



Feminism and Women Entrepreneurs in Rural Haryana

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Abstract— ‘Feminism’ is a wide range of political movements, ideologies and social movements that share a common goal to define, establish, and achieve political, economic, personal and social equality of sexes. The importance of women’s entrepreneurship is evident to the business community itself, but more to the country’s economy and gives real meaning to Feminism. In order to achieve the growth potential of the economy, women need to take a more active role as entrepreneurs or workers. Women entrepreneurship is defined as entire concept whereby a confident, innovative and creative woman adopt a business activity to prove herself to be economic independent either individually or in consortium, aim at generating employment opportunities for other individuals and running the enterprise by keeping balance pace with her personal, family and social life. This Paper focused up obstacle faced by women entrepreneurs in her personal, family and social life and the support of the government in empowering women entrepreneurs in India and how it is helping rural women in Haryana.

Keywords— Feminism, obstacle, women entrepreneurs, government.

I. INTRODUCTION

The term ‘feminism’ has been derived from the Latin word ‘femina,’ meaning ‘woman’ and was first used with regard to the issues of equality and women’s Rights Movement. When women free themselves of the dependence syndrome and lead a normal life, my idea of feminism materialises. The fundamental belief behind feminist theory is that from the beginning of human civilization, women have been given a secondary status by masculine dominated social discourse and western philosophical tradition. The history of every civilization shows that women have always been subordinated to a position where they have no means to re-claim their unique identity unless and until they re-visit the history, explore it and finally re-establish it through their own experiences and insights. In order to explore their own unique identity, women have to define themselves against the male informed ideals and beliefs that are passed down from generation to generation. These beliefs have produced dominant system by creating female subjects who are conditioned to accept the values of the system.

Women are the foundation of transitional phases in every society. Their productive role being a mother, daughter, house maker and bread winner cannot be neglected. They have ability to create balance in all spheres of life, proficiency to prioritize their responsibilities as well finding ways to proceed further by withstanding as well as vanquishing all gauntlets. They are the reservoirs of creativity and have efficacy to channelize their energy in adequate direction depending upon the circumstances. The trend of women entrepreneurship is rapidly mushrooming with their actual and active participation in the economic domain. If nation has to grow and over come the dynamic aspects in the global environment, then it is substantial that it has to promote the women entrepreneurship as the key strategy. Our government is also focusing on this sector.

Objective of this paper is to focused up obstacle faced by women entrepreneurs in her personal, family and social life and the support of the government in empowering women entrepreneurs in India and how it is helping rural women in Haryana.

II. SAMPLE DESIGN

Sample was selected from women entrepreneurs in rural area of District Charkhi Dadri, Haryana (India), 100 respondents are categorized according to there education status. In given sample there are 2 PG, 12 Graduates, 24 12th, 24 10th, 26 below 10th, 12 are illiterate.

MEASURES

All variables unless defined otherwise, were measured at, each tendency by using Likert's five point scale (1= Strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Indifferent, 4= Agree, 5= Strongly Agree).

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

In the present study, Crosstab technique was used to examine the data. Data was also analyzed, interpreted and evaluated with required statistical tools like tabulation, graphic presentation and percentage etc.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVE

The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme helped women entrepreneurs set up 30,437 projects during 2016-17 and 2017-18 with financial assistance of over Rs 853.05 crore.

Under the PMEGP programme, women entrepreneurs are provided 25 % and 35 % subsidies for the project set up in urban and rural areas respectively. For women beneficiaries, their contribution is 5 % of the project cost while for general category it is 10 %.

The maximum cost of the project under PMEGP is Rs 25 lakh for manufacturing sector units and Rs 10 lakh for units under service sector. The ministry has launched a portal "Udyam Sakhi" for encouraging women entrepreneurs and to aid, counsel, assist and protect their interests. The Coir Board is implementing skill up-gradation and Mahila Coir Yojana, under which programmes like entrepreneurship development, awareness workshops, seminars and exposure tours are conducted for attracting more women entrepreneurs to set up coir industrial units.

Under 'Mahila Coir Yojana' scheme, which is exclusively for rural women artisans, training in spinning of coir yarn and various coir processing activities is imparted to rural women in regions producing coir fibre in the country. Khadi and Village Industries Commission(KVIC) is also imparting training for skill development through 38 departmental and non-departmental training centres under various disciplines. During 2017-18, a total of 35,955 women candidates were trained. Entrepreneurs can sell their products through 8,058 sales outlets run by Khadi Institutions including 7 departmental outlets of KVIC located at Mumbai, Kolkata, Ernakulum, Bhopal, Goa, Patna and Delhi.

Under domestic fairs and exhibition component of Marketing Assistance and Technology Up-gradation (MATU) scheme, 100 % of the space rent is paid for SC/ST/Women/ NER/PH category MSE units limited to Rs 20,000. In the case of technology trade fairs and exhibitions the limit is Rs 50,000. Under international trade fairs and exhibitions component of MATU scheme, 100 % of the space rent is paid for Women subject to maximum Rs 1 lakh.

The NSS 73rd Round of NSSO there are a total of estimated 1,23,90,523 Women owned proprietary MSMEs in the country. Figure 1 shows the percentage distribution of male owned proprietary MSMEs. More than 20% proprietary MSMEs are owned by women.

Table1: Distribution of Proprietary MSMEs by Gender of Owners

State/UTs	Male	Female	All	Share of State among All MSMEs with Male Owners(%)	Share of State among All MSMEs with Female Owners (%)
Haryana	831645	98309	929953	1.72	0.79
Delhi	827234	86742	913977	1.71	0.70

In Haryana women ownership as compared to capital Delhi is more, this shows in haryana women are given more responsibility now days. Feminism is better improving in Haryana then Delhi.

III. PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

Table 2 exhibits that out of total 100 respondents (2 PG, 12 Graduates, 24 12th, 24 10th, 26 below 10th, 12 are illiterate) a very large number of respondents (80 %) believed that they have been facing problems of lack of family support but 20 % disagreed; majority of graduates (83 %), (83 %) 12th, (83 %) 10th, below 10th (85 %) and (80 %) illiterate respondents agreed but all the PG disagreed. The results further indicate that out of total most of respondents (79 %) said that they are facing problems of non-cooperation of male counterparts; a vast number of graduates (83 %), (90 %) 12th, (70 %) 10th, below 10th (76 %) and (68 %) respondents agreed but (100 %) all the PG did not agreed. Hence, it is established through the results of the study, that majority of respondents have been facing problems of lack of family support and non-cooperation of male counterparts; there was positive correlation between education level with family support and cooperation of male counterparts. The results can be assessed through Figure 2.

Table 1: Responses of Women Entrepreneurs (Educational Status Wise) about Family Problems

Educational Status	Lack of family support				Non-Cooperation of male counterparts				Total
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	
P G	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Graduates	1	1	6	4	1	1	7	3	12
	8.33%	8.33%	50.00%	33.33%	8.33%	8.33%	58.33%	25.00%	100.00%
12th	3	1	13	7	1	1	15	9	24
	12.50%	4.17%	54.17%	29.17%	4.17%	4.17%	62.50%	37.50%	100.00%
10th	4	3	15	5	0	7	9	8	24
	16.67%	12.50%	62.50%	20.83%	0.00%	29.17%	37.50%	33.33%	100.00%
Below 10th	2	2	18	4	2	4	12	8	26
	7.69%	7.69%	69.23%	15.38%	7.69%	15.38%	46.15%	30.77%	100.00%
Illiterate	2	2	6	2	1	3	7	1	12
	16.67%	16.67%	50.00%	16.67%	8.33%	25.00%	58.33%	8.33%	100.00%
Total	10	10	58	22	6	17	50	29	100
	10.00%	10.00%	58.00%	22.00%	6.00%	17.00%	50.00%	29.00%	100.00%

FIGURE 1: RESPONSES OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS LACK OF FAMILY SUPPORT

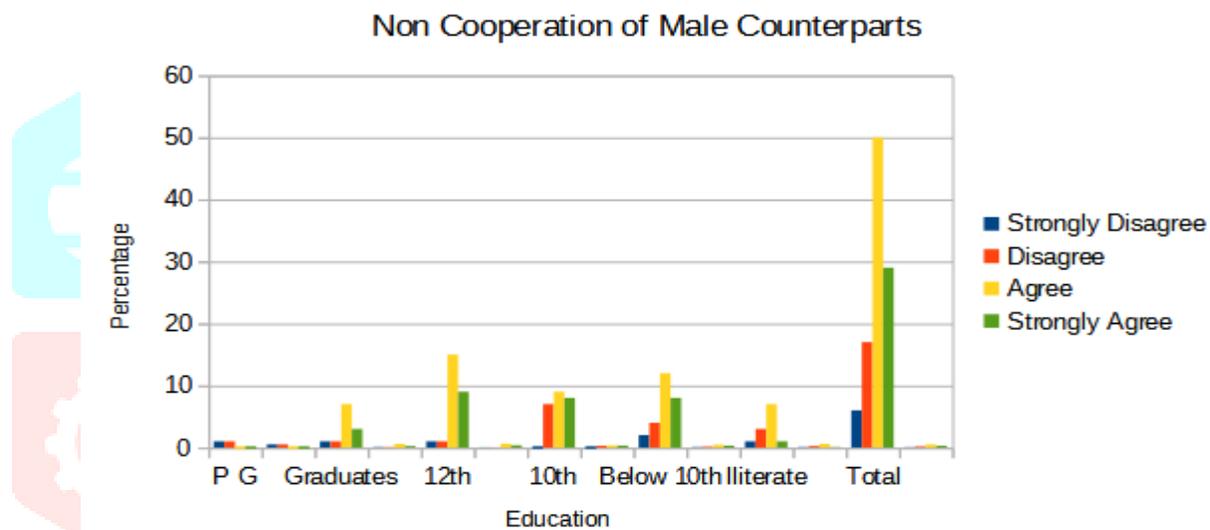


FIGURE 2: RESPONSES OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS NON-COOPERATION OF MALE COUNTERPARTS

RESPONSES OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS (EDUCATIONAL STATUS WISE) ABOUT SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Table shows that out of total a high number of graduates (67%), (83%) 12th, (83%) 10th, below 10th (85%), (85%) illiterate and (50%) PG respondents agreed that they are facing problems of lack of society support..

Table 4: Responses of Women Entrepreneurs (Educational Status Wise) about Family Problems

Educational Status	Lack of society support				Harassment				Total
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	
P G		1	1	0	0	1	1	0	2
	0.00%	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Graduates	2	2	6	2	1	2	5	4	12
	16.67%	16.67%	50.00%	16.67%	8.33%	16.67%	41.67%	33.33%	100.00%
12th	3	1	13	7	1	1	15	9	24
	12.50%	4.17%	54.17%	29.17%	4.17%	4.17%	62.50%	37.50%	100.00%
10th	0	4	14	6	1	7	9	8	24
	0.00%	16.67%	58.33%	25.00%	4.17%	29.17%	37.50%	33.33%	100.00%
Below 10th	2	2	18	4	2	4	12	8	26
	7.69%	7.69%	69.23%	15.38%	7.69%	15.38%	46.15%	30.77%	100.00%
Illiterate	0	3	7	2	1	2	8	1	12
	0.00%	25.00%	58.33%	16.67%	8.33%	16.67%	66.67%	8.33%	100.00%
Total	7	13	59	21	6	17	50	30	100
	7.00%	13.00%	59.00%	21.00%	6.00%	17.00%	50.00%	30.00%	100.00%

The table further exposed that majority of graduates (75 %), (90 %) 12th, (70 %) 10th, below 10th (77 %) and (85%) illiterate respondents agreed that they are facing problems of harassment but (50%) Pg did not agree.

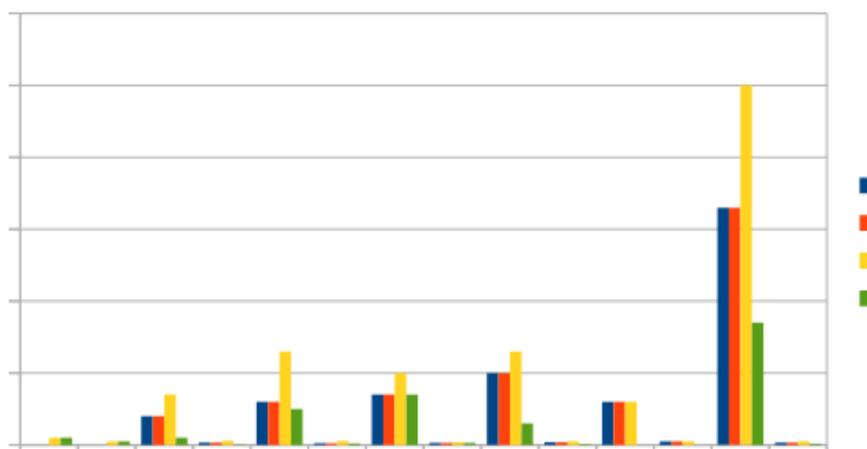


FIGURE 3: RESPONSES OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS LACK OF SOCIETY SUPPORT

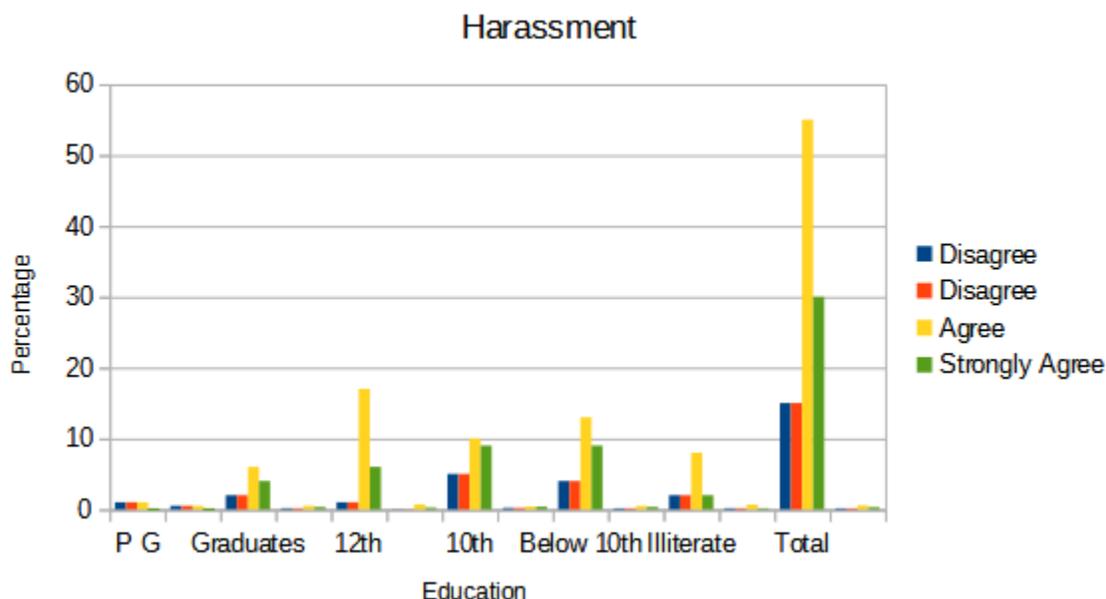


FIGURE 4: RESPONSES OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS HARASSMENT

RESPONSES OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS (EDUCATIONAL STATUS WISE) ABOUT SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Table 5: Responses of Women Entrepreneurs (Educational Status Wise) about Family Problems

Education	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
P G				
Graduates				
12th				
10th				
Below 10th				
Illiterate				
Total				

Table shows that out of total respondents, a significant number of graduates (66 %), (75 %) 12th, (50 %) 10th. below 10th (61 %), illiterate (50%) and all post graduates respondents agree that they face problems of strict regulations and law policies. The table further exhibits that majority graduates (83 %), (95 %) 12th, (65 %) 10th and below 10th (65 %) and (82%) illiterate respondents agree that they are facing problems of bribery etc. The table further indicates that a number of graduates (50%), (75 %) 12th, (54%) 10th below 10th (70%), (50%) post graduates and only (33%) illiterate respondents agree that they are facing problems of lack of Governmental support.

Strict regulations and policies

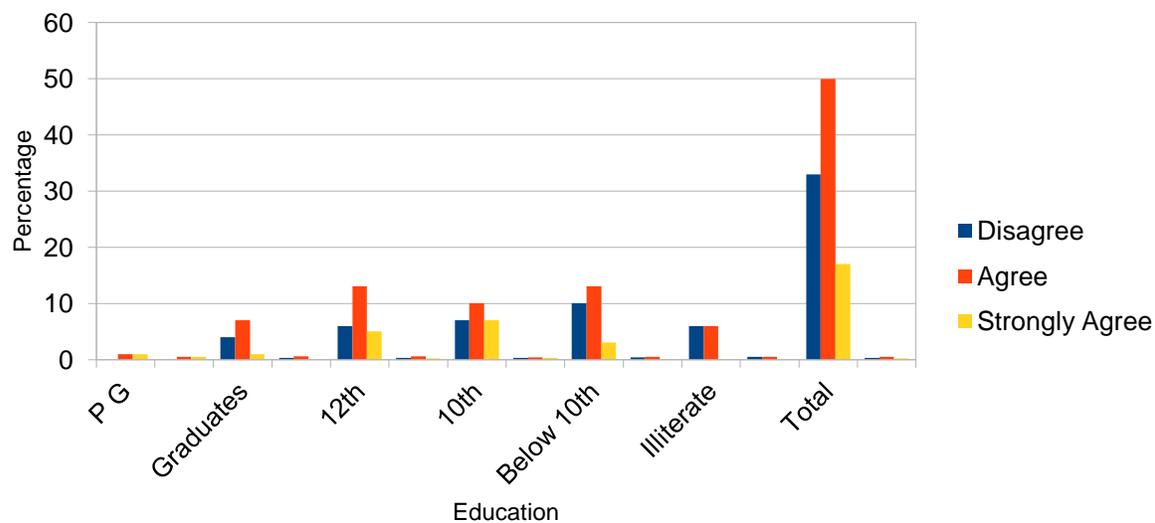


FIGURE 3: RESPONSES OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

Bribery etc.

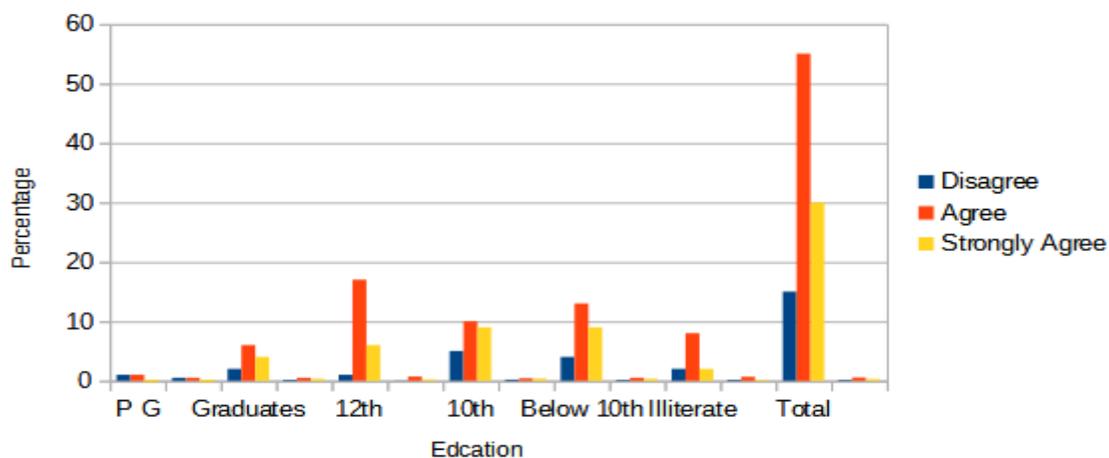


FIGURE 4: RESPONSES OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS BRIBERY

Lack of Governmental support

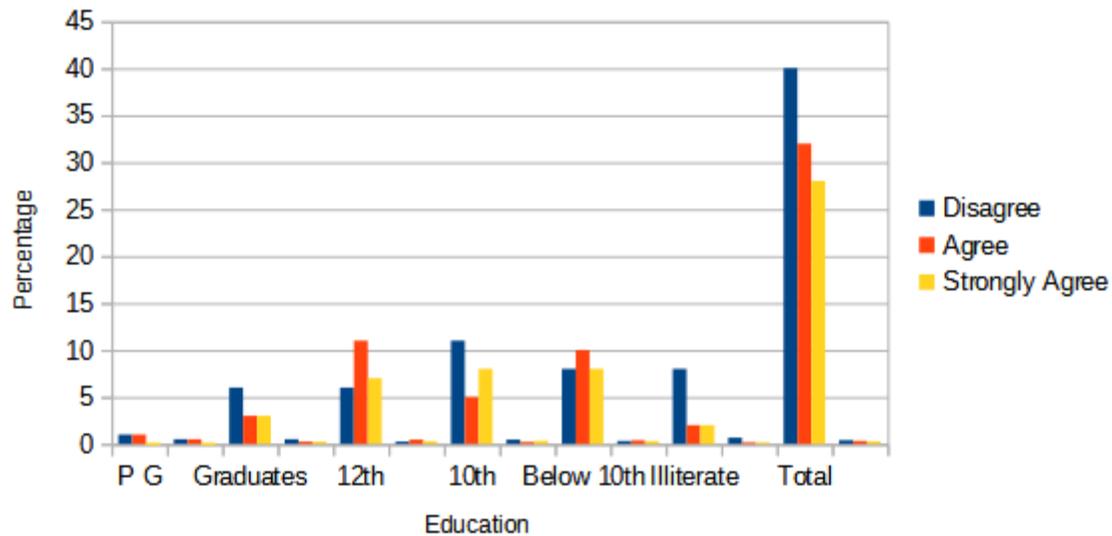


FIGURE 5: RESPONSES OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS LACK OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

III. CONCLUSION

The majority of respondents have facing problems of lack of family support is 80% and 79% feels non-cooperation of male counterparts. 80% respondents saying that they are facing problems of lack of society support and harassment. 67% strict regulations and law policies, 85% facing problem of bribery etc and 40% feel government is helping them. Government is supportive now dates as compared to the last data on 2014-2015. Also haryana government is taking several steps to support women entrepreneurs and has announced Matrushakti Udaymita Scheme to support them on the women's day. But family problem and social problem does not changed much in over last decade.

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