



Entrepreneurship among the tribal women's with special reference to pushprajgarh tehsil in anuppur district, (M.P)

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Abstract

A general concept is on the women population in the world that is 50% in out of the total population. In any case, in the offer of GDP related to women commitment is very contrast with the men. Their fundamental reason is our backwardness of the general public they will be not want to the women in the prudent action and related to salary and also production work due receiving of the male ruling society. That is the largest in our Indian culture we consider the women are just for minding family, taking work in kitchen and house and early relational unions of women, they have not developed about the taking choice of the individual life and their youngster. Ladies instruction and calling isn't importance in our customary, they have just outward property for us after the marriage. Women can be confronting numerous issues throughout their life yet they are many time abuse by the general public, they impulse to them live in inside four dividers. However at this point we see the state of ladies in our general public. We realize that without ladies our general public is frantic and will stop. Women are the mother as of any general public work, so we ought to dependably look them with deference. Women Entrepreneurs are a noteworthy apparatus for strengthening of ladies by which ladies can be engaged, with the goal that they can remain on their feet in the public arena and their certainty and independence can be expanded than our general public and economy will be programmed grow up and rise. At that point we can construct another Dreams India and the nation can remain on the best of the world in references to the tribal women as entrepreneurs' point of view. Which study conducted in local area of Pushparajgarh.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, women entrepreneurship, women empowerment, rural tribal women, exploitation, compulsion, dreams India

Introduction

Women strengthening and ladies business enterprise both are firmly related with the each other yet both a have diverse importance on the off chance that we need to make enable to the ladies, we have to advance the ladies innovative movement. Ladies have a significant job in the monetary headway of the nation. Jawaharlal Nehru says that "when ladies push ahead, the family moves the Village moves and the Nation moves." Women have bound their exercises to chosen callings, for example, training, nursing, drug and office work, not many ladies enter proficient like Industry, Engineering and Businesses and so on. Enterprise movement will be better of ladies as a calling.

Albeit little venture possessed by ladies have generally centre around design, sustenance and different administrations part, yet as of late ladies business people have been moving quickly into assembling, development and other mechanical recorded. Ladies possessed businesses are softly expanding in the financial matters of practically all nations. The covered up innovative capability of ladies has slowly been shifting with the developing responsiveness to the job and monetary position in the general public. It implies ladies have the possibilities, aptitude, in order and adaptability to maintain a business effectively. Ladies business person is an individual who acknowledges moving job to get together her own require and turn out to be monetarily free. These are practically, socially, religiously, but social is different elements active in the general public, this charge is the crisis of entrepreneurship and specially the

tribal women. Women allowed similarly to someone who has begun a one ladies production to someone who is an essential in privately-run company or organization or to somebody who is investor in an open organization which she runs.

Defining the key terms

Women entrepreneurship means business/trade related to business activities which are doing by the women, in self, family and group. To increase self-reliant and self-confidence of rural women in society, and create a new profession and opportunity for the women in their own domestic place. Connect them with social opportunity, politics, statesmanship transformation, and new technology.

Tribal women entrepreneurship in the rural Area

In the tribal society woman can be more hard work than the male, they will stronger and more responsible for the family. But backwardness of rural women their main reason is that financial problems, that's why they have not think over about their children education, maintain proper nutrition, care health problem, to rise living standard, investment etc. Our Indian tribal society can be also very rich for the natural resources but they will be exploiting by the outsider, they will be inveigle to the tribal people and deal with them in lower cost. Because of they have not educated, not proper knowledge of marketing, lake of government support etc. if they know about their invaluable product they have gate right price for their product and effort. Generally rural

people are produce for own consumption, they not know about the importance of trade. "Traditionally in tribal community trade is not in their culture, they believe in sharing" but trade or business is the most profitable activities in world. In rural tribal area women empowerment and entrepreneurship is very important issue to development of them.

In the rural women are collectively working for the entrepreneurship activity in their own area. Self-help groups (SHG's) are the best example for this, in these group women have collecting fund and invest in different economical or capital formation activity. SHG is the easy and best concept for the women entrepreneurship development in rural area.

Functions of women entrepreneurship development

These are the function of a modern era, function of women entrepreneur in entrepreneur development stand in nine pillars that will be Planning, Organizing, Management, Motivation, Operate, Observation, Leadership, Coordination and Controlling. a) Planning to development of entrepreneurship: Entrepreneur planning is basically giving to support for managing that play as function for development of woman entrepreneur. b) Organizing sector for the employment: Organizing sector is play very important role to woman entrepreneur which are needs women employees to look at the diverse aspect in the enterprise. c) Managements in Entrepreneur: Management is the most important tool of any organisation or any entrepreneurial activity. Management without it is cannot be managing the proper function of the entrepreneurship. d) The Leadership of tribal women for entrepreneur: Any business or trade required the certain leadership quality for concern the various issues of entrepreneurship like visionary, self-confidence and self-respect of personal honour. f) Motivation to the employees: Woman has some special treat to motives self as well as to employees of entrepreneur or organization, to provide some personal motivation to them. g) The continuous assesses the organization: To entrepreneurship is required to assess timely the business and market opportunity. h) Coordination of organizational organ: this is the essential component which is make coordination to each other so this is one of the most important functions.

The role of Self Help Groups (SHG's) for Women Entrepreneurship Development

As per the earlier study so the connection of SHGs to role for the development of entrepreneurship. The Self-improvement intend to our self-help for maintain favoured position and progression, the chance that we discuss with about the Group, group imply unity and shared aims is Power the thought of the SHG's is the dependent on them. In 1976, Prof. Mohammed Yunus began in Bangladesh and SHG present in India 1992; toss the NABARD, 'a solid instrument for ladies is strengthening' in the ninth Five Year plan. Today, Self-Help Groups has turned into a key idea in the zone of ladies strengthening in India. Self-improvement is simply the stem of the gathering of words 'self-improvement gatherings'. The strict significance of this expression is straightforward, "Grab improve yourself". It lays accentuation on movement bunches dependent on the assets and the word related abilities of the general population and accessibility of market. SHG alluded to self-administered, look closely forced, casual gathering of

individuals with same financial foundation and wanting to by and large perform normal purposes. Here needy individuals intentionally met up to spare whatever sum they can spare helpfully out of their income, to commonly consent to add to a typical reserve and to loan to the individuals for gathering their profitable and developing needs. SHG can me keen link for the women since it's a people.

The Importance of SHG's

To Improvement Economic Empowerment: Role of SHG in women economic empowerment it can be useful tool in rural area, generally in rural women can be financial weak, it can be obstacle for the women empowerment. It can be help to women financially support. (a) To Improvement of Living Standard: If can women are financially strong, definitely they have improvement there living standard and healthy think about their child and family. (b) To Improvement of Confidence and Mutual Relation: SHG's to provide to women better platform to improvement their confidence and mutual relations with the social life they have improve their level performance. (c) To Improvement of Social Interaction and Network: Social interaction and public network will be very important part of growth enterprise, it can be help for expend the business with public platform. The SHG can be intermediate agent of interaction on different level. (d) To Improvement of Leadership Quality: SHG give a better opportunity to the women for improve their quality of leadership, mainly in rural women lack of guidance for controlling the group, to organized, direction and management. (e) To Create Habit of Saving: In rural women mainly saving is not in their habit because of low income, but SHG can be help them or force to collect fund in group, then after some time its can become habit for the women to preservation money for the contribute. (f) Help in Recovery of Loan: Individual loan and collective loan in both, collective loan is more batter because of burden of risk is not for one person, this is for all group members. If unfortunately any incident during recovery loan, burden can be distribute in all member. It can be reduce mental and physical pressure to women.

Source of Rural Credit: SHG can be better sourcing for the credit in rural area, in this case no more problems in identification and security. This type of group can be charge low interest for them compare to other source of credit.

Research Methodology: (a) Data Collection -In this present study data collected from the primary and secondary both sources, study area is mainly focused on the tribal women and tribal area of the special reference to Pushprajgarh Tehsil District of Anuppur (M.P.). (b) Primary Data-For the collecting of primary data conducted field survey in the study area with specific questionnaire in some village's of Pushprajgarh Tehsil (Podaki, Harrai, Basaniha, Lalpur, Farrisemar). To interact with tribal and non-tribal women and group those are doing the entrepreneurial activity on their own area. (c) Secondary Data-For the collecting secondary data we took the help from the Block Office and Employment Office (Rajendragram), they will give some data about the registered SHG's and details about the current women entrepreneurship activity on their Block, and different internet sources. (d) Sample of the Respondents-For the Sample took 30 respondents tribal and non-tribal women from the five villages from the study area (e) Tools and Techniques-Sample Random Method, Questionnaire,

Field Survey and Microsoft Office Excel and Word 2007, use for the data interpretation. (f) Data Analysis-For the data analysis using the method of Percentage, Average, Sum etc. and showing for data to present throw the Tabulation, Column Diagram, Bar Diagram, Linear Diagram and Pie Chart.

Objective of the Study

The Following are the Objectives of the Study-

1. To find out the Tribal Women Entrepreneurial activities in the study area of Pushparajarha.
2. To find out the types of entrepreneurial activities in the study area of Pushparajarha.
3. To analyze the new women entrepreneurial opportunity in the study area of Pushparajarha.
4. To identify the Problems and Challenges faced by Tribal Women for Entrepreneurship.
5. To identify the Government Schemes for the Development of Entrepreneurship specially Tribal women if the Pushparajarha

Data Analysis and Findings of the study

[a] Age Group of the Respondents in this study we can take 30 marriage women their age is more than 18 to above 60-year-old. Respondent's age group are classified into different seven age groups.

Table 3.1: Age Group of Respondents

Age Group of Respondents		
Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
18-25	1	3.3
26-30	3	10
31-35	12	40.1
36-40	10	33.3
41-50	4	13.3
51-60	0	0
Above 60	0	0
Total	30	100
No. of Respondents- 30		

Source: Primary Data-2019

40.1 per cent women are age group in 31 to 35 is that high frequency group. Second high frequency age group is the 36 to 40 (33.3%), Middle group respondents 31 to 40 age group women are high percentage and lowest number of respondents belongs to small size group 18 to 30 and oldest group 41 to 50 age group. Not any respondents are belonging age group 51 to above 60.

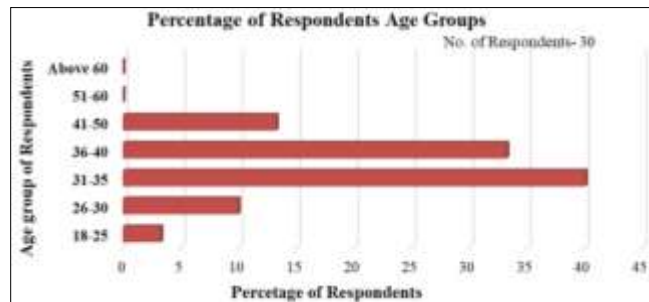


Fig 3.1: Percentage of Respondents Age Groups

[b] Category of Sample Respondents

In this study we can take 30 respondents from rural women

of the different villages and different category of Pushprajgarh Tehsil.

Table 3.2: Category Belong to Respondents

Category Belong to Respondents		
Category	Frequency	Percentage
ST	20	66.6
SC	6	20
OBC	4	13.4
GEN.	0	0
Total	30	100
No. of Respondents- 30		

Source: primary data 2019

In table show that 3.2 66.6 per cent of the respondents are belonging to the Schedule Tribes (ST) category, it can be high frequency group in study and 20 per cent respondents are belonging to the schedule Cast (SC) category. The Other Backward Cast is 13.4 per cent in sample. Not any respondent's are belonging to the General category.

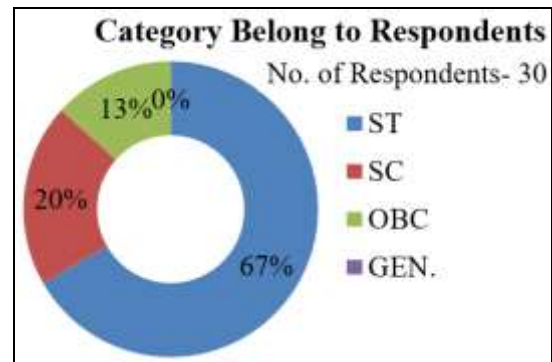


Fig 3.2: Category Belong to Respondents

[c] Educational Status of Respondents: In these area rural women educational status is not better. Most of women educational qualification will be lowers class only; women higher educational condition is very poor.

Table 3.3: Education Status of Respondents

Education Status of Respondents		
Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	6	20
Primary	8	26.6
Upper Primary	9	30
Secondary	4	13.4
Higher Secondary	3	10
Graduate	0	0
Others	0	0
Total	30	100
No. of Respondents- 30		

Source: Primary Data 2019

Educational qualification of respondents is not fine, 80 per cent of the respondents are educated, but only 10 per cent of respondents are completed their Higher Secondary Education. Remaining 70 per cent are qualified primary or secondary education. 20 per cent of the respondents are illiterate.



Fig no. 3.3: Educational Status of Respondents

[d] Women Entrepreneurial Activity of Respondents: In study area rural women are doing various kinds of entrepreneurial activity i.e. agricultural based entrepreneurship, forest produce based, home based, market based and small and cottage industries. In that area manly women are working with self, family member, relative and group (SHG's).

Table 3.4: Women Entrepreneurial Activity Sample

Women Entrepreneurial Activity Sample		
Activity	frequency	Percentage
Animal Husbandry	3	10.0
Fishery	0	0.0
General Store (Shop)	5	13.3
Fruits & Vegetable farming	7	23.3
Bricks Making	2	6.6
Handicraft	0	0.0
Forest Produce	6	20.0
Terracotta	2	0.6
Bamboo Work	3	10.0
Others	2	6.6
Total	30	100
Respondents- 30		

Source: primary data 2019

Most of the respondents are belong to the fruits and Vegetable farming (agricultural activity) (23.3 %) and forest produce (20%). Few women are participant in the terracotta (0.6), bricks making (6.6%). Housewife women are generally in village run general store (glossary shop) in own house with cooperation with family members. Fishing and poultries are most popular activity in this area, but such kind of activity doing by the male only. Some women are working terracotta and making bamboo basket in small scale. Other activity women are doing in SHG's, making Joss Stick (Agarbatti), Soap, Tailoring, Paper Plate making etc.

[e] Annual income of the Household: Annual income of the respondent in very less, only 20 per cent of the household their annual income is more than one lakh. Mostly of the household their annual income is fifty thousand to one lakh. That wills the big issue in rural entrepreneurship.

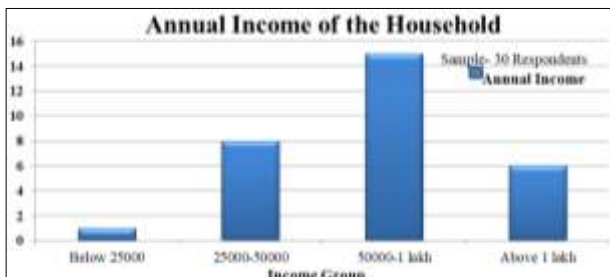


Fig 3.4: Annual Income of the Household

[f] Working Participation Sample of Respondents: The working participation of the respondents in rural area

categorised in 3 groups Self, Family and Group; in figure 3.5 shows is that, 60 per cent of women working in with their family members and relative. 23.4 per cent of women working in group, and 16.6 per cent of women work freely.

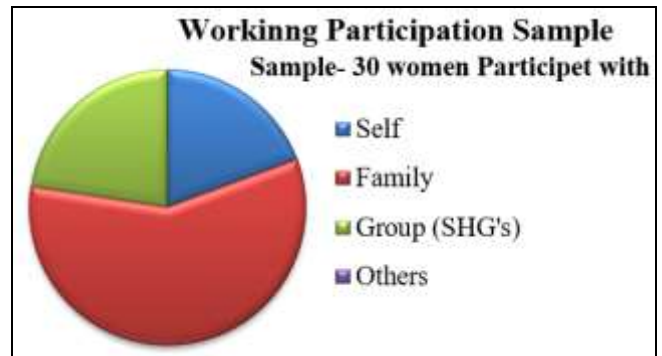


Fig 3.5: Working Participation

[g] Awareness about the Women Entrepreneurship Schemes: In that rural area due to the lack of information source that's why most of the women are not aware about the government policies and schemes of rural women entrepreneurial development. That will be the critical issue of development of women entrepreneurship.

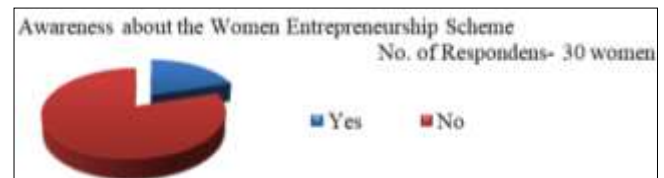


Fig 3.6: Awareness about the Women Entrepreneurship Scheme

In figure 3.6 show that only 20 per cent of the women are aware about the Government women entrepreneurship policies, remaining 80 percent women are not aware of about government schemes.

[h]Scale of Returns from Entrepreneurship: Scale of returns from entrepreneurship are categorised into three scales Increasing, Decreasing and Constant. In that area most of the respondents are related with increasing returns to scale (73.4%), few respondents are related with the decreasing return to scale (10%) and only 16.6 per cent of respondents are related with the constant return to scale. Most of the respondents are profitable in their business but profit or return rate will be very less.



Fig 3.7: Scale of Returns from Entrepreneurship

[i] Manage Capital for Entrepreneurship: For the managing capital from the different source e.g. from family, friend and relatives, arrange loan (institutional and non-Institutional source), from SHG groups, throw government and other sources.

Table 3.5: Manage Capital Source for Entrepreneurship

Manage Capital Source for Entrepreneurship			
Types	Source	Frequency	Percentage
Relation	Family Members	8	26.6
	Friend and Relatives	4	13.4
Loan	Institutional	3	10
	Non-institutional	4	13.4
Group	Self Help Groups	7	23.3
Government	Gram Panchayat	3	10
	State Govt.	1	3.3
Total		30	100
No. of Respondents- 30			

Source: primary data 2019

In this table 3.2 show that respondents are manage capital source for entrepreneurship 40 per cent respondents are manage their capital from the family and relatives, very less respondents are manage capital by the loan (23.4%) and Govt. source (13.3%). Other main source for capital in rural area is Self Help Groups; most of the women are taking benefited from this kind of the group, which can be very useful tools for rural entrepreneurship development.

[j] Entrepreneurial Problems Faced by the Respondents: The problem facing during the women entrepreneurship in Pushprajgarha Tehsil, in 30 respondents we can find their different major problems i.e. Social problem, financial problem, raw-materials problem, marketing problem,

managerial problem, infrastructure problem, govt. Support and so on. All this problems are the main obstacle to check the development of entrepreneurship.

Table 3.6: Problems Facing In Entrepreneurship

Problems facing in Entrepreneurship		
Problems	Frequency	Percentage
Social	15	50
Financial	26	86.6
Raw-Materials	12	40
Marketing	14	46.6
Managerial	22	73.3
Infrastructure	25	83.3
Government Supporting	19	63.3
Other	5	16.6
Respondents- 30		

Source: Primary data 2019

86.6 per cent of the financial problem, in rural area financial problem is the biggest problem, after the infrastructural facilities (83.3%), management problem (73.3%) and support from the government to women is also the huge issue in women entrepreneurship. Remaining problems are the social (50%), collecting raw material (40%) and marketing Problem (46.6%). Problem for rural entrepreneurship can be show in the bar diagram in the figure of 3.8.

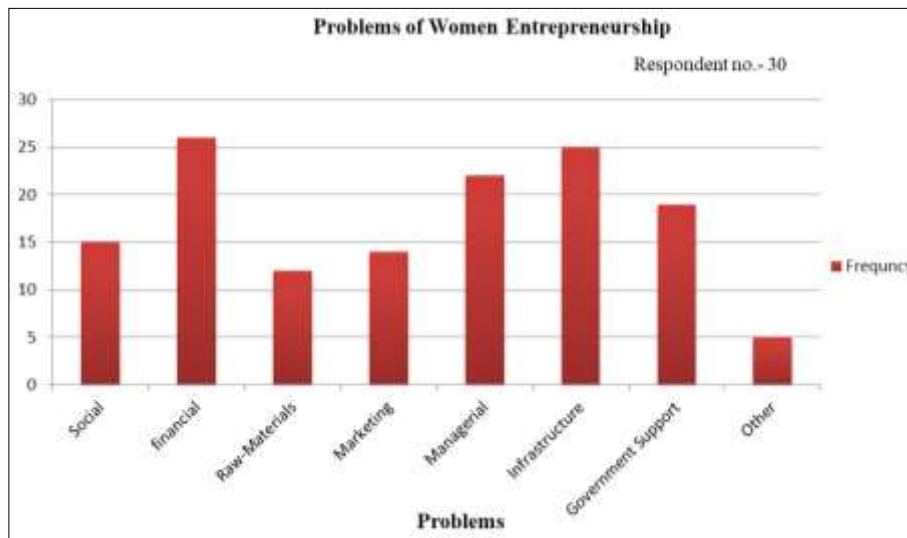


Fig 3.8: Problems of Women Entrepreneurship

Other problems are lack of local market facility, dual duties with family and business, in agricultural independence entrepreneurial activity problems are irrigation facility, uncertainty of monsoon rain and limitation of capital.

Suggestions for the Policy framework of Women Entrepreneurship

(I) Increase the capacity of ladies to take part in the work power by guaranteeing the accessibility of reasonable kid care and equivalent treatment in the work place. All the more by and large, improving the situation of ladies in the public arena and advancing business enterprise for the most part will have benefits regarding ladies' business. (ii) Listen

to the Voice of Women Entrepreneurs. The production of government workplaces of ladies' business possession is one approach to encourage this. Such workplaces could have program duties, for example, giving ladies' business focus, sorting out data classes and gatherings as well as giving online data to those needing to begin and grow a business. (iii) Promote the improvement of ladies business visionary systems. These are significant wellsprings of learning about ladies' business enterprise and important instruments for its advancement and advancement. Co-task and associations among national and universal systems can encourage innovative undertakings by ladies in a worldwide economy. (iv) Improve the truthful and expository underpinnings of

our comprehension of the job of ladies business visionaries in the economy. This requires fortifying the factual reason for doing sex related cross-country near investigations and longitudinal investigations of the effect of significant improvements and arrangements, particularly after some time. (v) Tax advantage-In the past monetary years, lady was getting a charge out of more exclusion limit when contrasted with guys. Anyway in the duty sections of FY 2013-14, male and female has no decimation in exception limit. It disheartens lady. Lady ought to be given more expense advantage in examination of guys.

Suggestions to Women Entrepreneurship Development

The general public needs to find a way to expel the difference of sexual orientation separation to create ladies business enterprise; it needs to evacuate the social obstructions which are viewed as the subjugation chains of ladies business people. Ladies business visionaries must want to engage themselves by utilizing the accessible chances, they need to approach to use the offices offered by banks, Government and advancement programs.

Conclusion

Role of Women in Economic Development is indispensable to accomplish the comprehensive development. Business is one of the ways to make include them in Nation building and Economic Development. On the off chance that man and ladies both are working interest similarly unquestionably our GDP and national development rate expanding in higher rate. Ladies business enterprise is the significant issue to strengthening of the ladies. It could be reached ponder from most of the ancestral country region ladies business enterprise; it very well may be sway on their social and conservative status, basic leadership limit, monetary assistance, strengthening, sexual orientation fairness and so forth. Propose of concentrate to distinguish the ladies pioneering action in the country ancestral territory, issues and difficulties in business the board. Dissect the new open door in rustic ladies enterprise. Government can be propelling different sorts of plan and program for the rustic ladies enterprise advancement. Enterprise is the unlimited and extended pay creating action, yet in the country ancestral network business isn't in their way of life, for the most part they produce for possess utilization not for exchange. To expand this culture, we should show the exercise of business person movement, particularly to the ladies due to rustic and innate society job of ladies is more manageability than man. It is extremely important to reinforce ladies monetarily; this will provide another vitality and guidance to the general public. Society should desert its old conviction against ladies; they will likewise need to pay equivalent rights in society. Then we can give new solidarity to the stale development of our general public.

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