



A Study on Women Empowerment and Entrepreneurship Development in India: A Descriptive Analysis

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Abstract

Woman is considered to be the power of creation; Moreover, it is believed that woman is responsible for the existence of human race. Women's empowerment is defined as the development and refinement of this creative power, as well as social, economic and political justice, freedom of opinion, belief, religion and worship and equality of opportunity. Women empowerment means improving the social and economic status of women. So, that they have equal opportunities for employment, education and economic advancement as well as social freedom and advancement. This is the only way for women to achieve their goals, just like men. Empowerment can be defined as the process of empowering women to make their own decisions about their lives and live happily in their families and communities. Women's empowerment means their ability to exercise their true rights in society.

Key words: women empowerment, entrepreneurship development, economic development, performance, social factors, finance, decision making etc.

Introduction:

Despite the recognition of human rights in many international treaties, women continue to remain poor and illiterate. Women have fewer opportunities than men in terms of medical facilities, property ownership, credit, training and employment. They are less likely than men to be politically active, and they are much more likely to be victims of domestic violence. Changing the mindset of women is very important. In rural areas, women still cannot make decisions on their own. There they depend on the decision of men. It is necessary to increase their decision making capacity. The constitution has given many rights, the information should reach them, and they should be enlightened. We cannot accept that woman is still 100% capable. Majority of women in India are engaged in housework. Low productivity and low skill jobs are given to women. Therefore, women are given a secondary position in the economic sector. The rate and speed of economic empowerment of women is low. Women are engaged in agriculture, labour, industry, dairying, etc. for their livelihood. Fields are working, but that work is never measured. Therefore, economic empowerment is not promoted. In 1994, the Government of Maharashtra announced the first policy for women. The second women's policy was decided in 2001 and the third in 2014 by changing it according to time. All these policies mainly consider oppression of women, violence, women's laws, improvement of their economic status, role of media, participation of voluntary organizations, determination of schemes considering women as the center, development of self-help savings groups, Mudra scheme.

Problems of the Study:

While many Indian women play prominent political and administrative roles in modern times, many rural women are still forced to live in their homes and lack basic health and educational services. Women in India similarly lag behind men in terms of education. In India, the male education rate is 81.3 %, but the female rate is only 60.6 %. Urban women in India are more employable than rural women. According to statistics, more than 30% of women in urban India work in the software sector, while nearly 90% of women in rural areas work in agriculture and related occupations. Inequality in compensation is another major reason for women's empowerment in India. Despite having similar experience and skills, women in India are paid 20% less than men, a study has revealed.

Objectives of the Study:

The main objective of this research is to study women empowerment and entrepreneurship development in India. The researchers have conducted this research from the point of view that women entrepreneurship and empowerment of women is very important in developing countries like India.

1. To Study the women empowerment and development.
2. To Study the Economic Development and entrepreneurship development.
3. To Study the rural Development and women empowerment.

Significance of the Study:

Almost half of India's population is women, which indicates that this half of the population is important for the country's development, as women are still less empowered and face many social constraints. Our country is progressing rapidly and energetically, but we can only sustain it if we can eliminate gender inequality and secure equal education, advancement and remuneration for men and women. In many parts of India, women are forbidden to step out of the house due to outdated and conservative ideas. Women in such a society do not have the freedom to go out of the house for school or work. Living in a society dominated by old and orthodox ideas, women begin to see themselves as inferior to men and unable to change their current social and economic conditions.

Scope of the Study:

Workplace exploitation is another major barrier to women's empowerment. The problem is most acute in the private sector, including service businesses, the software industry, educational institutions, and hospitals. Male dominance in society creates problems for women. Violence against women in the workplace has increased dramatically in recent decades. In India, women are still discriminated against in jobs because of their gender. In many places, women are not allowed to go outside for school or work. They also lack the flexibility to work independently or make family-related decisions and are often treated as second-class citizens in the workplace.

Period of the Study:

Economic empowerment of women and rural development are closely related. Empowerment of women in India is very important in the present modern era as in this era of technology as well as globalization women are able to do any work at par with men as shown by the last Indian survey. The researcher has studied the economic empowerment and entrepreneurship development of women in India in the year 2017-18 as women are an important factor in this country.

Limitation of the Study:

Women are paid less than men and the situation is worse in the unorganized sector, especially where daily wages are paid. Despite doing the same work for the same amount of time, women are paid significantly less than men, indicating a power

imbalance between men and women. Women in the organized sector are paid less despite having the same experience and qualifications as their male counterparts. Issues such as illiteracy and school dropout also hamper women empowerment. In terms of education, girls in urban areas are at par with boys, but in rural areas they lag far behind. Despite the fact that the number of child marriages in India has decreased due to effective government actions over the past few decades, UNICEF statistics from 2018 show that there are approximately 15 per year in India. Thousands of girls are married off before they reach the age of 18 and as a result their development is stunted and they cannot mature physically and mentally.

Research Methodology:

To study women's economic empowerment and entrepreneurship development in India, the researcher has completed the member research in an analytical manner using several secondary resources. While doing this research, the researcher has used many secondary resources, including research papers, articles, journals, newspapers, marketing, annual reports, audio videos, images, reference books, serial books, library, etc.

Research Method:

Economic empowerment of women in Indian entrepreneurship development and women empowerment is an important task in current rural development so the researcher has used descriptive analysis method while conducting member research.

Results and Discussion:

Serious crimes such as dowry, honor killings and human trafficking as well as domestic violence are committed against Indian women. On the other hand, women in metropolitan areas are more likely to be victims of criminal attacks than women in rural areas. Government of India has many programs aimed at empowering her. Many of these programs deal with issues such as employment, agriculture and health. These programs are tailored to the needs of Indian women to improve their participation in society. The Ministry of Women and Child Development Welfare and the Government of India are implementing the following initiatives for the empowerment of Indian women with the hope that one day women in Indian society will have all the opportunities that men have.

Women Empowerment:

The scheme was designed keeping female feticide and girl child education in mind. Efforts are being made to change the perception of the girl child as a burden by providing financial assistance and preparing for the welfare of women. Under this system women are provided 24 hours emergency helpline and can report any kind of violence or crime on the number provided under the scheme. Under this scheme, women from all over the country can register their complaints on 181 numbers.

Women's Power Center:

The program aims to empower rural women by involving them in community activities. As part of this program community volunteers, such as students and professionals, inform rural women about their rights and welfare programs. In 2009, India's Union Cabinet announced 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj institutions as part of the government's efforts to promote the social status of women in rural areas. In Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh as well as other states, a large number of women were elected as Gram Panchayat Presidents.

Women Empowerment in Nation:

Modern women are free to read and write as time has changed. She understands her rights and makes her own choices. She is now able to leave the border

wall and do the necessary work for the country. Almost half of the population of our country is women. Consequently, the goal of nation building can be achieved only when the role and contribution of women in the great labor of nation building is properly recognized and valued. There are many women in India too, who have not let their inner fear of social change and women's dignity rule them.

Economic Development:

At present, efforts are being made in all sectors of the country for the empowerment of women. The result can also be seen. Women of the country are now aware of the situation. Today's woman has changed her mind, believing that she is more capable of handling home and family responsibilities. Working side-by-side with Rushas, today's women make a significant contribution to the much-needed sector of employment. Be it a labor of love or a trip to the stars. Women are showing their achievements in every field.

Benefits of Women Empowerment:

Unless women are empowered, they will not be able to achieve the status they have always enjoyed in the country and society. Unless she is empowered, she will not be able to face the old customs and oppressions. She can no longer make her own decisions because she is no longer a slave. Unless she is empowered, she cannot have personal freedom and authority over her decisions.

1. Women empowerment brought many changes in their lives.
2. Women have started actively participating in all aspects of work.
3. Women make their own lives and decisions.
4. Women have started fighting for their rights and are gradually gaining freedom.
5. Men also now understand women, giving them their rights.
6. Men are now more accepting of women's decisions. It is believed that one must be willing to give up something while demanding rights and women have won their rights from men through their talent and solidarity.

Chart No. 1



Women Empowerment and Startup:

Various accelerator programs will be implemented to expand the growth of startups run by women entrepreneurs and boost their industry. Various initiatives and schemes will be implemented through the Women's Entrepreneurship Chamber to

support women-led startups in the early stages, coordinate with investors in the startup ecosystem for official funding for advanced startups, provide special grants to women who want to pursue a career in research and development and technical entrepreneurship, etc., To develop entrepreneurship among girls as students, student entrepreneurship clubs will be established in various universities, colleges, women's colleges etc. in the state through Women Entrepreneurship Club.

Safety, protection of women:

The scheme aims to empower women economically as well as give them the opportunity to make free decisions about both their mind and body in an environment free from violence and intimidation. Also, the objectives of reducing the burden of care on women and increasing the participation of women in the labor force by promoting skill development, capacity building, financial literacy, ease of access to micro-loans etc. can also be achieved through the implementation of this scheme.

Conclusion:

Women empowerment has become a topic of discussion in today's time. Emphasis is being placed on women empowerment, especially in backward and developing countries. Because today everyone has realized that the progress of the country is not possible without the progress of women in the country. Look at the irony of today's society, despite having so much power in a woman, in many parts of the country she is seen as uneducated, incompetent and inferior. Efforts are being made to empower women by celebrating women's days like International Women's Day and Mother's Day to make the entire society aware of the importance and rights of women in the development of a nation. Bad practices like dowry, impunity, sexual abuse, inequality, female feticide and domestic violence etc., which kill the rights and value of women in society, have been banned in our country.

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