

An Analytical Study on Women Entrepreneurship in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) In Hyderabad City

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ABSTRACT: *Women Entrepreneurship plays a prime role in industrial development. India has always been a land of entrepreneurs and also occupied a strategic position in the Indian economy. Today the village and MSME units account for about 45% of the total industrial production, 30% of the country exports and estimated to employ 96 millions person in over 26 million units throughout the country. The government of India has defined women entrepreneurship based on women participation in equity and employed of a business enterprise. The researcher has taken this topic to identify the industrial profile, to identify the motivating factors of women entrepreneurs and contributing factors to the success and to analyze the relationship between industries related factors and success of entrepreneurs. The researcher has been selected 100 respondents from in and around Hyderabad City by convenience sampling method. The percentage analysis, weighted average rank analysis and chi-square statistical methods are used for the study.*

KEY WORDS: *Employed, Entrepreneurship, MSME and Strategic Position.*

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I. INTRODUCTION

The word Entrepreneur is derived from the French word “entrepreneur” means a person who undertakes the task of bringing together various resources and manages them to achieve desired results and take some share. Women entrepreneurship in India represents a group of women who are exploring new avenues of economic participation. The entry of the women in organized business is a fairly recent phenomenon. The Government of India has defined women entrepreneurs based on women participation in equity and employed of a business.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Traditionally our society is male-dominated and women were not treated as equal partners and they were confined to four walls of the house. In modern societies women have stepped out the house to participate in all sorts of activities. Today with the growth of MSME, many women have plunged into entrepreneurship and are also running their enterprises successfully. With the relevant education, work experience, improved economic condition and financial opportunities more women are venturing into business.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To analysis the industrial profile of the women.
2. To identify the motivating factors of women entrepreneurs and contributing factors to the success
3. To analyze the relationship between industries related factors and success of entrepreneurs.

IV. HYPOTHESIS

There is no significant relationship between industrial related factors and success level of women entrepreneurs.

V. METHODOLOGY

Hyderabad city has been selected for the study. Statistical tools such as percentage analysis, weighted average rank analysis and chi-square analysis are used for the purpose. The primary data was collected through questionnaire by convenience sampling methods

VI. WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

The Indian economy has been witnessing a drastic change since mid -1991, with new policies of economic liberalization, globalization and privatization initiated by the Indian Government. India has great entrepreneurial potential. At present, women involvement in economic activities is marked by a low work

participation rate, excessive concentration in the unorganized sector and employment in less skilled jobs. Any strategy aimed at economic development will be top-sided without involving women who constitute half of the world population. Evidence has unequivocally established that entrepreneurial spirit is not a male prerogative. Women entrepreneurship has gained momentum in the last three decades with the increase in the number of women enterprises and their substantive contribution to economic growth. The industrial performance of Asia-Pacific region propelled by Foreign Direct Investment, technological innovations and manufactured exports has brought a wide range of economic and social opportunities to women entrepreneurs. In this dynamic world, women entrepreneurs are an important part of the global quest for sustained economic development and social progress. In India, though women have played a key role in the society, their entrepreneurial 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 shift in the approach from women welfare to women development and empowerment. The development of women entrepreneurship has become an important aspect of our plan priorities. Several policies and programs are being implemented for the development of women entrepreneurship in India. There is a need for changing the mindset towards women so as to give equal rights as enshrined in the constitution. The progress towards gender equality is slow and is partly due to the failure to attach money to policy commitments. In the words of president APJ Abdul Kalam "empowering women is a prerequisite for creating a good nation, when women are empowered, society with stability is assured.

MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSME): The President under Notification dated 9th May 2007 has amended the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961. Pursuant to this amendment, Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries (Krishi Evam Gramin Udyog Mantralaya) and Ministry of Small-Scale Industries (Laghu Udyog Mantralaya) have been merged into a single Ministry, namely, "Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Sukshma Laghu Aur Madhyam Udyam Mantralaya)". Worldwide, the micro small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) have been accepted as the engine of economic growth and for promoting equitable development. The major advantage of the sector is its employment potential at low capital cost. The labor intensity of the MSME sector is much higher than that of the large enterprises. The MSMEs constitute over 90% of total enterprises in most of the economies and are credited with generating the highest rates of employment growth and account for a major share of industrial production and exports. In India too, the MSMEs play a vital role in the overall industrial economy of the country. In recent years the MSME sector has consistently registered higher growth rate compared to the overall industrial sector. With its agility and dynamism, the sector has shown admirable innovativeness and adaptability to survive the recent economic downturn and recession. As per available statistics (4th Census of MSME Sector), this sector employs an estimated 59.7 million persons spread over 26.1 million enterprises. It is estimated that in terms of value, MSME sector accounts for about 45% of the manufacturing output and around 40% of the total export of the country.

VII. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table -1: Industrial Profile

Factor	Particular	No. of respondents	Percentage
Nature of Industry	Manufacturing	77	77%
	Retailing	23	23%
Experience	Up to 10 years	42	42%
	10-15 years	33	33%
	Above 15 years	25	25%
Type of Industry	Sole proprietorship	58	58%
	Partnership	26	26%
	Private limited company	16	16%
Assets	Upto 10 lakhs	58	58%
	10-20 lakhs	28	28%
	Above 20 lakhs	14	14%
Profit	Upto 2 lakhs	54	54%
	2-5 lakhs	28	28%
	Above 5 lakhs	18	18%
Employment	Less than 30 members	36	36%
	30 – 50 members	42	42%
	Above 50 members	22	22%

Capital Investment	Upto 10 lakhs	49	49%
	10-15 lakhs	25	25%
	Above 15 lakhs	26	26%
Turnover	Upto RS.5 lakhs	45	45%
	5-10 lakhs	25	25%
	Above Rs. 10 lakhs	30	30%
Marketing area	Locally	37	37%
	Within the state	45	45%
	Outside the state but with in the country	12	12%
	Outside the country	6	6%

Data sources: Primary Data

77 % of the entrepreneurs owned manufacturing division and 23 respondents has retail nature industry. In the case of experience, 42 % of the entrepreneurs are up to 10 years of experience in the present industry and 35% respondents are more 15 years of experience and 33 respondents are in between. 58 % of the entrepreneurs are sole proprietors and 26% respondents are engaged in partnership and 16% respondents are involved in private limited company. 58 % of the entrepreneurs owned assets up to Rs.10 lakhs and only 14% respondents got asset capacity more than 20 lakhs. 54 % of entrepreneurs are fall up to 2 lakhs profit category and 18% respondents' profit is above five lakhs. 36% of entrepreneurs are providing employment to less than 30 persons and 22% of entrepreneurs are providing employment to 50 members and above. Capital investment of the respondents is up to 10 lakhs for 49% and above 15 lakhs for 26%. 45 entrepreneur's turnovers are up to Rs.5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs for 30 respondents. 45 % of respondents are marketing their product within the state and only 6 respondents are marketing their product at outside the country.

Table- 2: Motivating Factors to become a Women entrepreneur

Factors	Mean	Rank
Education /previous experience	36.86	1
Government policies/ assistance incentives /subsidies	36	2
To be authoritative/ independent/ creative	32	3
To get social / economic independence	31	4
To pay the way for the children in the same line	27.33	5

Data sources: Primary Data

Most of the respondents opined that education/previous experience and government policies/assistance incentives/subsidies was the first and second motivating factors which they are ranked. To be authoritative/ independent/ creative and to get social / economic independence are occupied the third and fourth position. To pay the way for the children in the same line are the fifth position.

Table- 3: Success Factors of Women Entrepreneurship

Factors	Mean	Rank
Achievement motivation	35.67	1
Human relation	33.66	2
Hard work	29.00	3
Honesty and integrity	28.86	4
Authoritative	28.53	5

Data sources: Primary Data

Majority of the respondents are opined that the important factors to keep success in their job are achievement motivation and human relation. The hard work, honesty/integrity and Authoritative are third, fourth and fifth rank respectively.

Table -4: Level of Success

Level of Success	No. of Respondents	Percentage
High	39	39.33

Medium	35	34.67
Low	26	26.00

Data sources: Primary Data

39.33% of the respondents are tasted highly success in business and 26.00% are fall under low rate of success and 34.67% respondents are in between them.

Table -5: Industrial Profile and Success of Women Entrepreneurship

Ho: There is no significant relationship between industrial related factors and success of women entrepreneurs.

Factors	Calculated X ²	Table value	DF	Accepted/Rejected
Nature of the Industry	46.82	5.99	2	Rejected
Business Experience	17.43	9.49	4	Rejected
Type of the Industry	36.82	5.99	2	Rejected
Forms of Enterprise	46.54	9.49	4	Rejected
Assets	16.88	9.49	4	Rejected
Employment	36.97	9.49	4	Rejected
Capital Investment	28.52	9.49	4	Rejected
Turnover	41.67	9.49	4	Rejected
Marketing factor	43.02	12.59	6	Rejected

Data sources: Primary Data

Since the calculated chi-square value is more than table values so all the hypothesis are rejected. It states that there is significant relationship between the Industrial related factors and success of women entrepreneurs.

VIII. FINDINGS

1. It is observed that nearly half of the respondents are selling their products with the state.
2. More than 50% respondents are engaged in sole proprietorship

IX. SUGGESTIONS

1. Women entrepreneurs could be trained and educated in order to make the successful with regard to access to capital, marketing of their products, creation of assets, selecting the form of enterprise and the nature of industry
2. Major problem of women entrepreneurs was lack of access to information technology. In order to be successful in business not only nationally but also internationally they need to be educated on information technology.

X. CONCLUSION

Women Entrepreneurship plays a prime role in industrial development. It has played very vital role in fulfilling the socio-economic objectives of the nation. Thus, MSME is playing a remarkable role in widening the base of industrial entrepreneurship in India. The main reason of success factors to become an women entrepreneur is achievement motivation and human relation. The contribution of the women entrepreneurs with the help of MSME to our national economy cannot be underscored. India has always been a land of entrepreneurs and occupies a strategic position in the Indian Economy.

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