



Research Paper

## A study of Women Entrepreneurs Categories and their practices in Telangana state

<sup>1</sup>Prof. S. Narasimha chary

<sup>2</sup>N. Sanjeev

1. Professor, University College of Commerce & Business Management, Kakatiya University, Warangal, Telangana (India)

2. Research scholar, Commerce & Business Management, Kakatiya University, Warangal, Telangana (India)

**Abstract:** Women entrepreneurship growth is an essential part of individual resource improvement. The growth of women entrepreneurship is very short in India, mostly in the rural areas. Entrepreneurship between women has been a present concern. Women have become aware of their survival their rights and their employment conditions. However, women of middle class are not too willing to alter their role in fear of community back away. The growth is more visible among towering rank families in town cities. This paper focuses on categories on women entrepreneur, demographical profile, analyse the capital invested.

**Key words:** women entrepreneurs, Liberalisation, Privatisation, investment, economic development.

Received 15 Jan., 2023; Revised 29 Jan., 2023; Accepted 31 Jan., 2023 © The author(s) 2023.

Published with open access at [www.questjournals.org](http://www.questjournals.org)

### I. Introduction:

The Indian economy has been witness a extreme change since mid -1991, with new policies of economic liberalization, globalization and privatization initiate by the Indian government. India has huge entrepreneurial potential. At current, women participation in economic performance is noticeable by a low work sharing rate, unnecessary absorption in the unorganized sector and employment in less capable jobs. Any approach aimed at economic expansion will be lop-sided without involving women who comprise half of the world population. Evidence has obviously established that entrepreneurial will is not a male prerogative. Women entrepreneurship has gain thrust in the last three decades with the increase in the number of women enterprises and their substantive giving to economic development. The industrial presentation of Asia-Pacific region propelled by Foreign Direct Investment, technological innovation and manufactured exports has bring a wide range of economic and centre of public opportunities to women entrepreneurs.

In this dynamic world, women entrepreneurs are an vital part of the global mission for constant economic development and social improvement. In India, though women have played a key function in the society, their industrial ability has not been properly tapped due to the lower status of women in the society. It is only from the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) onwards that their role has been explicitly recognized with a marked move in the approach from women welfare to women growth and empowerment. The development of women entrepreneurship has become an important aspect of our plan priority. Several policies and programmes are being implementing for the growth of women entrepreneurship in India.

There is a require for changing the state of mind in the direction of women so as to give equal rights as protect in the constitution. The development towards gender equality is slow and is partly due to the breakdown to attach money to policy commitment. In the words of president APJ Abdul Kalam "empowering women is a requirement for creating a good nation, when women are empowered, society with constancy is assured. Empowerment of women is necessary as their thoughts and their value systems lead to the growth of a good family, good society and ultimately a good nation."

When a woman is empowered it does not mean that another individual becomes powerless or is having less power. On the opposing, if a women is empowered her competencies towards decision- making will surely influence her family's behaviour. In higher countries, there is a phenomenon of enlarge in the number of self-employed women after the world war 11. In USA, women own 25% of all business, even though their sales on an average are less than two-fifths of those of other little business. In Canada, women own one-third of small business and in France it is one fifth.

## **II. Review of Literature**

**Rani (1996)** found that the accessibility of free time motivated women entrepreneurs from superior income classes. Differing to the above, women entrepreneurs are affected to take entrepreneurship in the lack of and their means of contributing to relative's income.

**Gorene et.al., (2003)**, estimate the research & journal contribution in the area of women entrepreneurship. The study categorized a variety of journal & resources of research on the basis of definite parameter concerned with women entrepreneurship like sex bias, personal attribute, finance challenge, business unit, context and feminist perspective.

**Papisetty Rama & MohanaRao,(2004 )**, originate in the research study that insufficient infrastructure, towering labour mobility, scarcity of electricity and delayed comprehension of debtors were the main struggle faced by women entrepreneurs.

**Lall & Sahai, (2008)**, perform a virtual evaluation of multi-dimensional issues & challenges of women entrepreneurship, & family unit business. The study recognized Psychographic variables like, degree of obligation, entrepreneurial challenges & opportunity plan for expansion, based on demographic variables. throughout stratified random sampling & convenience sampling the data have been composed from women entrepreneurs functioning in urban area of Lucknow.

**Boey Kit Yin (2017)** away that women entrepreneur have a victorious story in Singapore which is for the mainly part because of their self-possession, the independence awareness they have about their business fields and the help they get from their family. As indicated by her it is simple for the women in Singapore to enter the industry because of the common absence of job specialization in the economy.

**OECD, (2014)** Finance is very crucial for running do business. Women do not have belongings which can be used as security for securing loan from bank. Women entrepreneurs face the literary and economic difficulty which leads to little quality of employment

**Bharathi PS.(2019)** has made an effort to study the current condition of women entrepreneurs. The author has more deliberately found the result and suggestion to draw out the continue from the Government towards women empowerment. The author has observed the role of the Telangana State tourism Development Corporation Limited, Entrepreneurship growth Cells in order to recognize the training needs completion by the organizations and remodel current education policy to give confidence the students to think and preparation the Entrepreneurship.

## **III. Concept of Entrepreneur:**

An entrepreneur is people who combine resources and labour for production. According to Cantillion "entrepreneur is the agent who buy means of manufacture at definite prices, in order to put up for sale at prices that are definite at the moment at which he commits himself to his cost". According to P.F Ducker " he is one who always (1) search for modify (2) respond to it (3) exploit it as an opportunity."

## **IV. Concept of Women Entrepreneur:**

A women entrepreneur is women who starts and own and venture by invest at smallest amount 51% in a venture.

## **V. Objectives of the study:**

- a. To study the demographical profile of women entrepreneurs.
- b. To study nature of business of women entrepreneurs.
- c. To analyse the investment of women entrepreneurs

## **VI. METHODOLOGY:**

The present study is covered the register and unregistered enterprises in Telangana state, demographically divided in to rural, urban and semi –urban: the study is solely based: Study is done by using survey methods. Sample for the current study is drawn by using Purposive sampling method. The sample of the current study consists of 300 women entrepreneurs occupied on the primary data collected from the respondents with the help of questionnaire. The secondary information have been collected from different scholars and researchers, published books, articles published in different journals, periodicals, conference papers, working papers.

## **VII. Demographic Profile of the Respondents (Women Entrepreneurs):**

The variables are measured in the demographic in age, nativity, place, matrimonial status, environment of the family, head of the family and educational qualification.

**7.1 The age of the respondents:** The age of the respondents has been classified into five categories such as below 20 years, between 21 and 30 years, between 31 and 40 years, between 41 and 50 years, between 51 and 60 years above. The data displayed in the subsequent table

Table: 7.1 Age of Respondent

	Frequency	Percent
Below 20	30	10
21 -30	65	21.67
31-40	85	28.33
41-50	70	23.33
51-60 Above	50	16.67
Total	300	100.0

Source: primary data

Above the table reveals that 28.33 per cent of the respondents were in the age between 31-40 years, 23.33 per cent were in the age between 41-50 years, 16.67 per cent were in the age between 51 - 60 years above, only 10 per cent of the respondents were found to be below 20 years.

### 8.2 Place of birth:

The place of birth of the respondents was categorized into urban, semi-urban and rural areas of the Telangana region. The data collected are given in the subsequent table.

Table 7.2 Place of birth

Place of birth	Frequency	Percent
Rural	140	46.67
Semi urban	90	30.00
Urban	70	23.33
Total	300	100.0

Source: primary data

Above the table reveals that 46.67 per cent of respondents of women entrepreneurs were born in rural areas, 30 per cent in semi-urban areas and 23.33 per cent in urban areas. Majority of the respondents were born in rural areas and have settled in these regions. They were unable to find a regular job. In fact, they have chosen self-employment for their livelihood and have become micro level entrepreneurs.

### 7.3 Marital status

Based on the marital status of the respondents they were classified into married, single and widow. The details are given in the following table

Table: 7.3 marital status

Marital status	Frequency	Percent
Married	140	46.67
Single	100	33.33
Widow	60	20.00
Total	300	100.0

Primary source

The above table shows that 46.67 per cent of the women entrepreneurs were married, 33.33 per cent of the respondents were single and the rest 20 per cent of them were widows.

### 7.4 Head of the family

The head of the family of the respondents were (women entrepreneurs) respondent and husband. Table 8.4 shows the head of the respondent

Table 7.4 Head of the family

Husband	120	43.33
Respondent	180	56.67
Total	300	100.00

#### Primary source

It is observed from the above table that 43.33 per cent of the family were headed by the husbands and controlled by them and only 56.67 per cent of the women respondents headed their family.

**7.5 Nature of the family:** The nature of the family of the respondents was classified as two groups Between joint families and nuclear Family. The details are displayed in the following table.

Table 7.5 Nature of the family

Nature of the family	Frequency	Percent
Joint family	60	20
Nuclear family	240	80
Total	300	100

**Primary source**

As far as the nature of the family is concerned good majority 80 per cent of the respondents live in a nuclear family and rest of the 20per cent women entrepreneurs live in a joint family set up.

**7.6 Educational qualification:** To know the educational qualification of the respondents the following four categories can be noticed namely Illiterate.SSC, graduate and post graduate. The details are given in the following table.

Table 7.6 Educational qualifications

Educational qualification	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	20	6.67
SSC	40	13.33
Graduation	180	60.00
Post graduation	60	20.00
Total	300	100.00

**Primary source**

Table 7.6 shows the educational background of women entrepreneurs who have established their own enterprises. About 60 per cent of the respondents were Graduates/engineers and professionals, 20 percent were post graduate holders, 2.5 per cent respondents 13.33 per cent have completed SSC, 6.67 percent were illiterate. It can noted that majority of the respondents were Graduates closely followed by the respondents post-graduates.

**7.7 Nature of the business**

The availability of the nature of business of the respondents can be classified into six type's Engineering/mechanical, cottage/textiles, food industries, chemical products, Agro and others.

Table 7.7 Nature of business

Nature of business	Frequency	Percent
Mechanical	30	10
Textile	90	30
Food	70	23.33
Chemical	20	6.67
Agro	50	16.67
Other	40	13.33
Total	300	100

**Primary source**

Table 7.7 explain nature of business of women entrepreneurs, which exhibits that 30 per cent of the respondents were engaged in Textile industry, followed by 23.33 per cent in food idusty,16.67 percent in agro type of business activity,, 10 percent women engaged in mechanical industry and6.67percent in chemical products and finally 13.33 percent in other activities. Majority of Women entrepreneurs owned their business in textile which is more profitable compared to other business.

**7.8 Initial Investment of the respondents**

The Initial Investment of the women respondents, along with the Government loan was classified into six categories into below as follows: below Rs.10,000, between Rs.10,001-50,000, between Rs.50,001-1,00,000, between Rs.1,00,000-3,00,000, between Rs.3,00,001-5,00,000 andRs.5,00,001 and above.

**Table 7.8: Initial Investment of the respondents**

Initial Investment (Amount in Rupees)	Frequency	Percent
Below Rs.10,000	13	4.33
Rs.10,001-50,000	103	34.33
Rs.50,001-1,00,000	42	14.00

<b>Rs.1,00,000-3,00,000</b>	56	18.67
<b>Rs.3,00,001-5,00,000</b>	39	13.00
<b>Rs.5,00,001 and above</b>	47	15.67
Total	300	100.0

The table 7.8 obvious the respondents' investment in their business enterprises. The initial investment of 34.33 per cent of women-owned enterprises were between Rs.10,001-50,000, 18.67 per cent between Rs.1,00,001-3,00,000, 14 per cent between Rs.50,001-1,00,000, 15.67 per cent above Rs.5,00,001, 13.00 per cent between Rs.3,00,001- 5,00,000 and 4.3 5per cent below Rs.10,000.

### **7.9 Fixed Capital Invested by the respondents**

Fixed Capital of the respondents were classified into five categories as follows: below Rs.10,001-50,000, Rs.50,001-1,00,000, Rs.1,00,000-3,00,000, Rs.3,00,001- 5,00,000, Rs.5,00,001 and above.

**Table 7.9: Fixed Capital Invested by the respondents**

<b>Fixed capital (Amount in Rupees)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Rs.10,001-50,000</b>	67	22.33
<b>Rs.50,001-1,00,000</b>	37	12.33
<b>Rs.1,00,000-3,00,000</b>	80	26.68
<b>Rs.3,00,001-5,00,000</b>	25	8.33
<b>Rs.5,00,001 and above</b>	91	30..33
Total	300	100.0

The table 7.9 shows that the fixed capital investment of 30.33 per cent of the women respondents who owned enterprises were above Rs.5,00,001, 26.68 per cent were between Rs.1,00,000-3,00,000, 22.33 per cent between Rs.10,001-50,000, followed by 12.33 per cent between Rs.50,001-1,00,000 and 8.33 percent between Rs.3,00,001-5,00,000.

### **7.10 Working Capital Investment**

The following classification helps to identify the Working Capital Investment of the respondent viz. the amount below Rs.10,000, between Rs.10,001-50,000, between Rs.50,001-1,00,000, between Rs.1,00,001-5,00,000, Rs.5,00,000 and the above.

**Table 7.10: Working Capital Investment**

<b>Working Capital (Amount in Rupees)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Below Rs.10,000</b>	180	60.00
<b>Rs.10,001-50,000</b>	40	13.33
<b>Rs.50,001-1,00,000</b>	35	11.67
<b>Rs.1,00,001-5,00,000</b>	25	8.33
<b>Rs.5,00,001 and above</b>	20	6.67
Total	300	100.0

The table 7.10 shows the working capital Investment of 60.00 per cent of the women respondents owned enterprises in Telangana was below Rs.10,000, 13.33 per cent between Rs.10,001-50,000 followed by 11.67 per cent between Rs.50,001-1,00000, 8.33 per cent between Rs.1,000,01-5,00,000 and 6.67per cent for Rs.5,00,000 and above.

### **7.11 Total Investment Invested by the respondents**

The availability of total investments of the respondents were classified into the following five categories viz. for the amount below Rs.10,000, betweenRs.10,001-50,000, between Rs.50,001-1,00,000, between Rs.1,00,000-3,00,000 andRs.3,00,001-5,00,000.

**Table 7.11: Total Investment Invested by the respondents**

Total Investment (Amount in Rupees)	Frequency	Percent
Below Rs.10,000	90	30
Rs.10,001-50,000	40	13.33
Rs.50,001-1,00,000	110	36.67
Rs.1,00,001-3,00,000	34	11.33
Rs.3,00,001-5,00,000	26	8.67
Total	300	100.0

The table 7.11 indicates that the total investment of women- owned enterprises was 36.67 per cent between Rs.50,001- Rs.1,00,000, 30 per cent below Rs.10,000, and13.33 per cent between Rs.10,001 - Rs.50,000, 11.33per cent total investment has betweenRs.1,00,001- 3,00,000 followed by 8.67 per cent between Rs.3,00,001-5,00,000.

### 7.12 Nature of the activity:

The availability of the nature of the activity of the respondents can be classified into two types both manufacturing and service

**7.12 Nature of the Activity**

Nature of the activity	Frequency	Percent
Manufacturing	76	25.33
Service	224	74.67
Total	300	100.0

**Source:** primary data

Above the table indicates service enterprises to be 25.33 per cent and manufacturing enterprises 74.67 per cent of the women-owned enterprises run in Telangana region.

### 7.13 Building premises

To find out the type of Building premises of the respondents two categories can be noted owned and rented.

**Table 7.13: Building premises**

Building premises	Frequency	Percent
Owned	138	46
Rented	162	54
Total	300	100.0

**Source:** primary data

It was found from the above table ownership of land and building premises of women-owned enterprises were 46 cent and the respondents in rented buildings were54 per cent respectively.

**7.14 Employees of the respondents:** Employees of the respondents were classified as two types both Permanent and temporary.

**Table 7.14: Employees of the respondents**

Employees	Frequency	Percent
Permanent	198	66
Temporary	102	34
Total	300	100.0

**Source:** primary data

The table 7.14 indicates that 66per cent of women entrepreneurs in Telangana region provided maximum permanent employment and only 34 per cent of the respondent employment were temporary

### 7.15 Management of the business

The Management of the business by the respondent were done by three categories self, husband and both.



**Table7.15 : Management of the business**

Management of the business	Frequency	Percent
<b>Self</b>	186	62.00
<b>Husband</b>	26	8.67
<b>Both</b>	88	29.33
<b>Total</b>	300	100.0

**Source:** primary data

It was observed from the above table that 62.00 per cent of women entrepreneurs manage their business themselves, 29.33 per cent were managed by both husband and wife and 8.67 per cent were managed by husband-owned enterprises in Telangana region.

**8. Categories of Women Entrepreneurs in Practice in India:** There are three categories of Women entrepreneurs they are

**First categories:** includes recognized in large cities, having upper level technical & professional qualifications, Non traditional substance and Sound economic positions.

**Second categories:** includes Established in cities and towns, having adequate education, traditional and non traditional items, responsibility women services-kindergarten, crèches, beauty parlours, health clinic etc.

**Third Category:-**includes Illiterate women, financially week, Involved in family industry such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal, Husbandry, Dairy, Fisheries, Agro Forestry, Handloom, Power Loom etc.

### VIII. Results And Discussions

The results are based on the means and standard deviation for the data that was collected through the 5-point Likert scale measuring the extent of agreement of the respondents with respect to the given aspects of women entrepreneur’s practices. The range was “strongly agree (1)” to “strongly disagree (5)”. The scores of strongly agree have been taken to represent a variable which had mean score of 0 to 2.4 on the continuous Likert scale ( $0 \leq S.A < 2.4$ ). The scores of “neutral” have been taken to represent a variable with a mean score of 2.5 to 3.4 on the continuous Likert scale ( $2.5 \leq M.E. < 3.4$ ) and the score of both disagree and strongly disagree have been taken to represent a variable which had a mean score of 3.5 to 5.0 on a continuous Likert scale ( $3.5 \leq S.D. < 5.0$ ).

Statements	Categories	strongly Agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		strongly disagree		Mean	S. D
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%		
All the rules and regulations for the setting up of industry is done by me.	First Category	21	21.00%	27	27.00%	12	12.00%	17	17.00%	23	23.00%	2.94	1.94
	Second Category	12	12.00%	9	9.00%	60.00	60.00%	11	11.00%	8	8.00%	2.95	1.83
	Third Category	8	8.00%	9	9.00%	7	7.00%	65	65.00%	11	11.00%	2.84	1.93
As an entrepreneur I usually update myself about the business trends.	First Category	27	27.00%	30	30.00%	14	14.00%	12	12%	17	17.00%	3.60	1.88
	Second Category	12	12.00%	8	8.00%	30	30.00%	40	40.00%	10	10.00%	2.73	1.69
	Third Category	7	7.00%	5	5.0%	4	4.0%	20	20.0%	64	64.00	3.53	1.74
As an entrepreneur I set aside adequate amount of firm’s profit for future investment	First Category	58	58.00%	16	16.00%	9	9.00%	12	12.00%	5	5.00%	2.84	1.77
	Second Category	10	10.00%	57	57.00%	11	11.00%	9	9.00%	13	13.00%	2.67	1.75
	Third Category	8	8.00%	6	6.00%	9	9.00%	70	70.00%	7	7.00%	2.87	1.92
As an entrepreneur I usually analyze the financial position of my firm periodically.	First Category	55	55.00%	33	33.00%	4	4.00%	5	5.00%	3	3.00%	2.98	1.69
	Second Category	9	9.0%	11	11.00%	65	65.00%	7	7.50%	8	8.00%	2.83	1.77
	Third Category	5	5.00%	4	4.00%	26	26.00%	59	59.00%	6	6.00%	2.90	1.87
As an entrepreneur I have a practice of reviewing the financial decisions.	First Category	42	42.00%	29	29.00%	7	7.00%	10	10.00%	12	12.00%	2.84	1.67
	Second Category	11	11.00%	12	12.00%	22	22.00%	41	41.00%	14	14.00%	2.64	1.74
	Third Category	8	8.00%	10	10.00%	51	51.00%	25	25.00%	6	6.00%	2.91	1.78
As an entrepreneur I believe in the system of interacting with customers	First Category	54	54.00%	16	16.00%	8	8.00%	10	10.00%	12	12.00%	2.46	1.79
	Second Category	10	10.00%	62	62.00%	12	12.00%	7	7.00%	9	9.00%	2.22	1.68
	Third Category	12	12.00%	9	9.00%	18	18.00%	48	48.00%	13	13.00%	2.78	1.92
As an entrepreneur I interfere in all the matters of the business even if it is a small issue.	First Category	38	38.00%	39	39.00%	8	8.00%	6.	6.00%	9	9.00%	2.64	1.91
	Second Category	11	11.00%	5	5.00%	65	65.00%	9	9.00%	10	10.00	2.58	1.84
	Third Category	8	8.00%	70	70.00%	10	10.00%	7	7.00%	5	5.00%	2.69	1.87

The respondents on the statement that **all the formalities for the setting up of business is done by me** was given opinion by first category (2.94), second category (2.95) and third category (3.60). The responses of first category are 21 percent strongly agree, 27 percent agree, 12 percent neutral, 17 percent disagree and 23 percent strongly disagree. Second category responses are 12 percent strongly agree, 9 percent agree, 60 percent neutral, 11 percent disagree and 8 percent strongly disagree. Third category having responses of 7 percent strongly agree, 5 percent agree, 4 percent neutral, 65 percent disagree and 11 percent strongly disagree. The first category of respondents agreed with the statement (48 percent), the second category (60 percent) is neutral but the third category (76 percent) disagree

The respondents on the statement that **as an entrepreneur I usually update myself about the business trends** was given opinion by first category (3.60), second category (2.73) and third category (3.53). The responses of first category are 27 percent strongly agree, 30 percent agree, 14 percent neutral, 12 percent disagree and 17 percent strongly disagree. Second category responses are 12 percent strongly agree, 8 percent agree, 30 percent neutral, 40 percent disagree and 10 percent strongly disagree. Third category having responses of 7.5 percent strongly agree, 5 percent agree, 4 percent neutral, 20 percent disagree and 63.5 percent strongly disagree. The first category of respondents agreed with the statement (53 percent), the second category (70.5 percent) also agreed, and the third category (83 percent) disagreed.

The respondents on the statement that **As an entrepreneur I set aside adequate amount of firm's profit for future investment** was given opinion by first category (2.84), second category (2.67) and third category (2.87). The responses of first category are 58 percent strongly agree, 16 percent agree, 9 percent neutral, 12 percent disagree and 5 percent strongly disagree. Second category responses are 10 percent strongly agree, 57 percent agree, 11 percent neutral, 9 percent disagree and 13 percent strongly disagree. Third category having responses of 8 percent strongly agree, 6 percent agree, 9 percent neutral, 70 percent disagree and 7 percent strongly disagree. The first category of respondents agreed with the statement (74 percent), the second category (67 percent) also agreed, and the third category (77 percent) disagreed.

The respondents on the statement that **As an entrepreneur I usually analyse the financial position of my firm periodically** was given opinion by first category (2.98), second category (2.83) and third category (2.90). The responses of first category are 55 percent strongly agree, 33 percent agree, 4 percent neutral, 5 percent disagree and 3 percent strongly disagree. Second category responses are 9 percent strongly agree, 11 percent agree, 65 percent neutral, 7 percent disagree and 8 percent strongly disagree. Third category having responses of 5 percent strongly agree, 4 percent agree, 26 percent neutral, 59 percent disagree and 6 percent strongly disagree. The first category of respondents agreed with the statement (88 percent), the second category (65 percent) is neutral, and the third category (65 percent) disagreed.

The respondents on the statement that **As an entrepreneur I have a practice of reviewing the financial decisions** was given opinion by first category (2.84), second category (2.64) and third category (2.91). The responses of first category are 42 percent strongly agree, 29 percent agree, 7 percent neutral, 10 percent disagree and 12 percent strongly disagree. Second category responses are 11 percent strongly agree, 12 percent agree, 22 percent neutral, 41 percent disagree and 14 percent strongly disagree. Third category having responses of 8 percent strongly agree, 10 percent agree, 51 percent neutral, 25 percent disagree and 6 percent strongly disagree. The first category of respondents agreed with the statement (71 percent), the second category (55 percent) is disagreed, and the third category (51 percent) neutral.

The respondents on the statement that **As an entrepreneur I believe in the system of interacting with customers** was given opinion by first category (2.46), second category (2.22) and third category (2.78). The responses of first category are 54 percent strongly agree, 16 percent agree, 8 percent neutral, 10 percent disagree and 12 percent strongly disagree. Second category responses are 10 percent strongly agree, 62 percent agree, 12 percent neutral, 7 percent disagree and 9 percent strongly disagree. Third category having responses of 12 percent strongly agree, 9 percent agree, 18 percent neutral, 48 percent disagree and 13 percent strongly disagree. The first category of respondents agreed with the statement (70 percent), the second category (72 percent) also agreed, and the third category (61 percent) disagreed.

The respondents on the statement that **As an entrepreneur I interfere in all the matters of the business even if it is a small issue.** was given opinion by first category (2.64), second category (2.58) and third category (2.69). The responses of first category are 38 percent strongly agree, 39 percent agree, 8 percent neutral, 6 percent disagree and 9 percent strongly disagree. Second category responses are 11 percent strongly agree, 5 percent agree, 65 percent neutral, 9 percent disagree and 10 percent strongly disagree. Third category having responses of 8 percent strongly agree, 70 percent agree, 10 percent neutral, 7 percent disagree and 5 percent strongly disagree. The first category of respondents agreed with the statement (77 percent), the second category (65 percent) neutral, and the third category (78 percent) agreed.



## **IX. Conclusion**

Entrepreneurship among women, no doubt get better the wealth of the nation in universal and of the family in particular. Women today are more ready to take up performance that were once careful the protest of men, and have prove that they are second to no one with respect to giving to the increase of the economy. Women entrepreneurship must be mould appropriately with entrepreneurial qualities and skill to gather the changes in trend, challenges international markets and also be able enough to maintain and struggle for superiority in the entrepreneurial area.

## **References:**

- [1]. Mitra, r. (2002). "the growth pattern of women run enterprises: an empirical study in india," journal of developmental entrepreneurship 7(2), 217-237.
- [2]. Langowitz,N. and Minniti, M. (2007), "The entrepreneurial propensity of women", Entrepreneurship Theory & Practice, Vol. 31 No. 3, pp. 341-64.
- [3]. Sangita kandar (2002) women and economic development one people one India
- [4]. Lalitha Devi (1982) Status and employment of women in India.
- [5]. 5. Deshpande, S and Sethi, S. (2009) 'Women Entrepreneurship in India', International Research Journal, 2(9-10), pp. 13-17.
- [6]. Saikia, P. (2017) 'Motivational Factors and Empowerment of Women Entrepreneurs in Assam: An Exploratory Study', Indian Res. J. Ext. Edu., 17(4), pp. 87-92.
- [7]. S. Marlow, (2002), Women and self employment; a part of or a part from theoretical construct? International entrepreneurship and management journal, 3 (2), 83-91.
- [8]. Nussbaum M.C (2000). Women and human Development: The Capabilities Approach. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- [9]. Rani D. L. (1996), Women Entrepreneurs, New Delhi, APH Publishing House.
- [10]. Das D.J (2000), "Problems faced by women entrepreneurs", Women Entrepreneurship, New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House.
- [11]. F. Eframe Sophia Selvam (2016), Journal of Analysis and Computation, vol. 18, pp. 41-50.
- [12]. Ms. Yogita Sharma. Women Entrepreneur In India. Business and Management 2013; 14(9 10):2278-487X.
- [13]. <http://www.entrepreneur.com/article/227163>
- [14]. Pullarao,D. (2011) women entrepreneurs and socio - economic development, serial publication, New Delhi-2
- [15]. Kavita D. Chordiya Journal of Management and Research, ISSN: 2277-7830 Volume-2, Issue-1, March 2013.