CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

There is a famous saying that “World is not made by the serious scholars but it is made by the emotional fools.”

The entrepreneurship is not a new phenomenon to the human society. It is as ancient as a mankind. The new doors to innovations and developments are always open by the entrepreneurs. It is also one of the measures to understand the quality and the strength of the society. The way a culture develops and prospers also relates to the treatment given to entrepreneurship, it has been seen that the nation which is self sufficient has a strong economy also attempt to give support to the entrepreneurs. The key to progressive growth and sustainable economic development as well as the welfare and progress of humanity is entrepreneurial development and its management. Entrepreneurs enrich the ecosystem and give a boost to economy. The increase in the per capita income and the country’s productivity indicates the economic growth of the country. Entrepreneurship can also be referred as one of the factors of economic development.

Entrepreneurship in fact brings an end of the influence of foreign thoughts. It is also seen that even during adverse situation, like recession; India was one of countries which saw an increase in entrepreneurial ventures. This shows that people are into new areas of business, if they are motivated in the right direction at right time. Again it is observed that business is part of daily survival of the society. In earlier history barter system was way of life. By removing stagnancy for social development, the entrepreneurship brings new blood to the culture of society. Everywhere in the world, entrepreneurship is seen as one of the most important solutions to unemployment, poverty and low economic growth. The creation of new ventures and growth of existing business are vital contributing factors to any economy, and is a way of enhancing the entrepreneurial activity everywhere in the world, entrepreneurship is seen as one of the most important solutions to unemployment, poverty and low economic growth. The entrepreneurial activity in a country can be enhanced by providing entrepreneurial training and education to potential and existing entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneurship in economic development of any nation has been documented for its significant contribution. This means that the neglect of women in the
development process constitutes a human waste. The increased role of women in economic development had spurred the government in developing policies on women development.

Women are an emerging economic force that policymakers cannot afford to ignore. It has implications of this for businesswomen throughout the world. Women’s business association’s can best channel this potential and maximize it to improve the status of women in the world economy. The world’s modern economy, and in fact democracy, depends on the participation of both sexes. It would be ideal to envision as normal a global international order based on democracy, free enterprise, and international law. Since no such system has ever existed, this system looks utopian, if not naive. However, governments and institutions promoting democratic values make a real difference in supporting business organizations in newly emerging market democracies.

Entrepreneurial activities are substantially different depending on the type of organization that is being started. Entrepreneurship ranges in scale from solo projects even involving the entrepreneur only part-time to major undertakings creating many job opportunities. Many "high value" entrepreneurial ventures seek venture capital or angel funding, in order to raise capital to build the business. Many kinds of organizations now exist to support would-be entrepreneurs, including specialized government agencies, business incubators, science parks, and some NGOs. In recent times, the term entrepreneurship has been extended to include elements not related necessarily to business formation activity such as conceptualizations of entrepreneurship as a specific mindset resulting in e.g. in the form of social entrepreneurship, political entrepreneurship, or knowledge entrepreneurial initiatives entrepreneurship have emerged.
The characteristics of male and female entrepreneurs are normally very similar. Female entrepreneurs are different may be in terms of business skills, their occupational backgrounds and also the reason for becoming entrepreneurs, families educational backgrounds and their problems too. Factor in the startup process of a business for male and female entrepreneur are also different, especially in such area as support systems, sources of fund and problems. Sometimes what ends up as a business venture for women begins as a personal search that they may need some services for themselves but due to some inadequacy they start aspiring to do it themselves and even help others in the same way.

The new Industrial Policy 1980 had emphasized need for new entrepreneur policy and which will uplift their status in all fields, as the women are substantial part of the population their contribution to the GDP in high which will lead to a great economic progress. In India women Entrepreneurship is at an infancy level in the country. “Women entrepreneur can be defined as a “Women or group of women who start up a venture, they control, organize, direct the business, and own 51% shares of the business and are the highest stake as well as share holders, who take risk to build up a business.”

1.1 GOVERNMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

Policies are dynamic; they are not just static lists of goals or laws. Policy are blueprints which have to be implemented, often with unexpected results. Social policies are what happens 'on the ground' when they are implemented, as well as what happens at the decision making or legislative stage.

Policies are Governmental Basic principles by which a government is guided. Declared objectives which a government seeks to achieve and preserve in the interest of national communities. Policies are typically promulgation through official written documents. Policy documents often come with the endorsement or signature of the executive powers within an organization to legitimize the policy and demonstrate that it is considered in force. Such documents often have standard formats that are particular to the organization issuing the policy A "purpose statement", outlining why the organization is issuing the policy, and what its desired effect or outcome of the policy should be.

An "applicability and scope" statement, describing who the policy affects and which actions are impacted by the policy. The applicability and scope may expressly exclude certain people, organizations, or actions from the policy requirements. Applicability and scope is
used to focus the policy on only the desired targets, and avoid unintended consequences where possible. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 seeks to facilitate the development of these enterprises as also enhance their competitiveness. It provides the first-ever legal framework for recognition of the concept of “enterprise” which comprises both manufacturing and service entities. It defines medium enterprises for the first time and seeks to integrate the three tiers of these enterprises, namely, micro, small and medium. The Act also provides for a statutory consultative mechanism at the National level with balanced representation of all sections of stakeholders, particularly the three classes of enterprises; and with a wide range of advisory functions. Establishment of specific Funds for the promotion, development and enhancing competitiveness of these enterprises, notification of schemes/programmes for this purpose, progressive credit policies and practices, preference in Government procurement to products and services of the micro and small enterprises, more effective mechanisms for mitigating the problems of delayed payments to micro and small enterprises and assurance of a scheme for easing the closure of business by these enterprises are some of the other features of the Act.
FIG. 1.1 POLICY FLOW.

- Constitution of India
  - Five Year Plans
    - Policies
      - Schemes
        - SGSY
        - PMRGP
### TABLE 1.1 KEY FACTORS OF FIVE YEAR PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic plan</th>
<th>Plan objectives</th>
<th>Objectives related to Women empowerment</th>
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| First five year plan | 1. Agriculture as well as community development  
2. Energy as well as Irrigation  
3. Communications and transport  
4. Land rehabilitation  
5. Social services  
6. Miscellaneous  
7. Industrial sector | Envisaged a number of welfare measures for women like, Central Social welfare board, Organization of mahila mandal, community development programmes, etc.  
(these objectives are not specifically highlighted as the basic objective of the plan) |
| Second five year plan (1956-1961) | 1. Development of the public sector,  
2. Optimal allocation of investment between productive sectors,  
3. Hydroelectricity project, Intensive agricultural development | Empowerment of women was closely linked with overall approach of intensive agricultural development programmes |
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<tr>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Key Points</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Infrastructural development,</td>
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<td>3. Educational development,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Green revolution.</td>
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<td>Fifth plan (1974-1979)</td>
<td>1. Employment, poverty alleviation, and justice.</td>
<td>Training of women, who need income and protection, women’s welfare and development bureau, was set up for social welfare.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Self-reliance in agricultural production and defense.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Power generation and transmission.</td>
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<td>4. Indian national highway system, tourism</td>
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<td>Sixth plan (1980-1985)</td>
<td>1. Economic liberalization.</td>
<td>Shift from welfare to development, recognition of restriction to access to resource.</td>
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<td>2. Price controls</td>
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<td>3. Family planning</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Removal of oppression of the weak</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Using modern technology</td>
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<td>4. Agricultural development</td>
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<td>5. Anti-poverty programs</td>
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<td>6. Full supply of food, clothing, and shelter</td>
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<td>7. Increasing productivity of small and large scale farmers</td>
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<td>8. Making India an Independent Economy</td>
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<td>Ninth Plan (1997 - 2002)</td>
<td>1. to prioritize agricultural sector and emphasize on the rural development 2. to generate adequate employment opportunities and promote poverty reduction 3. to stabilize the prices in order to accelerate the growth rate of the economy 4. to ensure food and nutritional security 5. to provide for the basic infrastructural facilities like education for all, safe drinking water, primary health care, transport, energy 6. to check the growing population increase 7. to encourage social issues like women empowerment, conservation of certain</td>
<td>Adopted a strategy of women’s component plan i.e. embarking certain percentage for women specific programmes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Tenth plan**  
| (2002-2007) | 1. Reduction of poverty, creating employment opportunities,  
| | 2. Reduction in gender gaps in literacy and wage,  
| **Eleventh plan**  
| (2007-2012) | 1. Income & Poverty  
| | 2. Education Health  
| | 3. Health  
| | 4. Women and Children  
| | 5. Infrastructure  
| | 6. Environment | Reduce birth inequality. Ensure that at least 33 percent of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all government schemes are women and girl children |
1.3 POLICES DEDICATED TO WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

1.3.1 NATIONAL POLICY FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The government adopted the national policy for the empowerment of Women on 20-03-2001. The main objective of this policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of the women and to eliminate all forms of discrimination against and to ensure their active participation in all spheres of public life and activities. The Policy also takes note of the commitments of the Ninth Five Year Plan and the other Sectoral Policies relating to empowerment of Women.

The women’s movement and a wide-spread network of non-Government Organizations which have strong grass-roots presence and deep insight into women’s concerns have contributed in inspiring initiatives for the empowerment of women. The policy has prescribed various sectors through which it can achieve its objective The government has thought its policy of empowerment has tried to help through various prescriptions like, poverty eradication, micro-credit, women and economy, and globalization. As women make the majority and they are the part of the country that is facing hardships, the government through its policies programmes and schemes will try to eradicate poverty and unemployment. The policy also mentions that in order to empower women the government shall establish new and strengthen the existing credit policy. It shall also insure adequate flow of finance through financial institutions and banks.

Their contribution to socio-economic development as producers and workers will be recognized in the formal and informal sectors (including home based workers) and appropriate policies relating to employment and to her working conditions will be drawn up. The policy will guide the implementing machinery in preparation of Census record, to reflect women’s contribution as producers and workers. Preparation of national accounts. The nation policy for women empowerment has also mentioned the globalization as a prescription where in need for re-framing policies for access to employment and quality of employment. Strategies will be designed to enhance the capacity of women and empower them to meet the negative social and economic impacts, which may flow from the globalization process.
1.3.2 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

The National Commission for Women (NCW) is a statutory body constituted under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 (No. 20 of 1990) on 31st January, 1992 with a view to protect, promote and safeguard the interests and rights of women. It is an apex statutory body under the national commission for women act 1990. The NCW is also mandated to monitor the proper implementation of all the legislation made to protect the rights of the women so as to enable them to achieve equality in all spheres of life and equal participation in the development of the nation. The Central Government shall consult the Commission on all policy matters affecting women vide Section 16 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

1.3.3 MAHARASHTRA STATE COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

An independent Department of Women and Child Development has been set up in the State in June 1993. This department has been the nodal agency for formulating the State Women's Policy. A comprehensive policy for women was formulated in 1994 and is being implemented. A new policy for women was approved by the cabinet in 2001. The objective of this policy is to ensure improvements in the physical, mental and emotional quality of women's lives in the State. The goal is also to make them economically independent and self reliant. Certain areas have been identified as relevant and basic to the development of women and it is proposed initially to focus on those areas. These are: -

1. Five lakh women to be empowered in the next five years by means of self-help groups.
2. 30% of municipal galas to be reserved for marketing by women's groups.
3. 50% of government funded agriculture related trainees to be women.
4. The national commission for women is not a policy but it the statutory body that works for the rights women and even generating credit for women entrepreneurs through scheme like the Self help group and others.¹

1.4 POLICY LANDMARKS

In 1971, the Government of India appointed a Committee to study the status of women. Recommendations of the Committee included:

1. Providing gainful employment to women and recognizing their contribution to the national economy;
   a) Adequate reward for their contributions;
   b) Sharing of resources;
   c) Benefiting from further development

2. In 1986, a National Level Standing committee on women entrepreneurs was constituted comprising women entrepreneurs and representatives from FICCI, FASSI and NAYE. The committee aimed at providing fiscal and financial incentives including marketing, training and publicity.

3. The catalyst for women entrepreneurs was the Seventh Five year Plan which highlighted empowerment and equality for women.

4. The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) recognizes that women form nearly half the population and must therefore be a target group in the promotion of opportunities for self-employment and creation of ways for employment. The document states that a better deal for women workers in the unorganized sector and cooperatives, and the organization of condensed job oriented courses for women. Attempts are therefore to be made to provide support to women in the areas of technology upgradation, training, credit, raw materials and marketing.

5. As a long-term national policy for women, the National Perspective Plan (NPP) for women until 2000 was adopted.

6. The National Commission for Women (NCW) was set up in January 1992 with Jyanti Patnaik as the Chairperson.

7. Entrepreneur management is mostly concerned with the growth and co-ordination of entrepreneurial functions. The essence of effective entrepreneurial development needs both policies and schemes to be determined and awareness they create. Policies of the government influence the entrepreneurs and motivate him to take up entrepreneurial activities for the benefit of all.
1.5 THE DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF POLICY TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE STATE

The state shall in particular direct its policy toward securing: Institute the framework or guidelines for appropriate decisions at varied levels. They generally consists of statements that affects the working of a sector of the economy, in order to sustain the pace of the industrial growth enhanced, it is necessary to create a conducive environment and industrial climate. All along, new institutions to be created, infrastructure to be developed and technical and financial support to be provided on an ongoing basis. The programme and the policies progressively broadened the very notion of industrial development, till it became synonymous with the development of a better life. Thus Policies and programmes form the crux of the development process. In particular in harnessing entrepreneurial spirit and channelizing it for the rapid growth of the economy.

Women constitute nearly half of India's population, accounting for 40.71 crores in absolute numbers as per the 1991 census. It is clear that there can be no development unless the needs and interests of women are fully taken into account. Realizing this, the Government of India has continuously been formulating strategies and initiating processes to bring women into the mainstream. In addition, the government of India has brought about specific legislation to protect and safeguard the rights of women. The Government has set up a separate department named, Department of Women & Child Development. Especially to concentrate on matters relating to women and child development. The provisions of the Constitution of India granting equality to women in various spheres form the legal framework within which the Department of Women & Child Development functions.

The Department was set up in the year 1985 as a part of the Ministry of Human Resource Development to give the much-needed impetus to the holistic development of women and children. The Department formulates plans, policies and programmes for advancement of women and children, enacts/amends legislations, guides and co-ordinates the efforts of both governmental and non-governmental organizations working in the field of women and child development. Besides playing its nodal role, the Department implements a few innovative programmes for women & children. These programmes cover welfare and support services, training for employment and income generation, awareness generation and gender sensitization. They play a role supplementary to the other general developmental
programmes in the sectors of health, education, rural development, etc. All these efforts are directed to ensure that women are empowered both economically and socially and thus enabled to become equal partners in national development along with men. India is a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). India ratified the Convention in June 1993 with three qualifications. These included Declaratory Statements under Article 16(1) of the Convention pertaining to elimination of discrimination against all matters relating to marriage and family relations, under Article 16(2) pertaining to compulsory registration of marriages, and under Article 29(1) regarding arbitration or adjudication of disputes concerning interpretation by the International Court of Justice.

2. Dr Narasaish Lakshmi M. Women Development Programmes, Discovery Publishing House, 2007
1.6 GOVERNMENT PERSPECTIVE OF THE POLICIES

Policies concerning Indian women formulated by government are in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India. The Constitution guarantees certain fundamental rights besides freedom of speech, protection of life, liberty and prohibition of discrimination or denial of protection, etc. Indian women enjoy these rights in the same manner as Indian men. For instance, Article 14 of the constitution provides 'equality before law' and Article 15 'prohibits any discrimination'. There is only one specific provision in Article 15(3), which empowers the State to make 'any special provision for women and children'. This is in violation of fundamental obligation of non-discrimination among citizens, inter alia of sex. However, this provision has enabled the State to make special provision for women, particularly in the field of labour legislation like the Factories Act, the Mines Act, and so forth.

Article 16(2) forbids discrimination "in respect of any employment or office under the State" on the grounds of "religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any one of them.

Some of the Directive Principles are "women-specific". Others concern women indirectly or by necessary implication. Among those which concern women directly and have a special bearing on their status are Article 39(a) providing the right to an adequate means of livelihood for men and women equally; Article 39(d) providing equal pay for equal work for both men and women, Article 39(e) protection of the health and strength of providing workers and protecting from abuse and entry into avocations unsuited to their age and strength; and Article 42 ensuring just and human conditions of work and maternity relief.

The report of the Working Group on Personnel Policies for Bringing Greater Involvement of Women in Science and Technology reviewed the extent of participation of women in scientific establishments and suggested measures for promoting greater involvement of women in science and technology. In the Seventh Five-Year Plan, Socio-Economic Programmes for Women moved further away from a "welfare" approach to a more positive "developmental" approach to women.
1.7 PROMOTION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP BY WOMEN

Major policy initiatives undertaken by the Department of Women & Child Development in the recent past include the establishment of (CEDAW). Launching of the Indira Manila Yojana (IMY), Balika Samriddhi Yojana (BSY), and Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project (RWDEP). State Bank (SBI): SBI provides financial assistance to professionals and self-employed persons to develop their own business. Financial assistance under the scheme is provided for: repair/renovation/alteration of business premises and acquisition of premises entirely for business purpose, purchase of office equipment/ purchase of equipment for rendering professional service, acquisition of a vehicle for use in their profession, purchase of furniture, fixtures, etc.

FINANCIAL INCENTIVES UNDER THE PROGRAMME:

Assistance is provided to the extent of 80 per cent of the cost of the venture with the applicant contributing the balance of 20 per cent as his margin. Total assistance under the scheme would not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs of which not more than Rs. 1 lakh would be for working capital. Finance for purchase of service equipment like x-ray machine, screening machine, and other electronic medical equipment required by medical practitioners shall be outside the ceiling of Rs. 2 lakhs. Interest on term loans and working capital components will be charged at the rates as advised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time. The present rates are 13.5 per cent for women, and 15 per cent for others. SBI has launched entrepreneurship development scheme during 1967 with the specific objective to provide financial assistance to industrial units.
1.8 THE TRAINING FOR RURAL YOUTH AND SELF EMPLOYMENT (TRYSEM):

TRYSEM was launched in 1979 with the specific objective to give training to unemployed women for self employment, its allocated fund was Rs. 1.5 crore and total number of beneficiaries of this scheme around 2 lakhs for a year. And also Self Employed Village Youth was launched in 1983 with the objective to motivate and encourage educated job seekers including women industry, service, business, its total allocated fund was Rs. 1,730 crores in all over India, under this schemes assistance was provided to 9.16 lakhs entrepreneurs including women. Out of the total number of beneficiaries 40% should be women, TRYSEM is a supporting component of the IRDP. In April, 1999, IRDP and the allied schemes for self-employment including TRYSEM were merged and the newly re-structured SGSY was launched as a holistic programme for self-employment.

Financial incentives: The main objective of this scheme is to equip rural youth with the necessary technical and entrepreneurial skills through a training institution or a master craftsman, so as to enable them to take up income generating activities. Out of the total number of beneficiaries under the scheme, at least 40% should be women. To enable the participants to take up employment, a suitable toll kit costing not more than Rs.800 is also provided. The scheme aimed at training about two lakh rural youth in the country every year in various skills. The projects are implemented by government agencies like DIC, DRDA and the funds are released in installment, the beneficiaries are identified by DIC. Cost of training (for non-residential programmes) should not exceed Rs.1500/- per trainee per month. Cost norms for these Special Projects may be finalised by the State Level SGSY Committee. For residential programmes, additional expenditure of Rs.1500 per trainee per month (@Rs.50 per day) towards lodging and boarding may be provided.
1.9 THE NORWEGIAN AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (NORAD):

NORAD extends assistance for training and skill development and promotion of self-reliance through income generation for women in non-traditional trades in the country. Its allocated fund was Rs. 335.91 lakhs, main objectives of this scheme to help educated and uneducated women financially.

FINANCIAL INCENTIVES:

Activities covered under this scheme were electronics, computer programming, manufacturing of watches, printing, ready made garments etc. Up to 1998-29, 81 projects have been sanctioned to benefit 64,200 women.

1.10 DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN RURAL AREAS (DWACRA):

DWACRA is a sub-scheme of Integrated Rural Development Projects (IRDP) focusing attention on the women members of rural families below the poverty line (BPL) with a view to providing them avenues for income generation and self-employment on a sustainable basis. Under the scheme, women belonging to the identified rural families can become members of DWACRA and also avail of subsidy and credit under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), subject to overall subsidy ceilings for various categories of beneficiaries laid down in IRDP guidelines. For better interaction among the target groups, DWACRA has adopted group strategy so that women can meet in groups, not only to take-up income generating activities but also to be recipients of other programmes targeted for them and their children.

FINANCIAL INCENTIVES:

The minimum number of women members of each DWACRA group is five. Each group is entitled to a revolving fund on a pro-rata basis at Rs. 1,000 per member subject to a maximum of Rs. 15,000 per group. The group is also entitled to a capital subsidy of 50 per cent under the IRDP subject to the ceilings prescribed under the IRDP guidelines. Availability of bank credit enables the groups to take-up collective activities with higher investments. NABARD provides 100 per cent refinance in respect of bank lending under the pilot project for financing of informal groups under DWACRA a sub-component of IRDP.
was launched as a pilot project in 1982-83 in 50 selected districts throughout the country. The objective of the program is to “organize women in socio-economic activity groups with the dual objective of strengthening them” (Seventh Plan Document). This program is a collaborative effort of the Central Government, State Government and UNICEF.

Groups of 15-20 women are formed and a grant of Rs. 15,000 given to them as a revolving fund for purchase of raw material, materials, marketing, childcare, etc. Multi-purpose community centers are constructed for the women to carry out their economic activities. SWCRA also aims to increase these women’s access to other government programs and welfare services.

DWACRA is now in operation in 497 districts of the country with UNICEF still continuing to provide financial support. During 1994-95, 26,137 groups with a membership of 3.89 lakh women were formed to take up economic activities. DWACRA projects have been assisted by Council for Advancement of People’s Action and Rural Technology (CAPART).

CAPART is government organization and provides financial assistance as grants to NGOs in various fields. Funds under different Ministries for different projects are appraised and routed through CAPART for NGO funding. An amount of Rs. 300 lakh was given to CAPART for initiation of DWCRA projects by voluntary organizations. 1,316 DWCRA projects have been assisted by CAPART.

DWACRA has, however, come in for criticism from several quarters. Some aspects that have been criticized include:
1.11 SCHEMES FOR FINANCING OF WOMEN WEavers:

Short-term credit limits are available from NABARD to State Co-operative Banks on behalf of District Central or Industrial Co-operative Banks for financing production and marketing activities of primary women weavers’ co-operative societies. The credit requirements of newly formed and reactivated dormant societies, for the first four years are estimated on the basis of loom capacity. For other functioning societies credit requirements are estimated at 40 per cent of anticipated production. The societies should be viable or potentially viable, working as production-cum-sales units, and should not be a defaulter. Additional limits are also available on merits. In order to help the weaver members residing in areas where weavers’ societies are not formed, NABARD provides refinance to meet the working capital requirements of weaver members of primary agricultural cooperative societies. Term loan assistance is also provided for acquisition of looms, construction of work sheds by weavers, etc. Refinance facilities are also available for rehabilitation of workers of National Textile Corporation who opt for voluntary retirement for taking up powerloom activities.

1.12 NON-FARM PROMOTIONAL SCHEMES:

NABARD has launched various promotional programmes in the areas of skill up gradation, market support, and credit delivery on an experimental basis. Under these programmes need based grants are provided to the voluntary and promotional agencies to promote rural livelihoods with credit and cost effective linkage. Under the Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (REDPs) and other Training Programmes, grant assistance is sanctioned to reputed (REDPs and professional agencies for conducting REDPs and skill up gradation programmes. The scheme introduced by NABARD requires 2 years escort and follow-up support to the trained village women. In addition to KEDPs special training programmes are also sanctioned covering skills up gradation, market-oriented training programmes and training by master-craftsmen.

Artisan Guilds are multi-trade organizations of working artisans/entrepreneurs formed for the purpose of developing among themselves better bargaining power through supportive linkages provided by reputed voluntary agencies, promotional institutions, banks, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIQ/Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIBs) or even private industrial houses. Under the scheme, grant assistance is provided to voluntary
agencies and other promotional organizations for the purpose of organizing such guilds and to provide initial support as a foster agency with ultimate objective of the guild members taking over its management in due course.

Mother Units and Common Service Centres is a scheme aimed at providing linked credit support for sub-contracting and ancilarisation and to encourage setting up of centralized support systems for the benefit of cluster of units as well as decentralized units in the rural areas.

**FINANCIAL INCENTIVES:**

A pilot project for linking Self Help Groups (SHGs) with banks was introduced in 1992 to encourage thrift and savings amongst the rural poor and to supplement their credit needs through the banking system. The pilot project of NABARD aims to cover 500 SHGs, SHGs existing for at least 6 months actively promoting savings and lending amongst their members. SHGs may be formal or informal groups; the size of the group may be between 10 and 20. Banks will finance the SHGs in proportion to the savings mobilized by the groups. The proportion to the savings to loan could vary from 1:1 to 1:4 depending on the assessment by the bank. NABARD will provide 100 per cent refinance assistance to banks. Further, the fact that RMK extends loan upto maximum of 18 per cent interest per annum to SHGs/beneficiaries as against loans disbursed to beneficiaries through Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) under the NABARD’s SHG – Bank Linkage Programme at the interest rate ranging between 30 and 40 per cent per annum and even higher and 60 to 70 percent rate charged by traditional moneylenders.
1.13 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ENTERPRISE INCUBATION FUND (AREIF):

NABARD has constituted ARIEF with an initial amount of Rs. 5 crores for supporting new technologies and also VAs/NGOs in critical spheres in providing backward and forward linkages both under farm and non-farm sectors. The fund is expected to act as a catalytic agent spurring growth and development of innovative but risk ventures.

1.14 ASSISTANCE TO RURAL WOMEN IN NON-FARM DEVELOPMENT (ARWIND):

ARWIND is a scheme of NABARD launched with the objective to encourage lending to rural women preferably organized in groups supported by VAs, Women's Development Corporations, (KVIC)/(KVIB) or co-operatives, trusts, etc. The scheme has a credit and grant component.

FINANCIAL INCENTIVES:

It is envisaged that women groups organized or sponsored by a suitable agency could avail of bank credit normally not extending Rs. 50,000 per woman member for her own account activity or a group activity with 100 per cent refinance support from NABARD.

The National Commission for Women set up in 1992 covers issues relating to safeguarding of women's rights and promotion of their empowerment. The Commission works for review of laws, intervention in specific individual complaints of atrocities and sexual harassment of women at work place, and remedial actions to safeguard the interests of women. The Scheme is proposed to be implemented through Public Sector Organisations, District Rural Development Agencies, Federations, Cooperative and Voluntary Organisations – Non-Governmental Voluntary Organisations working in rural areas with legal status as a society.
1.15 SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (SIDBI):

SIDBI has launched a scheme with specific objectives to provide training and extension services, to provide financial help, and to provide equity type assistance to industrial units in Small Scale Industries (SSI). It provides loan facilities up to Rs. 10 lakhs per project. SIDBI encourages women to get assistance under this scheme. And also Manila Udayam Nidhi (MDU) was launched with objective to provide finance to women entrepreneurs in SSI units, its allocated fund was Rs. 10 crores, around 1 lakh women benefited in this scheme.

The scheme of Balika Sammridhi Yojana (BSY) was launched in 1997 with the specific objective to change the community attitude towards the girl child. A mother of a girl child born on or after 15th August 1997 in a family below the poverty line in rural and urban areas is given a grant of Rs. 500. In order to encourage enrollment and retention of girl children in schools an additional component regarding scholarship and lump-sum grant has been finalized.

1.16 THE RURAL WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT & EMPOWERMENT PROJECT (RWDEP)

Was started on 16th October 1998 as a centrally sponsored project with an estimated cost of Rs. 191.21 crores. The project will strengthen the process of, and create an environment for empowerment of women in six States viz., Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

SIDBI provides training and extension services support to women entrepreneurs according to their skills and socio-economic status extends financial assistance on confessional terms to enable them to set up industrial units in the small scale sector. The programmes for training, consultancy support, and extension services for women entrepreneurs are organized through designated agencies such as Technical Consultancy Organizations, Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Central/State Social Welfare Boards, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), and other recognized training and management institutes. Under Mahila Udyam Nidhi Scheme SIDBI provides equity type assistance to women entrepreneurs who set up new industrial projects in small scale sector and seed capital assistance in the form of soft loan to meet the gap in equity after taking into
account the promoters' contribution to the project subject to a maximum of 15 per cent of the project cost.

All efforts were made to attract non-resident Indians (NRIs) to make investments in Tamil Nadu. A Special Cell to contact and help NRIs was set up. A Standing Advisory Committee (SAC) of industrial development was constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister. A Policy Planning Group (PPG) consisting of all the relevant departments was also constituted. The Chief Minister would preside over this group which would meet as frequently as necessary to determine policy directions relating to industrialization. The aim was to ensure regular interaction between the Government and the industry in order to receive macro level suggestions for industrial growth in the State. In recognition of the achievements attained by various industries in the state, the Government instituted awards to industrialists for quality production, export promotion, import substitution, development of new product design etc.

**FINANCIAL INCENTIVES:**

Investment Subsidy was fixed at 20 per cent on fixed assets subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 lakhs for all new industries in 31 Most Backward Taluks. It was 15 per cent on fixed assets subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs in 76 backward taluks of the State and in all Industrial Estates and Complexes developed by the Government Agencies. A higher rate of Investment Subsidy was extended to certain thrust industries located anywhere in the State. A special Investment Subsidy of 10 per cent on fixed assets subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs was extended to industries in the following categories: automobile ancillaries, drugs and pharmaceuticals, solar energy and other non-conventional energy devices, export oriented gold jewellery making and diamond processing, pollution control equipment, jute industry in specified areas, sports goods and accessories, food processing industry, and cost effective building materials.

New industrial units, which employ more than 30 per cent women in their workforce, were made eligible for an additional subsidy of 5 per cent up to a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs. In order to encourage units to have reliable power supply, subsidy for installation of new generators for captive use to the extent of 15 per cent of cost up to a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs was also extended.
Details about the schemes operated by the government for promoting self-employment and entrepreneurship among women are given in Table 1.2

**TABLE NO 1.2 SCHEMES FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Programme / Institution</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Allocated Funds</th>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Activities Covered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SBI (Entrepreneur Scheme 1967)</td>
<td>To provide finance</td>
<td>54 cr</td>
<td>1.8 lakhs</td>
<td>Units in SSI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRYSEM (1979)</td>
<td>To give training in unemployed women for self employment</td>
<td>1.5 cr every year</td>
<td>2 lakhs every year</td>
<td>Units in SSI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORAD (1982)</td>
<td>To help educated and uneducated women financially</td>
<td>335.91 lakhs</td>
<td>64200</td>
<td>Electronics, computer programming manufacturing of watches, printing, readymade garments etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWCRA (1982)</td>
<td>A group strategy aiming to strengthen the role of women in broader perspective</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>20 women each in 50 districts</td>
<td>Traditional business, food and beverages, fancy and cosmetics, dairy and animal husbandry, sericulture and horticulture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEP (1987)</td>
<td>To provide training to increase</td>
<td>1.44 cr</td>
<td>52000</td>
<td>Agriculture, fisheries, milk, handloom, khadi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheme Name and Year</td>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>Budget Details</td>
<td>Development Details</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) (1993)</td>
<td>To enhance the daily income of rural poor women</td>
<td>26 cr, 18000</td>
<td>Training, apprenticeship and orientation programmes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY) (1995)</td>
<td>To give a forward thrust to income generation &amp; employment of women</td>
<td>15 cr, 26000</td>
<td>Education, awareness and income generation capacity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)</td>
<td>To provide training and extension services. To provide financial help. To provide equity type assistance</td>
<td>10 lakhs per project, 85000 projects</td>
<td>Industrial units in SSI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahila Udayam Nidhi (1995)</td>
<td>To provide finance</td>
<td>10 cr, 1 lakh</td>
<td>Units in SSI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RWDEP (1998)</td>
<td>To strengthen the process of and create an environment for empowerment of women</td>
<td>191.21 cr, 6 states viz. Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Units in SSI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of the scheme</td>
<td>Year of declaration / Implementation</td>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>Special provisions for women</td>
<td>Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana</td>
<td>01/04/1999</td>
<td>BANK</td>
<td>40% Out of the total target</td>
<td>Maharastra bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)</td>
<td>31/03/2008</td>
<td>KVIB, DIC, NGO, NSIC</td>
<td>Rural-35% Urban-25% subsidy 27 public sector bank All regional bank Co-operative banks Private sector bank SIDBI</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.17 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOR WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS:

The Department of Women and Child Development sponsors research studies/workshops/seminars in the areas of women and child development under the scheme of grant-in-aid for Research and Publication. The Department extends financial assistance to research institutions, professional bodies and voluntary organizations under this scheme.

With a view to enhance the capacity of field level functionaries of different women's empowerment related programmes, the Department has approved a collaborative project with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) for starting a certificate course through the distance education mode.

The National Policy for Empowerment of Women is being finalized by the Department. The policy would prescribe strategies and action points to bridge the gap between the equal de-jure status and unequal de-facto position of the women in the country. It would seek to guide action at every level and in every sector by mainstreaming gender perspectives into all laws, policies, programmes regulations and budgetary allocations of the Government.

The Department is in the process of setting up a National Resource Centre for Women. This would be a nodal body to mainstream gender issues in policies and programmes for women through training, policy support, information dissemination, research, and documentation.

India took the responsibility of holding the Sixth meeting of Commonwealth Ministers responsible for Women's Affairs. A meeting was convened during April 2000. It discussed advancing the Common wealth Plan of Action on Gender and Development into the new millennium (2000-2005).

Five National Awards of Rs. 1.00 lakh each to be known as "Stree Shakti Puraskar" have been instituted in the name of eminent women personalities in Indian history namely, Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar, Rani Lakshmi Bai, Mata Jija Bai, Rani Gaidinee Zeliang and Kannagi. The award will be given to women who have triumphed over difficult circumstances and have fought for and established the rights of women in various fields.
There are many agencies rendering assistance to women entrepreneurs not only in training them to be entrepreneurs but also in specific areas like project identification, financing, and marketing. The major agencies and their areas of assistance are briefly described in this section.

1.18 NATIONAL LEVEL AGENCIES AND COMMITTEES ON WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS:

The Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of the Minister of State for Sports, Youth Affairs, Women and Child Welfare to look into the problems of women entrepreneurs and evolve policies for promotion of entrepreneurship among women in the country. All agencies connected with entrepreneurship development, women entrepreneurs, and officials are represented in the Committee.

The Committee has evolved certain policies for the promotion of entrepreneurship among women. The Committee has, after a thorough examination of the issue, recommended many measures to promote women entrepreneurship most of the recommendations of the Institution were accepted and be implemented by the government.

1.19 SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (SIDO):

The Office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries), attached to the Ministry of Industry, is an apex body and is the nodal agency for formulating, coordinating, and monitoring the policies and programmes for promotion and development of small-scale industries in the country. It maintains close liaison with Central Ministries, Planning Commission, State Governments, Financial Institutions, voluntary organizations, and other agencies concerned with the development of small-scale industries. It provides a comprehensive range of facilities and services including consultancy in techno-economic managerial aspects, training, common facility services, common processing and testing facilities, cooling facilities, marketing assistance, etc. to small-scale units. Office of the DC (SSI), popularly called as Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO), provides these services through a network of Small Industries Service Institutes, Extension Centres, and Regional Testing Centres, Central Footwear Training Centres, Production Centres and Field Testing Stations in the areas of concentration of specific types of industries. In addition, there are also a few specialized institutions functioning like the Central Institute of Tool Design.
under the guidance of SIDO at Hyderabad, Central Tool Room and Training Centre at Ludhiana, and Culcutta, Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar, Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments (IDEMI), Bombay, Integrated Training Centre, Nilokheri, National Institute of Small Industry and Extention Training (NISIET), Hyderabad, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), New Delhi, Product-cum-Process Development Centres (Foundry and Forging at Agra and Sports Goods and Leisure Time Equipment at Meerut) and Electronic Service and Training Centre, Ramnagar. SIDO is thus an apex body organizing the enterprises and also the policies regarding development of women entrepreneurs.

1.20 DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE (DIC):

The District Industries Centres Programme was started during 1978 as a centrally sponsored scheme to assist tiny, cottage and village sector industries in the country and to generate larger employment opportunities in the rural and backward areas. The DIC Programme is continued to be a centrally sponsored scheme with the Government of India sharing its expenditure with the State Governments on 50:50 basis. The DIC programme was intended on providing all the services and support required by village and small entrepreneurs under a single roof.

The District Industries Centres undertake economic investigation to find out the potential for development in the districts including its raw material and other resources, supply of machinery and equipment, provision of raw materials, effective arrangement of credit facilities, marketing assistance, quality control, research extension and entrepreneurial training. The DICs are also functioning as operational machinery for according sanction and other facilities for setting up industries in the rural areas and ensuring their continued viable operation by developing close linkages with the rural development blocks on the one hand and with the specialized developmental institutions on the other. Assistance to women entrepreneurs given under the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Self Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) and Manila Grammodyog Schemes are monitored by DICs.
(A) SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF MSME SECTOR

1. MSME Registration
2. IT & BT Registration
3. Registration under CSPO.
4. District Award Scheme.
5. Package Scheme of Incentives-2007

(B) SCHEME FOR SELF EMPLOYMENT

1. PMEGP
2. RSMS
3. DIC Margin Money Scheme.
4. Entrepreneurship Development Programme

1.21 ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF INDIA (EDII):

The EDII is the only one of its kind in Asia and was set up in May 1983 at Ahmedabad by the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the State Bank of India. The institute conducts result-oriented entrepreneur development programmes, in a systematic and methodical manner, taking into account the intellectual level and socio-economic background of the target groups. EDII is well established to promote small-scale industries in industrially backward and rural areas and for developing local and human resources.

Special EDPs are conducted for science and technology graduates, women, and existing entrepreneurs. The EDII also provides expertise for the selection of entrepreneurs for Achievement Motivation Training (AMT) and pre-programme promotional activities. Women are thus treated as a special target group for entrepreneurial development by the EDII.
1.22 NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT (NIESBUD):

NIESBUD was established in the year 1983 as an apex body to co-ordinate the activities of various agencies engaged in entrepreneurship development and to organize, training programmes for motivators and entrepreneurs, model syllabi for training various target groups of entrepreneurs, undertake documentation and research, conduct seminars, workshops and conferences and to act as a nodal agency in the field of entrepreneurship and small business development in the country.

Training incentives: The Institute organizes various types of training programmes like, Trainers Training Programmes, Small Business Promoters Programme, Top Executive Orientation Programmes, General EDP's for women, etc. The Institute also prepares training aids and materials, conducts research projects and publishes newsletters. NIESBUD has a special cell to meet the requirements of women entrepreneurs.

1.23 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SMALL INDUSTRIES EXTENSION TRAINING (NISIET):

The Government of India established an institute known as the Small Industry Extension Training Institute (SIET) in 1960 under the Ministry of Industry for promotion and development of small industries. The Institute has been raised to the level of a National Institute and renamed as National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training (NISIET) from 1984. The Institute started its Guwahati Centre in 1979 to serve the North Eastern Region.

Training incentives:

The Institute is conducting training programmes in the areas of development, promotion, and management of small, rural, and artisan industries including entrepreneurship development, preparation of feasibility reports, project reports, project management, financing, self-employment, development of artisan enterprises, weaker sections, infrastructural planning, marketing, information, storage, and retrieval systems, training methods etc. works an liaison with and State Government departments/ organizations, financial and other promotional institutions in their programmes for small industry
development. The Institute has taken up a few studies on women entrepreneurs based on the EDP programmes conducted for them.

1.24 FINANCE AND CREDIT FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES:

Small-scale industrial sector raises the term credit and working capital required by it from commercial banks, co-operative banks, regional rural banks and state financial corporations. The banking system provides mainly working capital and the State Financial Corporations cater mainly to investment capital. Assistance in kind is available to the small-scale industrial sector from the National Small Industries Development Corporation, State Small Industries Corporations (SSIDCs), which supplies machinery on hire purchase basis. The Industrial Development Bank of India (TDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), and the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI) provide refinance facilities to banks and financial corporations for financing small-scale industrial sector. The credit provided by banks to the small-scale industrial sector is treated as credit to 'priority sector'. The commercial banks are required to lend 40 per cent of their total loans to the 'priority sector' of which 15 per cent to 16 per cent is required to be in the form of direct agricultural advances. The rest may be lent to small-scale industries, small businesses, small transport operators, indirect agricultural loans, etc.

1.25 POLICY ON SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES:

The Government was convinced that rapid industrialization was possible only through a well-planned policy relating to small-scale industries. The State Capital Subsidy for small-scale industries was to be released on a stage-by-stage basis without waiting for full completion, even as the work on the new unit was in progress. This would help bring down the capital cost for the entrepreneur.

A Technology Development Fund (TDF) was constituted to enable small-scale industries to acquire new know-how and modernize their units. The problem of sickness in small-scale industries was serious and had to be tackled. A special Empowered Committee with full powers headed by the Secretary for Industries was given powers to take quick decisions on rehabilitation plans for small-scale industries.
1.26 SICOM

It is a premier financial institution located in Mumbai, dedicated to catalyzing development in the Industry, Services and Infrastructure sectors in India by providing tailor-made financial solutions and advisory services to entrepreneurs, companies in the private and public sector and Government bodies. SICOM Limited was established in 1966, by the Govt. of Maharashtra as a 100% state owned company, with the objective of industrialising the backward areas of the State of Maharashtra. In the 38 years since its inception.

financial incentives:

SICOM, as the State Industrial Development Corporation (SIDC) for Maharashtra, has offered a range of services and extended Long Term Financial Assistance of more than Rs. 4,000 crores to over 3,000 units. The total investment catalyzed in the backward areas of the state was to the tune of Rs. 85,000 cores.

1.27 MAHARASHTRA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (MIDC):-

After the formation of Maharashtra State on May 1, 1960, the government of Maharashtra constituted a “Board of Industrial Development” (BID) on October 1, 1960, under the Chairmanship of Shri S.G. Barve I.C.S. the various committee recommendations received in the industries department were taken up for implementation and as per the Borkar committee recommendations, development of Ulhas Valley Water Supply was entrusted to the Board of Industrial Development (BID). The BID framed the legislation and it was introduced before the state legislation and passed in the form of the BID framed the legislation and it was introduced before the state legislation and passed in the form of "Maharashtra Industrial Act" which gave birth to MIDC, as a separate corporation on August 1, 1962.

In order to mainstream women’s economic contributions and duly recognize what is often their “invisible” labour, government and non-government bodies are increasingly paying attention to self employed women and entrepreneurs. In recent years, the potential for women to be entrepreneurs has been recognized and encouraged. Various policies and programmes have been formulated, incentives and schemes introduced, and institutions established to give momentum to the emergence and growth of women entrepreneurs.
1.28 SUPPORTS TO TRAINING-CUM-EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN (STEP)

In the seventh Plan, Rs.450 million was provided for the STEP program under the Department of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Human Resources Development. During the year 1998-99, five projects had been sanctioned under STEP to benefit 52,000 women.

The Scheme was launched in 1987, aims to upgrade the skills of poor and assetless women, mobilize, provide training and subsequently employment on a sustainable basis in traditional sector of agriculture, small animal husbandary, fisheries, handlooms, handicrafts, khadi and village industries, sericulture, social forestry, wasteland development etc. In addition to the training and employment support, the program advocates gender sensitization, Women in Development (WID) inputs and provision of support services.

### TABLE NO.1.4 SUMMARY OF BENEFICIARIES OF STEP SCHEME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Women target</th>
<th>Beneficiaries achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9th year plan</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>255635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th year plan</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>231133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>39055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-2009</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>31865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-2010</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>13986</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE UPTO 18.01.2010 AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2010 PG .18
1.29 INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRDP)

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was launched on 20th October, 1980, as a major credit linked self-employment programme for poverty alleviation. The objectives of the programme are to identify rural poor families, to augment their income and to enable them to cross the poverty line through acquisition of employment on a sustainable basis. Assistance is given in the form of subsidy by the Government and credit advances by financial institutions (Such as commercial banks, cooperatives and regional rural banks) for income generating activities, in the rural areas.

financial incentives:

The target group consists of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans having annual income below Rs. 11,000 per annum defined as a poverty line over the Eighth plan. Further, to ensure better participation of women in the development process, it has been specified that at least 40% of those assisted should be women.

1.30 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROGRAMME (SEP)

The Central Social Welfare Board had started the Socio-Economic programme in 1958. Under this programme, financial assistance is extended to voluntary organizations to undertake a wide variety of income-generating activities providing opportunities for ‘Work and Wage’ to needy women like widows, destitute and disabled particularly those coming from economically backward and under-developed areas. The programme supports the setting up of industrial units, handlooms and handicrafts units, dairy units, and other allied economic activities like piggeries, sheep and goat-rearing, poultry, etc. A recent thrust of the programme is on identifying new sectors for income generating projects.

1.31 RASHTRIYA MAHILA KOSH (RMK)

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh was set up as a registered society in March 1993. RMK is intended to meet the credit needs of poor women particularly in the informal sector. It is being managed by a governing board which has approved the policies and procedures for lending to women barrowers through the intermediation of NGOs and other women’s organizations, like cooperative societies, women development corporations, etc. for which suitable eligibility criteria, such as lending and credit management experience, and sound
financial management have been prescribed. According to the 1995 report of Department of Women and Child Development, an amount of Rs. 31 crores was released to the RMK dating 1992-93 as the corpus fund.

**Financial Incentives:**

Credit up to Rs.2,500 in the case of short-term loans, and 5,000 in case of long-term loans will be extended to borrowers will be provided at 8% interest per annum to these intermediary organizations, which is turn will lend to women borrowers at 12% per annum.

1.32 MAHILA SAMRIDDHI YOJNA (MSY)

In pursuance of Government’s policy of empowering women by raising their socio-economic status, an innovative scheme of Mahila Samriddhi Yojan was launched on 2nd October, 1993. the scheme aims to promote self-reliance and a measure of economic independence among rural women by encouraging thrift.

1.33 INDIRA MAHILA YOJNA (IMY)

Indira Mahila Yojna (IMY), launched on 20 August 1995, is a strategy to coordinate and integrate components of all sectoral programmes and facilitate their convergence to empower women. It proposes to bring out a mechanism by which there could be a systematic coordination amongst various programmes, in a meaningful integration of various streams of funds available under different schemes to meet women’s needs and at the same time ensuring that women’s interests are taken care of under such scheme.

1.34 VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN (VTPW)

The major objective of the programme is to provide a wide range of training Opportunities for women at the training institutes set up under the scheme. The training is extended in a three tier system viz. Basic skills, advanced skills and instructors’ training in selected trades which has high employment potential. At present there is one National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) at New Delhi and 10 regional institutes for women at Bombay, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Hissar, Calcutta, Tura, Allahabad, Vadodara, Indore and Jaipur. Part-time and short-term courses are also organized by these training institutes based on the need os the local industries. To keep pace with the changing technological
environment, the training activities are being diversified to include training in new non-conventional areas like architectural draftsmanship, desk tip publishing, food preservation, catering. Beauty care, etc. These programmes are also regularly upgraded and updated as per the latest requirements of the industries.

1.35 NEHRU ROZGAR YOJNA (NRY)

The Nehru Rozgar Yojna of Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment was launched in October 1989 and recast in March 1990. The Yojna consists of three schemes:

(I) Urban Micro Enterprises (UME);
(II) Urban Wage Employment (UWE);
(III) Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (HSU)

1.36 SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWARNAROZGAR YOJNA:

This policy based schemes was implemented in the country since 1st of April 1999. The implementation of the policy is done through various banks. The lead bank for implementation of the said scheme is done by The Bank of Maharashtra. It is also seen that the scheme has replaced many important previous schemes which were designed by the government based on various policies. Swarna jayanti gram Rozgar Yojna has replaced six schemes namely IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY AND MWS.

Financial incentive:-

The finance is given in the form of subsidy. The general category-30% subsidy for the project cost, with ceiling limit of Rs 7500/-, 50% subsidy of the project cost with ceiling limit of Rs 10,000/- for SC and ST Swarozgaris. The scheme also has provisions for the women entrepreneurs, that is as per the guideline from Government of India. Out of the total Swarojgaris, 40% should be from women category.

The scheme has not mentioned any age limit for availing the policies. There are no special facility except credit loan and subsidies in above scheme. SGSY traces more on land based activities and group landing through self help group the scheme has tried to ensure the swarojgaris get at lest Rs 2000/- as net income from 3rd year on ward from the project.
1.37 PRIME MINISTER EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME (PMEGP):

The above policy was launch by Ministry of MSME, Govt of India to empower first generation entrepreneur. The implementing agency of above policies are mainly KVIC, KVIB and DIC, NGO, Autonomous institution, self help group, National small industry co-corporation, Udyami mitra under Rajeev Gandhi Udyami mitra yogjna.

Financial Incentives:

The scheme has some special provision for women entrepreneurs, namely subsidy for women entrepreneurs from urban and rural region as the beneficiaries own contribution 5%, Rate of subsidies of cost of project, 25% for urban, 35% for rural. Maximum cost of project under the manufacturing sector is Rs 25 lakhs, the maximum cost of project under business and service sector is Rs 10 Lakhs. 27 Public sector banks, all regional banks, co-operatives banks, private sector bank, CIDBI are the bankers for the scheme. The amount of finance is 90% of the projects cost in case of general category. 95% in case of special category of beneficiaries. This scheme has replaced PMRY and REGP. The age limit for availing the scheme is above 18 years and the minimum qualification at least standard 7th.

1.38 PRIME MINISTER’S ROZGAR YOJNA (PMRY)

The scheme launched in 1993 has been designed to provide employment to more than one million persons by setting up 7 lakh mico-enterprises during the Eighth Five-Year Plan through industry, services and business routes. Educated unemployed youth (as per the laid down criteria), within the age group of 18-35 years, are eligible for a bank loan, as well as a subsidy from government, to set up enterprises under this scheme.

1.39 ASSISTANCE TO WOMEN COOPERATIVES

This is a scheme of Central Government and it gives 100% financial assistance for organization and development of cooperatives which are exclusively run by women. The financial assistance is provided to the women cooperative societies through the State Government. This is provided in the form of share capital amounting to Rs. 40,000 and a managerial subsidy of Rs. 20,000.
1.40 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROJECTS FOR WOMEN

This scheme was introduced during the Sixth Plan by the Department of Science and Technology. The broad objective of the scheme is to reduce the day-to-day drudgery of women through the introduction of a science and technology component.

1.41 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN (NCW)

Under the Department of Women and Child Development, this statutory body called National Commission for Women was set up in 1992. The specific mandate of the Commission is to study and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women; review the existing legislation and suggest amendments wherever necessary, and look into complaints involving deprivation of the rights of women. Similar commissions have been set up in the states of Assam, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal.

1.42 EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GENERATING TRAINING-CUM-PRODUCTION UNITS FOR WOMEN

This scheme was started in 1982 by the Department of women and Child Development in collaboration with the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD). The main aim of the scheme is to extend training and employment opportunities for women in non-traditional and upcoming trades. It is aimed at poor rural women, women of urban slums, school dropouts, weaker sections, war widows and widows of employees of the public, joint and private enterprises.

The scheme is implemented through public sector undertakings, corporations, autonomous bodies and voluntary organizations. Trades in which women are trained include electronics, watch manufacturing/assembly, computers and computer programming, printing and binding, handlooms, weaving and spinning, garment making, etc.

1.43 TRADE RELATED ENTREPRENEURSHIP ASSISTANCE AND DEVELOPMENT FOR WOMEN (TREAD)

In 1995, an inter-agency program formulation mission led by the Government of India and comprising the International Trade Center (ITC), UNDP and ILO, was undertaken in preparation for the proposed TREAD program. The draft project proposal resulting from this mission is now available and the program is slated to be launched shortly as a three-year
program reaching 100,000 women entrepreneurs in Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Kerala and Assam.

The program is intended to improve institutional capacities, provide trade information, guidance, counseling and follow-up with a view to creating a tailor-made package for selected product and market development activities and extension activities, to transfer marketable designs and production know-how together with marketing skills, packaging inputs and tie-ups with marketing organizations.

The planned client group comprises women at various levels of entrepreneurial development in rural and urban areas, with a specific focus on poor women in rural areas and urban slums (through the development of group level entrepreneurship), educated established entrepreneurs and new entrants or emerging entrepreneurs.

The program will be implemented nationally by the Ministry of Industries, Government of India. An inter-agency task force comprising ITC, ILO, UNDP and representatives from selected national organizations (NSIC, NIESBUD, NISIET, Department of Women and Child Development). Women entrepreneurs, cooperatives and selected NGOs, will assist the Government in monitoring and coordinating the program.

1.44 WOMEN’S DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS (WDCS) 2

This scheme was sanctioned by the Government of India in 1986-87 for setting the pace for self-employment among women and to mainstream them into the development process. The aim of these corporations is to provide technical, managerial, marketing and financial information for the weaker sections of women so that they can generate a sustained income for themselves. While all women belonging to the weaker sections of society are eligible for benefits which fall within the preview of the Corporation, priority is given to single women.

(a) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)

Schemes of Assistance for Women Entrepreneurs: The objectives of the scheme for assistance to women entrepreneurs operated through SIDBI, are:

a. To provide training and extension services support to women entrepreneurs according to their skills and socio-economic status;

b. To extend financial assistance on concessional terms to enable them to set up industrial units in the small scale sector.
(b) **Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)**

Scheme for Women Entrepreneurs: The scheme has been formulated with the twin objectives of:

a. Providing training and extension services support to women entrepreneurs through a comprehensive package suited to their skills and socio-economic status.
b. Extending financial assistance on concessional terms, to enable them to set up industrial units in the small-scale sector.

Under this scheme, programs for training and extension services for women entrepreneurs are organized by IDBI through designated/approved agencies independently, and/or in association with other development agencies like the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Technical Consultancy Organizations, Central/State Social Welfare Boards and KVIC.

(c) **Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI)**

**Interest Subsidy for Women Entrepreneurs:** The main objective of this scheme is to provide incentives to women having business acumen and entrepreneurial traits; so that avenues of self-development and self-employment are created for them and they can contribute to the industrial development of the country.

(d) **National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)**

NABARD’s ‘Women’s Cell’; NABARD has set up a “Women’s Cell” at its head office and nodal branches in each regional office so as to pay focused attention to policies pertaining to rural women. In 1993-94, the cell initiated the following measures as part of its overall strategy

(e) **National small Industries Corporation Limited**

The National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) limited was set up by the Government of India in 1955 to promote and develop small-scale industries in the country.

(f) **Indian Bank**

Indian bank was one of the first nationalized banks to open a “women’s Cell” for potential entrepreneurs. This cell acts as a counseling unit for women who wish to undertake entrepreneurial activity.
1.45 NATIONAL LEVEL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

(a) National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD)

The National Institute for Entrepreneurship and small Business Development is an apex body established by the Ministry of Industry, Government of India, for coordinating and overseeing the activities of various institutions/agencies engaged in entrepreneurial development in small industry and small business.

(b) Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII)

EDII was established in 1983 as an autonomous institution under the societies Registration Act. It was jointly sponsored by the Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and State Bank of India and has the active support of the Government of Gujarat. EDII is governed by its own Board.

(c) Institutes of Entrepreneurship Development (IEDs)

As part of the strategy to pay special attention to the promotion of entrepreneurship, Institutes of Entrepreneurship Development have been set up by the central finance institutions and the commercial banks with the help of the concerned state. Presently, IEDs are already in operation in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Gujarat, Karnataka and Kerala.
1.46 NATIONAL LEVEL WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANIZATION

(a) Women Entrepreneur’s Wing of National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs (NAYE)

The Women Entrepreneur’s wing is a integral part of the National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs (NAYE). More than 45,000 entrepreneurs in different parts of the country have registered with NAYE and are forging ahead with confidence and determination, steadily moving into higher technology areas.

(b) Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI Ladies Organization)

FICCI is the oldest and the strongest association of business, commencing operations in India in 1928. Its membership has increased from 400 in 1980 to 1,600 in 1984. FICCI has a separate women’s cell which held its first Entrepreneurship Development Program for women in 1986. It has also organized several training courses specifically for women entrepreneurs, under the ILO’s Improve your Business (IYB) programme.

(c) Indian Council of Women Entrepreneurs (ICWE)

ICWE, located in New Delhi, is an integral part of the entrepreneurship movement in India and renders valuable services for the advancement of women’s entrepreneurship in the country.
1.47 STATE LEVEL WOMEN’S ORGANIZATIONS ASSOCIATIONS

(a) Women Entrepreneur’s Association of Maharashtra (WEAM)

WEAM was set up in May 1985; its head office is in Pune with branches in Bombay, Aurangabad, Nasik and Dhulia. This association has 400 members in the state of Maharashtra. WEAM’s main objective is to provide a forum for members and help them sell their products. It also conducts training programs. So far it has conducted 20 exhibitions. Its exhibitions receive the enthusiastic support of its members.

(b) Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Karnataka (AWAKE)

This bangalore-based organization was formed by a team of seven women headed by Madhura Chatrapathy. AWAKE assists women entrepreneurs in a variety of ways by guiding them in matters such as project report preparation; whom to contact for finance; how to choose a product; what kind of products to use, how to deal with bureaucratic procedures; how to tackle labour problems and so on. Through an exclusive arrangement with a consultancy service, technical knowledge is also shared. This is the first organization of its kind in India.

AWAKE accepts only those entrepreneurial women as members who have demonstrated their ability to manage the gamut of functions after setting up their own enterprises.

(c) Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Small Scale Industries (AWESSI)

Another pioneering effort to organize women entrepreneurs in Southern India is the Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Small Scale Industries, founded in Madras in 1984. Ms. Flossy Raj, founder President of the Association and member of the world Assembly of Small and Medium Entrepreneurs (WASME), conceived the idea of a women entrepreneurs’ association in the 1970s.
1.48 NGO INITIATIVES

There are many voluntary organizations and non government organizations that provide assistance to women. Some of which offer interest-free loans for purchase of equipment that the women may require in order to set up her enterprise. Also loans/grants to meet working Capital requirements to carry on small business ventures like vegetable vending, rice, fish vending, setting up general stores etc. are provided. A few of such organizations involved in promoting women entrepreneurship are listed below.

(a) Udyogini

Udyogini, a Non-Government Organization’s main objectives are to strengthen skills and empower poor, marginalized women so as to enable them to sustain their ventures and improve their economic and social status. It also aims to strengthen development organizations working at grassroot level with women’s groups involved in micro-enterprise initiatives.

(b) Social Alliance of Women Entrepreneurs (SAWE)

SAWE which is Kerala based, is a non-government organization set-up in 1990 to socially and economically uplift poor rural women. It has been providing the following services to women; income generation activities, self employment activities as well as skill development training in garment making, mushroom cultivation, screen printing, motor rewinding, etc.

(c) Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute (RUDSET)

RUDSET Institutes are located in 11 centers in rural India. These institutes are actively associated with development of self employment programme and entrepreneurship development training and support to entrepreneurs in rural areas.

(d) Marketing Organisation of Women Entrepreneurs (MOOWES)

MOOWES, based in Madras, has been set up with the objective of promoting women entrepreneurs by providing marketing services to them. It regularly holds exhibitions of products made by women who are its members. In addition, the organization is now planning its own showroom in Madras.

(e) Consortium of Women Entrepreneurs of India (CWEI)

The Consortium of Women Entrepreneurs of India has been created, keeping in mind the need of women, to explore new marketing linkages and exchanges of technology within
the country and overseas. The aim of the consortium is to act as an alternate trading organization (ATO) linking with nodal agencies in India and abroad for direct marketing, both in the domestic and export markets as well as in product and design development.

(f) **Ladies’ Wing of Indian Merchants’ Chamber**

The Ladies Wing was initiated and established by Indian Merchant’s Chamber in 1966 in Bombay. The activities of the wing inspire, motivate and encourage women to share the business opportunities presented by the new age. Inspiration comes from eminent personalities from various fields invited to express their views and experiences in their chosen fields.

(g) **Federation of Indian Women Entrepreneurs (FFIWE)**

FFIWE is an autonomous national-level women entrepreneurs’ organization whose main functions are networking and providing a package of services to the associations of women entrepreneurs in different parts of the country.

(h) **Self Employed Women’s Association (SEWA)**

SEWA (Ahmadabad) was established in 1972 and has emerged as a pioneering organization championing the cause of the poor self-employed women. SEWA is presently an autonomous, registered trade union, although it functioned under the women’s wing of the Textile Labour Association until April, 1981.³

1.49 IMPORTANCE AND RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY WOMAN ENTREPRENEURSHIP:

The government defines “Woman Enterprises” as such businesses as those in which women hold at least 51% of the equity and 51% of all the jobs. The women have got high potential to become successful entrepreneur in every field. In a developing country like India, a survey showed that even today the percentage of entrepreneur women is not more than 10%. Almost all of them belong to the urban environment.

Women are economically more active than the men. Amongst the poor all women have to work otherwise the family cannot survive. A woman's income is significant to the family as her income goes almost totally and directly to uplifting the living standard of the family. It goes to Roti, Kpada, and Makan. In the case of men only part of their incomes goes to their families.

Women can do wonders in a business as it is usually an extension of the management skills naturally honed at home. Moreover we observe that about one third of the families are solely supported by the women's income. In spite of working so hard almost from her childhood to her old age, still, her work remains invisible.

Women are workers, producers, entrepreneurs and that has remained invisible. Even in country's census, what a big injustice to such a large number of the workers of the country! Women's work has always remained invisible or, rather clubbed with her household activity and working in her spare time adding to the income of the family. A businessman will be just an entrepreneur, but an enterprising woman can turn the whole family towards entrepreneurship. The women suffer from many occupational health hazards. Also the women start aging at an early age; childbirth and maternity are a health hazard for her. Great women have proved that women can shoulder political and administrative responsibilities in the most complicated situations if they are given an opportunity. Today there are large numbers of women entrepreneurs and directors of major firms. Commercial banks are skeptical about women's ability, and insist on collateral security. Most women are resource-poor, particularly in terms of land and capital, and hence are unable to offer any collateral of their own. Therefore, they are dependent on family members for surety or collateral - which restricts the amounts of money they can borrow.

In addition, the poor employment opportunities and low level of employment result in women's earning capacity being very low, they have limited savings and a low equity base to access credit. It is in this context that micro-credit, replacing the conventional collateral
requirements by group liability, has proved to be a significant tool. Savings and credit associations formed by women self-help groups have supported many an economic project, with loans being taken out either to improve the running of existing businesses, or to start new ventures. Lack of Networking: Women have fewer contacts, less idea of how to deal with the bureaucracy and less bargaining power - all factors which further limit their growth. Most of the existing networks are male-dominated and women feel uncomfortable in them. There are very few women-majority networks into which a woman could enter, gain confidence and move on. This lack of networks deprives women of awareness and exposure to good role models.

1.50 WHAT IS AN ENTREPRENEUR

There is a famous saying that “World is not made by the serious scholars but it is made by the emotional fools.”

The entrepreneurship is not a new phenomenon to the human society. It is as ancient as a mankind. The new doors to innovations and developments are always open by the entrepreneurs. It is also one of the measures to understand the quality and the strength of the society. The way a culture develops and prospers also relates to the treatment given to entrepreneurship, it has been seen that the nation which is self-sufficient has a strong economy also attempt to give support to the entrepreneurs. The key to progressive growth and sustainable economic development as well as the welfare and progress of humanity is entrepreneurial development and its management. Entrepreneurs enrich the ecosystem and give a boost to economy. The increase in the per capita income and the country’s productivity indicates the economic growth of the country. Entrepreneurship can also be referred as one of the factors of economic development.

Entrepreneurship in fact brings an end of the influence of foreign thoughts. It is also seen that even during adverse situation, like recession; India was one of countries which saw an increase in entrepreneurial ventures. This shows that people are into new areas of business, if they are motivated in the right direction at right time. Again it is observed that business is part of daily survival of the society. In earlier history barter system was way of life. Exchange of goods led to entrepreneurship, creating new product or innovation in the old ones creates an environment of nurturing new trends. By removing stagnancy for social development, the entrepreneurship brings new blood to the culture of society.

Entrepreneurship is the act of being an entrepreneur, which is a French word meaning "one who undertakes innovations, finance and business acumen in an effort to transform innovations into economic goods".

This may result in new organizations or may be part of revitalizing mature organizations in response to a perceived opportunity. The most obvious form of entrepreneurship is that of starting new businesses (referred as Startup Company); however, in recent years, the term has been extended to include social and political forms of entrepreneurial activity.

When entrepreneurship is describing activities within a firm or large organization it is referred to as intra-preneurship and may include corporate venturing, when large entities spin-off organizations. Entrepreneurial activities are substantially different depending on the type of organization that is being started. Entrepreneurship ranges in scale from solo projects (even involving the entrepreneur only part-time) to major undertakings creating many job opportunities. Many "high value" entrepreneurial ventures seek venture capital or angel funding (seed money) in order to raise capital to build the business. Angel investors generally seek returns of 20-30% and more extensive involvement in the business. Many kinds of organizations now exist to support would-be entrepreneurs, including specialized government agencies, business incubators, science parks, and some NGOs. In recent times, the term entrepreneurship has been extended to include elements not related necessarily to business formation activity such as conceptualizations of entrepreneurship as a specific mindset (see also entrepreneurial mindset) resulting in entrepreneurial initiatives e.g. in the form of social entrepreneurship, political entrepreneurship, or knowledge entrepreneurship have emerged.

Everywhere in the world, entrepreneurship is seen as one of the most important solutions to unemployment, poverty and low economic growth. The creation of new
ventures and growth of existing businesses are vital contributing factors to any economy. One way of enhancing the entrepreneurial activity everywhere in the world, entrepreneurship is seen as one of the most important solutions to unemployment, poverty and low economic growth. The creation new ventures and growth of existing businesses are vital contributing factors to any economy. One way of enhancing the entrepreneurial activity in a country is by providing entrepreneurial training and education to potential and existing entrepreneurs in a country is by providing entrepreneurial training and education to potential and existing entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneurship in economic development of any nation has been documented for its significant contribution. This means that the neglect of women in the development process constitutes a human waste. The increased role of women in economic development had spurred the government in developing policies on women development.

Women are an emerging economic force that policymakers cannot afford to ignore. What are the implications of this for businesswomen throughout the world? How can women’s business association’s best channel this potential and maximize it to improve the status of women in the world economy? The world’s modern economy, and in fact democracy, depends on the participation of both sexes. Wouldn’t it be ideal to envision as normal a global international order based on democracy, free enterprise, and international law? Since no such system has ever existed, this system looks utopian, if not naive. However, governments and institutions promoting democratic values make a real difference in women’s business organizations in newly emerging market democracies.

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DEFINITION: - To understand the concept of entrepreneurship we need to see some definitions:

Stems: from the French word ‘entreprendre’ meaning one who undertakes or one who is a ‘go-between’

Richard Cantillon: an entrepreneur is a person who pays a certain price for a product to resell it at an uncertain price, thereby making decisions about obtaining and using the resources while consequently admitting the risk of enterprise.

David McClelland: An entrepreneur is a person with a high need for achievement [NAch].

J.B. Say: An entrepreneur is an economic agent who unites all means of production land of one, the labor of another and the capital of yet another and thus produces a product. By selling the product in the market he pays rent of land, wages to labor and interest on capital and what remains is his profit. He shifts economic resources out of an area of lower and into an area of higher productivity and greater yield.

Schumpeter: According to him entrepreneurs are innovators who use a process of shattering the status quo of the existing products and services, to set up new products, new services. Entrepreneurship is based on purposeful and systematic innovation. It included not only the independent businessman but also company directors and managers who actually carry out innovative functions.

Kilby: Emphasizes the role of an imitator entrepreneur who does not innovate but imitates technologies innovated by others. Are very important in developing economies.

Albert Shapero: Entrepreneurs take initiative, accept risk of failure and have an internal locus of control.

G. Pinchot: Intrapreneur is an entrepreneur within an already established organization.

Israel Kirzner: He suggests that the majority of innovations may be much more incremental improvements such as the replacement of paper with plastic in the construction of a drinking straw.
**Quesnay:** recognized a rich farmer as an entrepreneur who manages and makes his business profitable by his intelligence and wealth.

**Frank Young:** describes entrepreneurs as a change agent.

**Francis A Walker:** observes the true entrepreneur is one who is endowed with more than average capacities in the risk of organizing and coordinating various other factors of production.

**Peter Drucker:** An entrepreneur searches for change, responds to it and exploits opportunities. Innovation is a specific tool of an entrepreneur hence an effective entrepreneur converts a source into a resource. Entrepreneurship is neither science nor an art. It is the practice. It has a knowledge base.

Peter Drucker (1970) entrepreneurship is about taking risk. The behavior of the entrepreneur reflects a kind of person willing to put his or her career and financial security on the line and take risks in the name of an idea, spending much time as well as capital on an uncertain venture. Knight classified three types of uncertainty. Risk, which is measurable statistically (such as the probability of drawing a red color ball from a jar containing 5 red balls and 5 white balls). Ambiguity, which is hard to measure statistically (such as the probability of drawing a red ball from a jar containing 5 red balls but with an unknown number of white balls). True Uncertainty or Knightian Uncertainty, which is impossible to estimate or predict statistically (such as the probability of drawing a red ball from a jar whose number of red balls is unknown as well as the number of other colored balls).

The acts of entrepreneurship are often associated with true uncertainty, particularly when it involves bringing something really novel to the world, whose market never exists. However, even if a market already exists, there is no guarantee that a market exists for a particular new player in the cola category. The place of the disharmony-creating and idiosyncratic entrepreneur in traditional economic theory (which describes many efficiency-based ratios assuming uniform outputs) presents theoretic quandaries.

**William Baumol:** has added greatly to this area of economic theory and was recently honored for it at the 2006 annual meeting of the American Economic Association. The entrepreneur is widely regarded as an integral player in the business culture of American life, and particularly as an engine for job creation and economic growth An entrepreneur is a person who is willing and able to convert a new idea or invention into a successful
innovation. Entrepreneurship employs what Schumpeter called "the gale of creative destruction" to replace in whole or in part inferior innovations across markets and industries, simultaneously creating new products including new business models.

In this way, creative destruction is largely responsible for the dynamism of industries and long-run economic growth. The supposition that entrepreneurship leads to economic growth is an interpretation of the residual in endogenous growth theory and as such is hotly debated in academic economics. For Schumpeter, entrepreneurship resulted in new industries but also in new combinations of currently existing inputs. Schumpeter's initial example of this was the combination of a steam engine and then current wagon making technologies to produce the horseless carriage. In this case the innovation, the car, was transformational but did not require the development of a new technology, merely the application of existing technologies in a novel manner. It did not immediately replace the horse drawn carriage, but in time, incremental improvements which reduced the cost and improved the technology led to the complete practical replacement of beast drawn vehicles in modern transportation. Despite Schumpeter's early 20th-century contributions, traditional microeconomic theory did not formally consider the entrepreneur in its theoretical frameworks (instead assuming that resources would find each other through a price system). In this treatment the entrepreneur was an implied but unspecified actor, but it is consistent with the concept of the entrepreneur being the agent of x-efficiency.
1.51 ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The most important and crucial part of entrepreneurship is it is concerned with generating wealth through the process of production of good and the services provides to the customer. The industrial development and as well as the development of individuals in the economic environment results in the upward movement of the graph showing a positive change whereby leading to the real per capita income of the country.

The health of the society depends upon its economy and economy depends on the income generated by individual which include entrepreneur so it can be said that the state of the health of the society depends on the level of entrepreneurship existing in it. The inability of the nation to tap its entrepreneurial talents existing in the society leads to a backward nation not because of resources but because of not utilizing and motivate entrepreneurship. Thus entrepreneurial development is the key to economic and social development of the country.

Entrepreneurship is one of the most critical inputs in the development of a particular region entrepreneurship gives a boost to higher rate of economic growth, disposal of economic activity and it is a weapon to develop the economically backward areas of the country. It has been seen time and again that a nation is not able to utilize its talent and shop up a sufficient number of entrepreneur, then the entrepreneur from outside usually stop into to provide goods and services required by the people of that region. The entrepreneurship encourages to give customers quality product as the survival in the market is of utmost importance and really competition create awareness as well as boosts use of technology and its implementation to improve the product its value and its utility.

There is a strong conclusion that presence of resources and favorable government policies cannot automatically manufacture economic development. It is the entrepreneurial spirit of the people which can transform the economy of that region. Both the quantity and quality of entrepreneur are of utmost significance for achieving the economic target for development.

An entrepreneur is a person who starts enterprise. He reaches for an opportunity and an environment for change and immediately reacts to it. Some economists view him as a fourth factor of production along with land, labour and capital.
Entrepreneurship is a risky but creative activity. It is an outcome of complex socio-economic, psychological, technological, legal factors. We can say that it is the talent and skill that create and build an empire out of nothing; it is the skill of sensing opportunity out of the problem which can face by people. Entrepreneur is a person who seeks opportunity, take risk and use the entire social, economical, political environment for the benefit by setting up a venture. It involves conception, creation and managing an enterprise.

Entrepreneurs has become the focal point in economic activities, the entrepreneur is viewed as an initiator of action, stimulant of socio-economic change and development. The story of the Indian entrepreneurship is replete with paradoxes and surprises. During the pre-colonial and colonial era, the entrepreneur was seen more as a trader-money lender merchant, bound rigidly by caste affiliations and religious, cultural and social forces ranging from the philosophy of Karma to the system of joint family. Entrepreneurship as we understand it today was definitely not forthcoming from this social segment. A number of political, economic factors too had an inhibiting effect on the spirit of enterprise among Indians. Lack of political unity and stability, absence of effective communication systems, existence of custom barriers and oppressive tax policies, prevalence of innumerable currency system – all these combined together to restrict the growth of native entrepreneurship until around the third decade of the 19th century.

The religious system of education and the low social esteem accorded to business were the other potent forces that discourage the emergence of large scale commercial ventures in the pre independence India.

The first half of the present century witnessed a gradual change in the scenario. During this period; there was a visible tendency among the natives to take to business. The spread of secular education, rising nationalist feelings and social reform movements must have given a fillip to this initial phase of the emergence of entrepreneurship. Further, the two world wars and the enormous opportunities they created for the growth of Indian industrial ventures brought about a radical change in the societal attitudes in favor of industrial entrepreneurship and broadened the vision of Indian businessmen. The independent India thus could claim to have created a conductive climate for spread of entrepreneurship. It is in this broad backdrop that the later evolution and growth of Indian entrepreneurship has to be located. The great king of the Maratha Chattrapatti Shivaji Maharaj has divided the society and its people into Bara balutas to help run his empire which helped trade and generate revenue.
rather than being a salve for other. But due to the rule of British, things changed in India creating the working class.

Women entrepreneurs seem to influence positively the economic growth and employment creation in a country and also it is a vehicle to empower women economically, socially, and politically. Women make up only 6% of India’s workforce and the numbers get more skewed if we look up the corporate ladder. Though there are comparatively more working women in South India, only 5% of the senior management posts is held by them. Against this, North India has the lowest ratio of women managers. Women in India enter into business mainly for two types of factors i.e. Pull and push factor. Pull factor refers to the process in which women are encouraged to start an occupation or venture with an urge of doing something independently. Whereas push factors refers to the process in which women are compelled to take up their own business in order to tackle -up their economic difficulties as well as responsibilities. Women are choosing both the traditional as well as the non-traditional activities and are performing well. Unfortunately, there has been found a difficulty to eradicate completely the evil conception of male. 

1.52 ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE WORLD

According to Paul Reynolds, entrepreneurship scholar and creator of the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, "by the time they reach their retirement years, half of all working men in the United States probably have a period of self-employment of one or more years; one in four may have engaged in self-employment for six or more years. Participating in a new business creation is a common activity among U.S. workers over their course of their careers." And in recent years has been documented by scholars such as David Audretsch is a major driver of economic growth in both the United States and Western Europe. The contributions of entrepreneur have changed the direction of national economics industry and markets. Japan, Singapore, China, Korea, Toronto are some of them. The entrepreneur is an actor in microeconomics, and the study of entrepreneurship reaches back to the work of Richard Cantillon and Adam Smith in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, but was largely ignored theoretically until the late 19th and early 20th centuries and empirically until a profound resurgence in business and economics in the last 40 years.

In the 20th century, the understanding of entrepreneurship owes much to the work of economist Joseph Schumpeter in the 1930s and other Austrian economists such as Carl Menger, Ludwig von Mises and Friedrich von Hayek. Women get independent jobs more easily in these countries all people working independently have been classified or termed as entrepreneur, According to the table above the highest number of self employed women were in Sweden followed by England, France and the USA.

Today we find women in different type of industries ,traditional as well as non traditional, such as engineering, electronics, ready garments, fabrics, eatables, handicraft, doll making, poultry, plastics, soap, ceramic, printing, toy making, crèches, drugs, textile designing, dairy, canning, knitting, jewellery design, solar cooker etc. Factor like responsibility thrust due to death or incapacitation of a near relation, Tax benefit for self and for relations is the push factors. Women Work Participation 6

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6. Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) in selected Asian developing countries, 2007/2008.
## TABLE 1.5 WORLD WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP SNAPSHOT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India (1970-1971)</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India (1990-1991)</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India (2000-2001)</td>
<td>31.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country*</td>
<td>GDI Rank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Human Development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Human Development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: * based on HDI rank; ** the HDI ranks used in this calculation are recalculated for the 157 countries covered by the survey for the Human Development Report 2007/2008 with a GDI value. A positive figure indicates that the GDI rank is higher than the HDI rank; a negative the opposite. Source: UNDP (2008).

The HDI ranks used in this calculation are recalculated for the 157 countries covered by the survey for the Human Development Report 2007/2008 with a GDI value. A positive figure indicates that the GDI rank is higher than the HDI rank; a negative the opposite. Source: UNDP (2008).

Based on the Human Development Report 2007/2008 from UNDP, Table shows these two indices for several Asian developing countries. In the category of high human development (based on HDI rank), there are only three Asian developing countries led by South Korea with the highest GDI rank (no data available for Singapore).
Other important Asian developing countries are found in the middle human development category, with three countries from South Asia are in the lowest rank. For the GEM rank, Singapore is the highest as compared to Nepal with the lowest rank. With these indices, it can thus be expected that in Singapore women would have more freedom than their counterparts in Nepal and other Asian developing countries to become entrepreneurs. Similarly, in South Korea, for instance, more women entrepreneurs can be found in modern businesses than those in Nepal, since women education in the first ranking country is better than that in the second one.

Social Watch (Social Watch is an international network informed by national citizens groups aiming at following up the fulfillment of internationally agreed commitments on poverty eradication and equality) has also developed an index, called the Gender Equity Index. In order to contribute to the understanding of gender-based inequities and to monitor the status and its evolution.
## TABLE NO 1.7 GENDER EQUITY INDEX 2008 FOR SELECTED ASIAN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.\(^8\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Economy GEI 2008</th>
<th>Dimensions Education</th>
<th>/ Economic activity</th>
<th>Empowerment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>65.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>51.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>81.2</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>98.7</td>
<td>71.7</td>
<td>39.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>95.1</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>38.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>48.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>98.7</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>41.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>76.3</td>
<td>83.5</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>98.1</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>29.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, Rep.</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>84.2</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>83.7</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>32.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>91.7</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>61.1</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>73.2</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>77.5</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^8\) Source: Social Watch (www.socialwatch.org) (GEI)

This index is based on internationally available comparable data and it makes it possible to position and classify countries according to a selection of indicators relevant to gender inequity in three different dimensions: education (literacy rate gap, primary school enrollment rate gap, secondary school enrollment rate gap, tertiary education enrollment rate gap), participation in economic activity (income gap, activity rate gap), and empowerment (percentage of women in technical positions, percentage of women in management and government positions, percentage of women in parliaments, percentage of women in ministerial posts). The index has a maximum possible value of 100%, which would indicate no gender gap at all in each of the three dimensions. The GEI measures the gap between...
women and men, not their welfare. Thus, for example, a country where both boys and girls have equal access to university studies would rank 100 in this aspect, and a country where both boys and girls are equally unable to complete primary school would also rank 100. This is not to imply that the quality of the education should not be improved. It just says that boys and girls suffer from the same lack of quality. Education is the only component in the index where many countries have actually reached parity level. When parity is achieved no further progress is possible. But beyond the fact that many countries do not progress, the GEI education component reveals that too many of them are regressing. In the two other dimensions, related to women’s integration into economic and political life, no country shows complete parity yet. In 2008, the GEI ranks the 2008 situation of 157 developing countries, based on the most recent statistics available, and is able to determine evolution trends in 133 by comparing their present index with that of five years ago. Table 2 presents the GEI for selected Asian developing

1.53 ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN INDEPENDENT INDIA

In a mixed economy, as India was defined by architects of this republic, with the public sector having the definite upper hand, the role of the state becomes very crucial. By its very nature such an economic system could not adequately focus entrepreneurs as catalyst of economic development. The state rather assumed the role of the major entrepreneur. Possibly and rightfully so, the overriding concern of the newly independent country related to correcting the anomalies and distortions created by the colonial rule.

Issues like employment generation, distributive justice and balanced regional development thus occupied the centre stage of industrial policy making in India. The first Industrial policy resolution of 1948 was a solid statement of the country's philosophy of growth, the vital aspect of which was industrialization under government regulation. Naturally neither this policy nor the subsequent ones made any specific reference to the entrepreneur or entrepreneurship. It is interesting to note that even the small scale sector, which later came to be known as 'the breeding ground of indigenous entrepreneurship', has been promoted and nurtured for its potential for addressing the larger developmental concerns. Such concerns, together with a gradually expanding public sector had set out a framework of industrialization where the cornerstones were controls, regulation and restrictions for the large industries and a wide protective umbrella with special incentives and institutions for the small ones. This was the scenario till late 1980s.
In spite of the domineering presence of large and medium enterprises in the economic scene (the history of many such enterprises goes back to the pre independence era) it is the small sector that that has always dominated the inquiries into Indian entrepreneurship. In fact, this is quite characteristic of many of the developing countries. It is not that the large and medium enterprises do not manifest entrepreneurship as their small counterparts. The reason could well be that it is in the small enterprise that the presence of the entrepreneur, the most visible. Also in a country like India which is vast, diverse, and less developed, small enterprises have a very definite role to play not only by contributing towards employment and income generation, but also in attending to the specific needs of a large proportion of customers. Their greater visibility may also be attributable to the fact that in spite of all odds on the policy and market fronts, several thousands of small enterprises thrive in a large number of production spheres. More importantly, the small scale sector has helped widen the entrepreneurial base by giving rise to a new class of entrepreneurs from the ranks of employees, business executive, technicians and professionals. Thus was broken the earlier myth that entrepreneurship is an exclusive domain of the socially conservative, traditional trading communities. In fact, in this 1960 study of small entrepreneurs in the then State of Madras, James Bean observed that entrepreneurs could emerge from a wide range of social and economical backgrounds. 9

9 Dr Tiwari Sanjay, Dr Tiwari Anushiya Entrepreneurship in India, Sarup & Sons, New-Delhi, India, 2007
1.54 THE GROWTH OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN INDIA

Though unrecognized by policy statements, entrepreneurial initiative was breaking new grounds in the small industry scene over the past four decades banking mainly upon the ingenuity and determination of individuals. The late sixties and early seventies also witnessed a few sporadic attempts to create entrepreneurs from non traditional communities with a view to breaking the monopoly of the dominant groups and diversifying the entrepreneurial base in the country. The state of Gujarat was the forefront of this movement.

By the late sixties it became quite evident that two resources are the most critical (inspite of favorable policies) for development of entrepreneurship, finance (credit) and managerial capabilities. The industrial policy exercises were woefully oblivion of these two basic factors though there were incentives and special institutions. When industrial development picked up in the sixties the bankers limited credit mainly to established industrialists and merchants for existing projects with assured success and sufficient collaterals. A study of 53 projects financed by banks and the Gujarat State Financial Corporation during the period 1965-68 revealed many interesting things. More than two thirds of institutional loans were for diversifications and expansion of existing enterprises. Of the new loans, 30% were given to merchants and traders with adequate financial resources and hence the required collateral. The entrepreneur's financial stake stood very high in the transactions tat a debt equity ratio 1:1. Such policies evidently were holistic to an aspiring and an otherwise competent young entrepreneurs but without enough financial resources and tangible assets. As an innovative alternative to the conventional banking system an Industrial Investment Corporation was set up as a State company in Gujarat in 1968 with attractive and unconventional credit schemes.

The task next was to identify and groom potential new entrepreneurs from a variety of socio economic backgrounds. The entrepreneurship development programme with well designed inputs for motivating, informing and skilling entrepreneurial individuals was pioneered in 1970. Something started as an experiment soon spread to other parts of the country (and now to many developing countries) and became a deeply entrenched strategy for new enterprise creation over the years. Difficult models and methodologies have been evolved and tasted by different organizations. Several modifications have been carried out to
suit the profile and needs of various groups of trainees. For example, potential micro enterprises in the rural sectors by the poor, whose ventures have only limited investment and low levels of technology must be addressed differently from those of enterprising women whose talents and creativity have been suppressed by age-old socio-cultural norms and practices. Both need appropriate approaches so that they become capable of manifesting their entrepreneurial competence.

Despite efforts made by a host of institutions, only less than 20% of the new entrepreneurs have access to training every year. This means that a large mass of potential entrepreneurs are still outside the reach of training interventions.
1.55 THE TRANSFORMING SCENARIO

While training can provide the necessary skills and motivation to entrepreneurial individuals, it is the government that should create an encouraging environment so that creative individuals commercialize their innovative ideas. In other words, the spirit of enterprise comes directly in contact with the 'system' at the stage of launching a business venture. Unfortunately, enquiries among entrepreneurs time and again reiterate the negative impact of the system on the morale of the entrepreneur and the growth of enterprise. Unfriendly bankers, procedural delays, bureaucratic indifferences all impede the smooth launching of enterprises. Ironically enough, the policy imperatives with their trust on protecting the new entrepreneurs in the small sector from the shocks of unequal market relations with the large sector, have turned out to be the hardest stumbling blocks on their path to growth and prosperity. Complex and burdensome regulatory and administrative environment created as a result of excessive state intervention became the major deterrent to the emergence of new entrepreneurship. An uncanny situation has thus been created. On the one hand the numbers look impressive almost 15 million jobs, over two million enterprises; around 7500 products. On the other, a good number of firms are observed to be failing due to financial inadequacy, technological obsolescence and managerial inefficiency. We have to sit back and take stock of the past now to see where and why we have gone wrong in our assessment and planning. The changing economic scenario domestically and globally warrants that this exercise is done in right earnest without losing much time. The goals of economic policy in the nineties and beyond appear now to be two fold: developing a viable, efficient and internationally competitive small industry and creating an innovative, socially responsible and liberated class of entrepreneurs who can take on the challenges that spring up as the process of liberalization and reform progress. With liberalization setting in, it was bound to be sooner, rather than later, that a new business class would emerge. Never could we have predicted that Azim Premji, who inherited a vegetable oil company, could beat traditional industrialists in becoming the richest India. And that a school teacher's son, Narayana Murthy, would own the most valued company in the country, Infosys. Such twists of fate, possible only in today's India, were a far cry a decade ago. 10

10 Embran Krishnan MK, Mahatama Gandhi University, Kottayam, May2003.
WOMAN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Women as an independent individuals or target group, which account for 495.74 million and represent 48.3% of the country’s population, as per the 2001 census. Any country can progress and achieve its target potential by utilizing and developing the capabilities of the women population. Keeping the future in mind and the long-term development it is necessary to facilitate their empowerment. It is seen that in many developing countries, including India, women have much less access to education, jobs, income and power than men. Even after five and half decades of planned development Indian women have not achieved expected success in the mainstream of life. Our country can be one of the first world country also will be unable to have a competitive edge over others if there is an effort to upgrade the status and role of women and improve the standing of women in the society is improved. Women in many countries have changed the way economies work for eg southasian countries, Women comprise almost one half of the world’s population having enormous potential but being underutilized or unutilized for the economic development of the nation as the strength and the willpower the women folks have shown in past is commendable, but opportunity should be given as the arena of business is male dominated. The society needs to strengthen and streamline the role of women in the development of various sectors by harnessing their power towards the nation building and to attain accelerated economic growth Entrepreneurship is a key to economic development of a country. History is full of instances of individual entrepreneurs whose creativity had led to the industrialization of many nations. Women entrepreneurs encounters only one third of all entrepreneurs. And as half the population on this planet is women there is an unnatural gap between genders. There is thus potential to enhance the level of women entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneurs have a massive potential which are yet to be unleashed. Not only due to the gender gap, but also because women bring in diversity to the innovation process. More women will provide per se entrepreneurs with a more diverse perspective. Solutions to market inequalities are not solved just by male entrepreneurs with male thinking innovation. Now women also brings in solutions to market inequalities and their innovations may not be alike those of the man. Thus women entrepreneurship is to be seen as part of the diversity question. Policymakers are growing more interested in fostering the development of women’s entrepreneurship because it is in a nation’s best economic interest not to ignore the potential contributions of half of the adult population. In addition, there is some research-based evidence that fostering entrepreneurial activity in general, and women’s entrepreneurial
development in particular, is associated with greater economic growth. Although the model upon which this evidence is based may have greater applicability to more developed nations, it is nonetheless the most comprehensive multinational endeavor of its kind, and succeed in raising the visibility of the economic impact of entrepreneurial activity.

A research report entitled Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (Reynolds, Hay and Camp, 1999) published by Babson College, the London Business School and the Kauffman Center for Entrepreneurial Leadership, investigated the relationships among business start-up activity and economic growth in 10 countries, as measured primarily by growth in gross domestic product. While there may be some question as to whether the authors are indirectly implying causation for correlation, and in what direction any causation may flow, they nonetheless make a compelling case that entrepreneurial activity is higher in countries with higher levels of economic growth. Further, the authors state that “for most of the countries studied the biggest and most rapid gain in firm start-ups can be achieved by increasing the participation of women in the entrepreneurial process.” The 2000 version of the report has expanded to 21 the number of countries included in the analysis. The 2000 report states even more clearly that increasing women’s participation in entrepreneurship can have a positive impact on economic growth.\footnote{http://censusindia.gov.in/}

\footnote{http://censusindia.gov.in/}
1.57 WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN INDIA

Our first Prime Minister of Independent India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said that, the woman of India should play a vital role in Building a strong nation.”

The characteristics of male and female entrepreneurs are normally very similar. Female entrepreneurs are different may be in terms of business skills, their occupational backgrounds and also the reason for becoming entrepreneurs, families educational backgrounds and their problems too. Factor in the startup process a business for male and female entrepreneur are also different, especially in such area as support systems, sources of fund and problems. Sometimes what ends up as a business venture for women begins as a personal search that they may need some services for themselves but due to some inadequacy they start aspiring to do it themselves and even help others in the same way. Woman usually relies solely on personal assets or savings, Woman face major problems for obtaining finance and lines of credit. In India women take to entrepreneurship mostly in their 30’s or 40’s. As the conditions for opening up a business depends on the decision of marriage and families too. The women entrepreneurs normally take up a business due to their father or their husband and they are their main supporter as compared to men who feels that outside advisors lawyers and accountants as their important support. It is also seen that women usually rely heavily on variety of sources for support and information such as trade associations and women’s group.

A woman in India was always socially and economically dependant on someone else, it was expected that with urbanization and literacy drive in the country, a women may be able to emancipate herself from the bondage of the male dominated society. Modern education has given women some amount of self confidence. The most important symbolic expression of a women becoming economically independent was the freedom and ability to become enterpriser. A study of socio political and economic environment has a great social and economic Significance to the growth of women entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship among women is an emerging phenomenon, it is the process of creating value by attracting together unique package of sources to exploit an opportunity. Now a day’s government has identified the emerging features of micro enterprise as it is a new dimension and its results are more benefit to the economy. Micro credit programme will empower women by strengthening their
economic role, increasing their ability to contribute income to the family giving them self confidence & experience. Women entrepreneur like to strike a proper balance between their family responsibilities and their business lives.

Women prefer to undertake small scale business because of the dual responsibility of managing the household work and also the business. The prospective role of a woman entrepreneur in India has been realized since a long time Indian history has shown that there have been several women line Razia Sultan Rani Padmini, Rani Lami Bai, Nur Jahan who have successfully ruled their kingdoms .In modern India also several women leaders and administrators like Sarojani Naidu, Indira Gandhi ,Vijaya Laxmi Pandit who have succeeded in their statesmanship .It has been proved that women when motivated due to situations or any cause are very talented to look and start a venture .

The new Industrial Policy 1980 has emphasized need for new entrepreneur policy and which will uplift their status in all fields as the women are equal part of population their contribution to the GDP in high which will lead to a great economic progress. In India women Entrepreneurship is at a infancy level in the country. “Women entrepreneur can be defined as a “Women or group of women who start up a venture, they control, organize, direct the business, and own 51% shares of the business which are the highest stake as well as share holders, who take risk to build up a business.”

The nature and characters of SSI is suitable to women to become entrepreneurs. The chart below shows the participation of women in small scale industries around the world Growing women’s entrepreneurship in Asia is emerging as an alternative to the male-dominated corporate culture and patriarchal social structure; the economic and political contribution made by Asian women entrepreneurs is expected to exert significant influence in shaping a new business model in Asia in the 21st century.

In fact many international organizations have recognized Asian women’s potential to generate economic wealth as well as general social welfare.

The presidents of the national women entrepreneurs’ associations of eight countries—Pakistan, Nigeria, Indonesia, Malaysia, India, China, Korea and Australia—have founded the international federation called the International Federation of Women Entrepreneurs (IFWE).
After the adoption of the Jakarta Declaration for the Advancement of Women in Asia and the Pacific in 1994 and the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action in 1995, the UN’s focus on economic performance and gender has helped other organizations, such as Asian Development Bank, World Bank and OECD, pay greater attention to the issue. They are finding out how to provide women with access to necessary resources – information, capital and a social network – to establish their own medium to small size businesses.

International Federation of Women Entrepreneurs [IFWE] which was formed in 1993 by the members of seven countries e.g., Ghana, Indonesia, Pakistan, Australia, Malaysia, Japan and India. The IFWE maintains close working relationship with the ILO, ITC, UNCTAD, WTO, OECD and various other international agencies dealing with small and medium enterprises and women development programmes.

IFWE’s main objective is to foster, promote and coordinate cooperation at national and international levels with a view to creating an entrepreneurial bent of mind and avenues for self-employment among women by pooling their creativity and capacity for their own development and growth.

TABLE NO1.8 WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN INDIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>No of Units Registered</th>
<th>No. of Women Entrepreneurs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>9618</td>
<td>2930</td>
<td>30.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>7980</td>
<td>3180</td>
<td>39.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>5487</td>
<td>2135</td>
<td>38.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>4791</td>
<td>1618</td>
<td>33.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>4339</td>
<td>1394</td>
<td>32.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujrat</td>
<td>3872</td>
<td>1538</td>
<td>39.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>3822</td>
<td>1026</td>
<td>26.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>2967</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>28.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other States &amp; UTS</td>
<td>14576</td>
<td>4185</td>
<td>28.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>57,452</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,848</strong></td>
<td><strong>32.82</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The government defines “Woman Enterprises” as such businesses as those in which women hold at least 51% of the equity and 51% of all the jobs. The women have got high potential to become successful entrepreneur in every field. In a developing country like India, a survey showed that even today the percentage of entrepreneur women is not more than 10%. Almost all of them belong to the urban environment.

Women are economically more active than the men. Amongst the poor all women work otherwise the family can't survive. A woman's income is significant to the family as her income goes almost totally and directly to uplifting the living standard of the family. It goes to Roti, Kpada, Makan. In the case of men only part of their incomes go to their families. Women can do wonders in a business as it is usually an extension of the management skills naturally honed at home. Moreover we observe that about one third of the families are solely supported by the women's income. In spite of working so hard almost from her childhood to her old age, still, her work remains invisible. Women are workers, producers, entrepreneurs and that has remained invisible. Even in country's census, what a big injustice to such a large number of the workers of the country! Women's work has always remained invisible or, rather clubbed with her household activity and working in her spare time adding to the income of the family. A businessman will be just an entrepreneur, but an enterprising woman can turn the whole family towards entrepreneurship. The women suffer from many occupational health hazards. Also the women start aging at an early age; childbirth and maternity are a health hazard for her. Great women have proved that women can shoulder political and administrative responsibilities in the most complicated situations if they are given an opportunity. Today there are large numbers of women entrepreneurs and directors of major firms.”

Commercial banks are skeptical about women's ability, and insist on collateral security. Most women are resource-poor, particularly in terms of land and capital, and hence are unable to offer any collateral of their own. Therefore, they are dependent on family members for surety or collateral - which restricts the amounts of money they can borrow. In addition, the poor employment opportunities and low level of employment result in women's earning capacity being very low, they have limited savings and a low equity base to access credit. It is in this context that micro-credit, replacing the conventional collateral requirements by group liability, has proved to be a significant tool. Savings and credit
associations formed by women self-help groups have supported many an economic project, with loans being taken out either to improve the running of existing businesses, or to start new ventures. Lack of Networking: Women have fewer contacts, less idea of how to deal with the bureaucracy and less bargaining power - all factors which further limit their growth. Most of the existing networks are male-dominated and women feel uncomfortable in them. There are very few women-majority networks into which a woman could enter, gain confidence and move on. This lack of networks deprives women of awareness and exposure to good role models. Women’s Political Participation: Global Picture.

Out of total 940.98 million people in India in the 1990s females comprise 437.10 million representing 46.5% of the total population. There are 126.48 million women workforce but as per 1991 census, only 1, 85,900 Women accounting for only 4.5 percent of the total self-employed persons in the country were recorded. Majority of them are engaged in the unorganized sector like agriculture, agro based industries, handicraft, handlooms, and cottage based industries. Participation of women entrepreneur however is comparatively a recent phenomenon commencing from 70s onwards. There were more than 2, 95,680 women entrepreneur claiming 11.2 percent of the total 2.64 million entrepreneur in India during 1995-96. This is almost double the percentage of Women (5.2%) among the total population of self-employed during 1981.

Out of which only 2.5 million women workers were in the organized sector In addition special qualifications attained for running a corner, identifying the demand from the market, external motivation employment to needy and destitute to set up an ancillary unit, business already in the family are some of the factors which gave stimulus to women entrepreneur to start business. An integrated approach is necessary for making the movement of women entrepreneur a success. For this purpose both the government & non government agencies have to play vital role. The industrial policy of the Government of India has highlighted the need for entrepreneurship programmes for women to enable them to start small-scale industries. In recent surveys of business women in Delhi and surrounding areas it was estimated was that 40 percent of women entrepreneurs have ventured into non-traditional areas such as electronics engineering, consultancy, etc.
In India, most women have been burdened with the primary responsibility of extending the family line. Many have tried to push themselves out of this traditional role, but few have been successful. While successful women entrepreneurs are a common sight in other parts of the world, in India the same is not true. Reasons for this condition are many, but a few important ones are low education level limited participation at work face a lot of opposition from family members, family expects her to carry out normal family responsibilities. There has been a noted increase in the level of women education. They are becoming more aware of the rights and facilities available to them in this country and are taking advantages of them.

International Federation of Women Entrepreneurs [IFWE] which was formed in 1993 by the members of seven countries e.g., Ghana, Indonesia, Pakistan, Australia, Malaysia, Japan and India. The IFWE maintains close working relationship with the ILO, ITC, UNCTAD, WTO, OECD and various other international agencies dealing with small and medium enterprises and women development programmes.

IFWE's main objective is to foster, promote and coordinate cooperation at national and international levels with a view to creating an entrepreneurial bent of mind and avenues for self-employment among women by pooling their creativity and capacity for their own development and growth.

The government has granted several concessions that benefit women entrepreneurs. For example, the Small Industries Development Bank of India and state-level government banks now requires that women entrepreneurs raise a smaller percentage of the capital they need. If a man is starting a business, he has to have a funding ratio of 1 to 3; that is, he must put up one rupee for every three he obtains from the banks. But in the case of women, they must put up just 10% and can obtain financing for the remaining 90%. The only limitation is that this kind of credit can be given only to very small businesses. Still, this is a very positive change.
1.58 ABOUT MAHARASHTRA

Financially and industrially one of the most developed states, Maharashtra is often dubbed as the economic powerhouse of India, while the state's capital, Mumbai, is called the commercial or the business capital of India. The state has always been in the forefront to develop sustaining industrial growth, facilitate speedier flow of investment by creating a conducive industrial climate.

It has developed a solid base of industrial infrastructure, strong human resources and an ever-growing and diverse industrial network. This was possible because Maharashtra had pioneered several policy initiatives since its inception.

While agriculture provides employment to a majority (about 70 per cent) of the state's population, it is the manufacturing and services sectors that contribute significantly to the state's gross domestic product. These sectors provide nearly 80 per cent of the state's GDP, as compared with the national average of 65 per cent.

Maharashtra contributes almost 14.7 per cent of India's GDP and more than 15 per cent of the national income. The state also accounts for 40 per cent of the total tax collections in the country.

Some of the key indicators of the state's development:

Maharashtra ranks first in terms of State Domestic Product and accounts for 15 per cent of the national income. The per capita income of Rs 23,849 is 60 per cent higher than the national average and highest among the states (at current prices--base year 1998-99).

It has the largest share of public funds for the development of industrial and social infrastructure. It contributes 22 per cent of India's net value added in the organised industrial sector. About 70 per cent of India's stock transactions are in Mumbai with the headquarters of the Reserve Bank of India and almost all central financial institutions and banks located here. The power generation capacity is highest in the state with more than 14,000 MW. At present it generates surplus power.

More than 215 industrial estates, including nine five-star industrial estates, and 63 growth centres have been developed by the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), the country's largest infrastructure provider. Besides, it has
specialized industrial estates for chemicals, textiles, leather, electronics and gems and jewellery at strategic locations.

A well spread out network of roads and railways with two international seaports and one international airport besides four domestic airports in operation. Two international airports at Navi Mumbai and Pune and an international passenger and cargo hub at Nagpur are in the pipeline. A well-diversified and highly productive industrial base with a positive work culture. It has the country's most diverse infrastructure for the IT industry developing it along the Knowledge Corridor connecting Mumbai, Navi Mumbai and Pune as also at Nagpur, Aurangabad and other places in the state. About 40 per cent of India's Internet users are in Maharashtra and the state accounts for 30 percent of software export.

Social The strongest HRD infrastructure in terms of educational institutions --301 engineering/diploma colleges, 616 ITIs with a turnout of 1,60,000 technocrats every year. Home of the institutions like C-DAC which developed India's supercomputer, Indian Institute of Technology, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, University Department of Chemical Technology and top-rated management institutions. 50,000 youth trained to take up self-employment ventures every year by the Maharashtra Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (MCED), Aurangabad.

A very high literacy rate at 75 per cent.

MAHARASHTRA - A STATE OF IMMENSE OPPORTUNITIES

Maharashtra, one of the most industrialized states of India, occupies the western and central parts of the country and extends over the Sahyadri mountains; a vast stretch of 720 kilometers of the Arabian sea coast providing it a beautiful backdrop.

Maharashtra's contribution to the Indian Economy is high and hence it is called as the Power House of India. Maharashtra contributes to less than ten per cent of the total population of the country, but accounts for nearly one fourth of the gross value of India's industrial sector. The state has succeeded in achieving high levels of industrialization, demonstrated by the fact that the secondary and tertiary (manufacturing and service) sectors provide 78.8 per cent of Maharashtra's gross domestic product, as compared to the national average of 65.4 per cent for the same fields. Favorable economic policies in the 1970s led to Maharashtra becoming India's leading industrial state. However, regions within Maharashtra show wide disparity in development. Apart from Mumbai, Pune, western
Maharashtra is the most advanced. It also dominates the politics and bureaucracy of the state. This has led to resentment among backward regions like Vidarbha, Marathwada, and Konkan. There was a movement in Vidarbha to separate from Maharashtra and become a separate state largely owing to lack of development and perceived sense of injustice. Maharashtra's gross state domestic product for 2004 is estimated at $106 billion in current prices. Maharashtra is second most urbanized state with urban population of 42% of whole population. Maharashtra's is India's leading industrial state contributing 13% of national industrial output. 64.14% of the people are employed in agriculture and allied activities. Almost 46% of the GSDP is contributed by industry.

Table No1.9 Fact file about Maharashtra

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FACT FILE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of formation:</td>
<td>May 1, 1960</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital:</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area:</td>
<td>3,07,713 sq. km</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population:</td>
<td>9.67 crore</td>
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<tr>
<td>Density (Persons/sq. km):</td>
<td>314</td>
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<td>No. of districts:</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>Ruling party:</td>
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<td>Chief Minister:</td>
<td>Shri Prithviraj Chavan (Congress)</td>
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<td>Literacy:</td>
<td>77.27 per cent</td>
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<td>State per capita income:</td>
<td>Rs 17, 295</td>
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<tr>
<td>Projects investment:</td>
<td>1,070 (Rs 182,923.40 crore)</td>
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After understanding the concept of women entrepreneurs and Government policy framework, the researcher was motivated to search the related literature to formulate the research problem for the study. The researcher took the review of available literature in light of the policy framework and role of government in empowerment of women of India.