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EMPOWER WOMEN THROUGH ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BEED TALUQA)**Dr. Syed Tanvir Badruddin**

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ABSTRACT

The present study aims to find the overall impact of entrepreneurship development on women's status and the extent to which an entrepreneur is empowered. The study was conducted in Beed Taluqa in Marathwada. A total of 16 women entrepreneurs were randomly selected for the purpose. A survey schedule was developed for the collection of data, based on pre-testing. The data was analyzed statistically for frequency, percentage. The findings revealed that there is a substantial improvement in overall status of women in the family and Society.

Keywords: Women Entrepreneur, women-empowerment, entrepreneurship, Status.

INTRODUCTION

Women from an important segment of the labor force and the economic role-played by them cannot be isolated from the frame work of development. The role of women as business owners is gradually increasing all over the world. Women entrepreneurship development is the instrument of women empowerment. Empowerment leads to self-fulfillment and women become aware of where they are going, what their position is in the society, their status existence and rights and women are becoming more empowered, personally and economically through business ownership.

"A small-scale industrial unit/industry repeated service or business enterprise managed by one or more women entrepreneurs in proprietary concerns, or in which she/they individually or jointly have a share capital or not less than 51 percent as partners/ share holders/directors of private limited company member of a co-operative society, is defined as a women enterprise."

Women are regarded as better half of the society. In traditional Indian societies, they were confined to four walls. In modern society, they come out of four walls to participate in all types of activities including entrepreneurship. In India empowering women through entrepreneurship has become an integral part of our development efforts. According to previous studies women entrepreneurship is an important tool for empowering women. The word empowers means to bestow power. Empowerment of Women through entrepreneurship involves access to resources and markets, actual ownership and active control, these may be the three important factors for the empowering women. In the process of empowerment, women should consider their strength, weakness, opportunities and threats and move forward to unfold their own potential to achieve their goals through self development. In our country with such a huge population and problems of unemployment, women entrepreneurship happens to be one of the best tool for women empowerment. The women entrepreneurs need not to be highly educated. It is sufficient that they possess basic knowledge of language and entrepreneurial skills. As women have to fulfill dual roles, entrepreneurship is a more suitable profession than regular employment either in public or private sector. Women entrepreneurship is the process where women take, lead and organize a business or industry and provide employment opportunities to other. Women are venturing in all kind of enterprises. Women entrepreneurs are considered to be most important economic agents for economic augmentation of the country. They are the owners, producers, coordinators, sellers, decision makers, risk takers, innovators etc. They also generate employment opportunities and contribute in improving family's living standard. Today's women must supplement the family income using their potential and skills that they possess. Her skills and competencies may be sharpened and turned by way of training. They can successfully start their enterprise and earn their livelihood.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Small Business enterprise help women in income generation and make them economically independent. Women also add to family's income and improve living standard of their family. The number of women entrepreneurs in this sector is increasing day by day. Present study is based on primary data. Personal interviews of 16 women entrepreneurs from Beed Taluqa who are running various Micro ventures was conducted to know about their socio-economic profile. Respondents were randomly selected. The data was collected, statistically analyzed and presented here.

A. Objective of The Study

Present study was conducted about women entrepreneurs in Beed Taluqa.

To study socio-economic profile of selected women entrepreneurs.

B. Importance of The study

Now a days' women entrepreneurship become an important tool for women empowerment. Women entrepreneurs also enhance living standard of their family which in turn help in development of the country. Entrepreneurs are regarded as backbone of any economy.

Thus these Enterprises are proved to be an important tool for women empowerment.

DATA ANALYSIS & DISCUSSION

Data collected about age, caste, marital status, education & training, family type, financial support, Social and Family Status.

Age

Age refers to the chronological age of the respondents in the years at time of interview.

Table-1: Age
(N=16)

Marital status	Age Group					Total
	15-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	Above 40	
Unmarried	00	03	02	00	00	05
Married	01	01	03	04	02	11
Total	01	04	05	04	02	16

Source: Socio-economic survey (2014-15)

It is evident from the fig.1, that the majority of respondents 05 were in age group of 31-35 while equal no. of respondents i.e. 4 belong to age group 26-30 and 36-40 while only 3 respondents fall in category of Above 40. We can see that maximum no. of respondents belong to middle age group.

More no. of respondents (11) were found to be married out of total no. of respondents. 05 respondent are Unmarried.

Caste

Caste is permanent stratification of the society. It is a social category whose members are assigned a permanent status within a given social hierarchy.

Table-2: Caste
(N=16)

Sr. No.	Caste	Entrepreneurs
1	Maratha	06
2	Vanjari	04
3	Muslim	02
4	Mali	01
5	Jain	03
Total		16

Source: Socio-economic survey (2014-15)

It is evident from the fig.2 that the maximum no. of respondents belong to Maratha i.e. 06. This may be because they are traders in social stratification. Then followed by Vanjari 04 and Jain 03, respondents while Muslim and Mali each having 2-1

Education and Training

Education refers to the level of formal education obtained by the respondent while training is for skill development for the enterprise.

Table-3: Education & Training
(N=16)

Sr. No.	Education	Entrepreneurs	Training, Course	
			Yes	No
1	Primary	02	00	02
2	SSC & HSC	12	04	08
3	Graduation	02	00	02
Total		16	16	

Source: Socio-economic survey (2014-15)

It is evident from fig. 3 that 12 respondents are SSC & HSC. Each 02 respondents are Primary Education, Graduate. Only 04 respondents are trained, 12 respondents are untrained entrepreneurs.

Financial Support

Financial support is defined as financial assistance which entrepreneurs take while starting their venture. This may be: (a) Own funds, and (b) Loan funds. Own Funds i.e. their own saving or family's saving while loan funds they take from banks or some funding agencies. Entrepreneur has to pay some interest when she returns loan.

Table-4: Financial Support
(N=16)

Sr. No.	Financial Support	Entrepreneurs
1	Own funds	03
2	Family Funds	01
3	Loan funds	12
	Total	16

Source: Socio-economic survey (2014-15)

Fig.4 depicts that 12 respondents take financial support from banks. 1 respondents of take support from Family. 3 respondents have their own finance.

Social Status & Family Status Improvement

To know after starting own business respondents social and family status are respectable improve.

Table-5: About Social Status & Family Status Improvement
(N=16)

Sr. No.	Status	Entrepreneurs
1	Yes /Social Status are improve	15
2	No/ Social Status are not improve	01
	Total	16
3	Yes in the Family Status are improve	16
4	No in the Family Status are not improve	00
	Total	16

Source: Socio-economic survey (2014-15)

It is evident from the fig.5 that the after starting own business maximum respondents (15) social status were improve. All respondents Family Status are also improve. After starting venture people from society and their family members are respect them.

FINDINGS& SUGGESTIONS

There is no boundation of caste or marital or age on these entrepreneurs. More respondent are untrained. After starting own business respondents social and family status are improve.

The suggestions after doing this analysis were, as follows:

- 1) Women can be motivated towards enterprise by providing financial support lie loan on low interest.
- 2) Training programme at minimum or no fees charged, organized by government.
- 3) Seminars and conferences for these entrepreneurs can be organized for literate group.

CONCLUSION

From above discussion it is clear that women entrepreneurs are having good scope to develop. They can earn good amount after doing diploma or training courses. In starting they can invest small amount and letter they can invest more from their profit. As their experience increases with age their investment increases which in turn increases rate of return on investment.

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