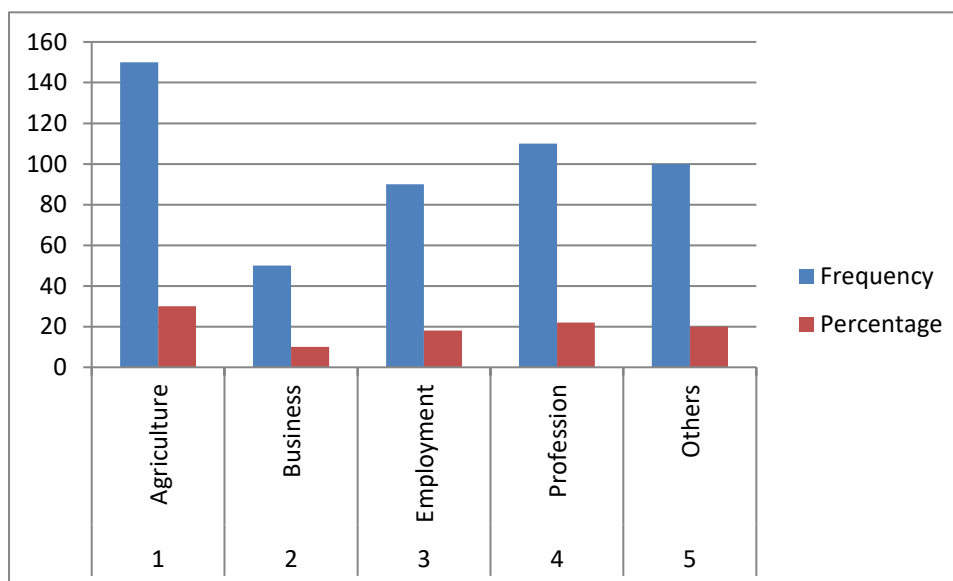


Figure 2 Family Foundation Factors Of Women Industrialists

According to the data in table 2, the primary source of income for 39% of female entrepreneurs' families comes from working for either a public or private business. There are around 34% who are entrepreneurs, and the remaining 14% are professionals. Just 4% of women who have entrepreneurial goals involving family foundations are interested in working in agriculture, whereas the remaining 9% are interested in working in other sectors. The majority of female business owners have stated that if other members of their family are also involved in the business world, they receive a great deal of support and encouragement from their relatives to begin their own company. So, there is no correlation between women industrialists' ambitions to start their own businesses and the issues that play a role in their families..

Table 3 The Whole Explanation of the Variation Caused by Success Factors

Total Variance Explained									
Component	Initial Eigenvalue?			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	5.091	32.540	32.540	5.091	32.540	32.540	3.379	21.598	21.598
2	3.252	20.783	53.323	3.252	20.783	53.323	1.703	10.887	32.486

3	1.202	7.680	61.003	1.202	7.680	61.003	4.461	28.517	61.003
4	1.015	6.488	67.491						
5	.810	5.176	72.667						
6	.759	4.852	77.518						
7	.650	4.155	81.674						
8	.566	3.619	85.292						
9	.464	2.967	88.259						
10	.439	2.808	91.067						
11	.389	2.486	93.554						
12	.366	2.341	95.894						
13	.273	1.746	97.640						
14	.223	1.423	99.063						
15	.147	.937	100.000						

Detailed Analysis of the Variables That Affect Success

The scree plot that can be found in figure 3 displays eigen values, and the fact that these values are all larger than 1.0 means that there are only three elements that can be extracted successfully. The degree of variation that may be attributed to each component is also represented by these values. The 61 percent of the overall variation that was described by the components before rotation was accounted for by the three variables with eigen values that were greater than 1. These factors accounted for 32.540 percent, 20.783 percent, and 7.680 percent of the variance, respectively.

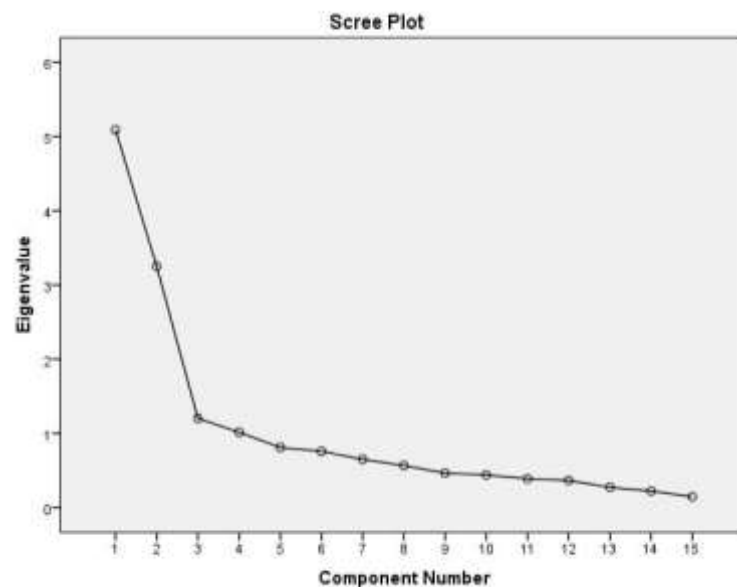


Figure 3 Detailed Analysis of the Variables That Affect Success

Table 4 The test for socioeconomic factors developed by KMO and Bartlett

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.817
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	627.625
	df	36
	Sig.	.000

The Socioeconomic Status (SES) Examination of KMO and Bartlett

The value of the KMO test, which can be found in table 4.15, is 0.817. This test determines how strong the link is between the variables and also determines how adequate the sample is. Also, we are able to see that the Bartlett's test of sphericity is significant ($p .001$), confirming the factorability of the independent variable, which is comprised of socio-economic components.

CONCLUSION

In India, both the growth of female entrepreneurship and the contributions that female entrepreneurs make to the country's economy are becoming increasingly evident to the general public. At an ever-increasing rate, women are shifting from being people who look for work to being people who create work for themselves as more opportunities become accessible to them. According to the findings of the study, the expansion of women's business ownership in Haryana is largely determined not only by policies enacted by the government and other organisations that support the advancement of women but also by social factors, economic factors, motivational factors, and personality factors. In addition, the study found that personality factors play a significant role in the growth of women's business ownership. However, there have been some challenges in the process of putting these policies into action despite the fact that the government of Haryana has adopted a number of laws to stimulate the growth of women-owned companies in both rural and urban areas. The great majority of female entrepreneurs in the state of Haryana are not qualified to get the advantages that are

being made available by the state government in the form of special programmes and infrastructural facilities that are reserved exclusively for women who run their own businesses. As a direct consequence of this, it has a detrimental effect on the overall performance and efficiency of the women who own businesses in the state..

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