



Impact on Various Government Schemes for the Women Entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli District

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Abstract

This research article is tried to evaluate the various challenges which are proving as difficulty in the setting up and performance of big business enterprises. This study based on primary data and secondary data is collected from newspapers, magazines, journals; government reports etc. analyses the government schemes that struggle to make such conditions which are favourable for expansion of service, entrepreneurship and growth. In this context, women entrepreneurship is an initiative which aims to encourage entrepreneurship in the country so that the increasing labor force emerges as a resource for the hopeful women entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneurs as a governmental plan are a comprehensive institutional support package to youths with unusual trade thoughts in latest areas.

Keywords: Women Entrepreneurs, Economic growth, Development, Policies

INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY

Women Entrepreneurs are revealed as new Entrepreneurs who has inspired idea and capable of establishing and successively business activity with positive, production employment opportunities to others and inexpensively independent by patient their trade risks. Women develop into Entrepreneurs either by possibility of accepting challenges or strength by family earnings or by creation for excitement. The common inbuilt characters for Women Entrepreneurs are wanted to do something new, risk taker, controller, administrator and ability of contribution to both family and communal life). Currently, the appearance of Women Entrepreneurs in India has been considerably increases and considered as the main part in monetary progress and economic improvement in India.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Both Central and State Governments have initiated many new schemes for the expansion of Women Entrepreneurs. The achievement of a scheme could be calculated by ascertaining the level of process by the beneficiaries. Women entrepreneurs are benefitting only preferred schemes promoted by the Government. The cause behind low level of exploitation of Government schemes may be the unawareness of women entrepreneurs.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study impact of various government schemes available for the women entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli district.
- To examine the socio-economic conditions of the women entrepreneurs
- To know various women entrepreneurs training programmes organized by government Schemes

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- The study limited to Tiruchirappalli district.
- This study focuses on awareness and impact of various government schemes available for the women entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli district.
- The current research work will be helpful to government and women entrepreneurs. The study may assist the government to recognize how far women entrepreneurs are attentive of the schemes promoted by it.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The study covers only Tiruchirappalli district.
- The study assumes that the information was known by the women entrepreneurs not including any bios.
- The study sample is collected only 70 for women entrepreneurs.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study area is in Tiruchirappalli district and from 70 women entrepreneurs. The study is basically used by primary and secondary data.

In this study, sampling techniques was used for convenience sampling. The sample taken in this study is 70. This study Data were collected journals, newspapers, magazines and internet. Primary data is mainly collected through personal interviews, surveys etc.

Well prepared questionnaire is used to the collection of primary data from the collection of respondents. A good care researcher was taken to design the schedule. All the objectives were taken into thought while manipulative the brochure.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Hemlatha (2022), tells the skill of 100 rural women SHG members occupied in small trade sector under Kudumbashree program in dissimilar parts of Kerela. Data has been collected by random sampling method from structured questionnaire. The collected data are formulated by easy statistics like percentage, chi-square test.. The study result shows majority of the respondent's ability and capability has developed after joining in SHGs in Kudumbashree scheme.

Hossain (2021), explained this study in Jaheedpur village of Kusthia District for assuming communal force of microfinance in Bangladesh. The study considered with the BRAC (Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance Committee) clients. The purpose of the study is to recognize the socio-economic status of microfinance beneficiaries and the reason for enchanting assist of microfinance. Secondly, to measure communal contact of microfinance operations on livelihood of beneficiaries and third advocate guidelines for better pogram presentation.

Oza (2020), in this paper prepared the expansion of entrepreneurship by Integrated Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP), first recognized in state Gujrat, during 1970s. The EDP is a joint procedure of behavioral psychology, in order of technology, government system; provide financial hold, management support, strengthen attainment motivation of entrepreneurs, train entrepreneurs for advertising, and help to select business location. the majority of the state in India adopted EDP model for entrepreneurship growth.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

TABLE -1 ENCOURAGING DYNAMIC TOWARD INITIATE COMPANY

Sl .No	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Family/friends	36	51.42
2	Other women entrepreneurs	4	5.72
3	Financial institutions	18	25.72
4	Others	12	17.14
	Total	70	100.00

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that out of 70 respondents, 51.42% of the respondents said that family/friends, 5.72% of the respondents said that other women entrepreneurs, 25.72% of the respondents said that financial institutions and 17.14% of the respondents said that others is the motivating factor to start business.

TABLE 2: NO. OF EMPLOYEES WORKING IN COMPANY

Sl .No	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Below 25 Nos.	20	28.58
2	26 to 50 Nos.	24	34.28
3	51 to 100 nos.	15	21.42
4	Above 100 Nos.	11	15.72
	Total	70	100.00

Source: Primary data

The above table reveals that out of 70 respondents, 28.58% of the respondents said that below 25 Nos., 34.28% of the respondents said that 26 to 50 Nos., 21.42% of the respondents said that 51 to 100 nos. and 15.72% of the respondents said that Above 100 Nos. as they employs the employees in their company.

TABLE 3: SOURCES OF FINANCE TO ESTABLISH BUSINESS AS AN ENTREPRENEUR

Sl .No	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Bank loan	34	48.58
2	Relatives sources	9	12.85
3	Own sources	16	22.86
4	Others	11	15.71
	Total	70	100.00

Source: Primary data

The above table examine that out of 70 respondents, 48.58% of the respondents told that bank loan, 12.85% of the respondents understood that relatives sources, 22.86% of the respondents held that own sources and 15.71% of the respondents believed that other is the sources of finance to establish business .

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that Women Entrepreneurs more conscious of ‘Mudra Yojana Scheme’ to found an augment of beauty parlors, SHGs, tuition centers and tailoring units etc. They are too conscious of manufacturing Scheme etc, Subsidy for Women Entrepreneurs. In spite of the Government initiatives, only some women entrepreneurs are

benefited. To supplement the insert up to of beneficiaries, the state administration has to apply a permanent monitoring system.

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