Vol-43, No.-4, (VII) October-December (2020)

A Literature Review: Women Entrepreneurship in India

A. Sarlin Venotha Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, St. Joseph's College (Autonomous), Bharathidasan University, Trichy.

Dr.K. Alex

Associate Professor, Department of Commerce, St. Joseph's College (Autonomous), Bharathidasan University, Trichy.

Abstract

The difference in social surface of the Indian culture, as far on the grounds that the extended instructive status of ladies and changed longings for better living, required a change inside the method of lifetime of Indian ladies. Business people accept a vital employment in any economy. These are the general populace who have the abilities and action imperative to require incredible new designs to plug and pick the correct decisions to frame the idea profitable. The prize for the dangers taken is that the potential monetary advantages the business person could procure. Business venture for woman's improvement might be a central bit of human asset. When contrasted with various countries, the occasion of lady business is low in India. especially in provincial domains. Ladies business is learning criticalness in India inside the current monetary condition. It's been recognized as a solid development toward dejection relief inside the country. There exists an overview of fruitful timancial specialist's business people both in social and monetary fields in India. Indeed, a "ladies business person" is any lady who orchestrates and manages any endeavor, when in doubt with critical movement and peril. This examination has been an endeavor to supply care and to get a handle on significance, the avocation for widening. A wide composing overview is finished on ladies business people in India.

Keywords: Women, Entrepreneurs, Entrepreneurship, India, etc.

Introduction

The difference in social surface of the Indian culture, as far on the grounds that the extended instructive status of ladies and changed longings for better living, required a change inside the method of lifetime of Indian ladies. Business people accept a vital employment in any economy. These are the general populace who have the abilities and action imperative to require incredible new designs to plug and pick the correct decisions to frame the idea profitable. The prize for the dangers taken is that the potential monetary advantages the business person could procure. Business venture for woman's improvement might be a central bit of human asset. When contrasted with various countries, the occasion of lady business is low in India. especially in provincial domains. Ladies business is learning criticalness in India inside the current monetary condition. It's been recognized as a solid development toward dejection relief inside the country. There exists an overview of fruitful financial specialist's business people both in social and monetary fields in India. Indeed, a "ladies business person" is any lady who orchestrates and manages any endeavor, when in doubt with critical movement and peril. This examination has been an endeavor to supply care and to get a handle on significance, the avocation for widening. A wide composing overview is finished on ladies business people in India.

Saidapur et al (2012) [1] Entrepreneurship has been a male-dominated wonder from altogether respects early age, however. the time has changed the circumstance and brought women because the present most essential and rousing entrepreneurs. It's evaluated that ladies entrepreneurs by and by involving about 10% of absolutely the number of entrepreneurs in India, with the speed developing annually. Within the event that the common patterns proceed, all things considered, in a further five years. women will include 20% of the entrepreneurial power. The Tenth Five-year Plan (2002-07) goes for empowering women through deciphering the as lately embraced National Policy for Empowerment of girls (2001) vigorously and guaranteeing Survival, Protection and Development of girls and youngsters through the rights-based methodology.

Selvaraj, (2013) [2] "Entrepreneurship the necessity of the Day" underlined the need for the event of entrepreneurship in rural zones, because it will connect the specified aberrations between the agricultural and fewer created districts. The movement has become an interesting problem in our nation. On the off chance that the potential moves are occupied with entrepreneurial action, this will be limited and therefore the problem of urbanization are often disposed of.

Suresh Reddy, (2016) [3] in his "Entrepreneurship-Concept and Development" obviously called attention thereto the thought of an entrepreneur is that a private through his composite skill can misuse potential outcomes in an offered circumstance to the degree, with the accessible resources. Entrepreneurship development is to make and reinforce entrepreneurial capacity in individuals who truly must make intense advances.

F. Brimmer (2012) [4] in his article titled, "The Setting of Entrepreneurship in India" has made an evaluation of the work of a mechanical association referred to as the overseeing office framework which was shaped by British and an Indian Entrepreneurship to overcome confinements forced by their absence of capital and business capacity. In spite of the very fact that the framework assumed an interesting job within the entreprencurial development, it prompted certain illicit demonstrations by its specialists. Be that because it may, he has felt that abrogation of the framework is anything but an honest solution to see those demonstrations.

(UGC Care Journal)

Vol-43, No.-4, (VII) October-December (2020)

Nabi and Kumar (2012) [5] in their article entitled, "Entrepreneurship Expectations and Experience" have discovered that the nonappearance of entrepreneurial skill and capacity of the overall population of the state are often credited to the backwardness of the State. Aside from giving adequate financial help and leading entrepreneurship development programs, the govt should found out hardware to screen the potential of the prepared entrepreneurs and their enthusiasm to finish up obvious entrepreneurs.

Women Entrepreneurship In India

Cohoon et al (2010) [6] introduced some extent by point investigation of men and women entrepreneur's inspirations, foundation and encounters. This examination distinguished best five money related and psychological components rousing women to finish up entrepreneurs. These are want to assemble the riches, the will to capitalize possess business thoughts that they had, the intrigue of startup culture, an extended standing want to claim their very own organization and dealing with another person didn't bid them. The examination reasoned that the ladies are especially worried about ensuring intellectual capital than their partner. Mentoring is significant to women, which provides encouragement and money related help of business accomplices, encounters and everyone around created proficient system.

Anita Tripathy Lal (2012) [7] principle target of this exploration was to ponder the noteworthy ascent of women Entrepreneurs in India and the way it's developed since the pre-autonomy days (before 1947), amid British colonial days. The investigation additionally dissected the explanations that have incited the ladies entrepreneurs to release their entrepreneurial energies into new businesses. In light of both qualitative and quantitative examinations the event of women entrepreneurship in India are considered into four distinct periods – Pre Independence Period (before 1947). Post-Independence Period (after 1947), Post-Liberalization Period (after 1991) and Post - Global Recession period (2008 onwards). The examination at long last finished up to what degree the various emotionally supportive networks in India can additionally encourage a positive biological system for the women Entrepreneurs in India.

Sujatha Mukherjee (2013) [8] in her article titled, "Women Entrepreneurship Changing Status" has examined that ladies from the low-salary segment take up entrepreneurship as a survival technique. The examination reports that wandering into entrepreneurship affected the women entrepreneurs. The discoveries show that with entrepreneurship development, the respondents built up a positive confidence as they increased self-assurance and were autonomous in deciding on their own choices, during this way decreasing their reliance on their life partner/family members. The salary from business had made the respondents monetarily solid, however settled on them leaders. Situations where joint choices were taken to create up that the respondents were fit exhibiting authority capacities in their everyday exercises and creating shared trust. An adjustment in their social station was likewise seen because the women were handling their family needs like household expenses, debt and loan repayment, and kids' education, even as encountering an adjustment in their ways of life. Positive changes were likewise seen in resource development and reduce of the debt status that prompted their fulfillment with the business action.

Socio-Economic Characteristics of Women Entrepreneurs

Shah H. (2012) [9], the speeding from economic process requires an expanded supply of girls entrepreneurs. He in his work tossed light on a specific area of common laborers - the ladies occupied with sustenance handling. The investigation demonstrates that larger a part of women in Gujarat have mastery and memorable skill of preparing and preparing nourishment. The sustenance handling could be of varied kinds and amount, however these ventures are observed to be incredible success whether joined with home or not. This examination additionally tosses light on their knowledge, attitude and practices and problems. Stress was the intense problem looked by all the chosen women. The analyst found that, the bulk of the ladies entrepreneur were Hindus, around 65% of girls had an area with family units and modest number of girls had acquired

Sivalognatham, (2018) [10] led an investigation on problems of girls entrepreneurs in Chennai uncovered that among the socio-individual problems, 70% confronted absence of family and network support and 60% had managerial experience. Production problem as accessibility of land, plots and premises was looked by 70% respondents. Absence of data about marketing the merchandise was the intense problem looked by 76% of the respondents. 74% confronted budgetary problems with reference to loan and sponsorship while insufficient government help was accounted for as problem by 70% respondents. An examination expresses that problems looked by women entrepreneurs in India are inequality, family foundation, low wages, insufficient training, government strategies, misuse by middlemen, problem of account, shortage of crude materials, solid challenge, mind-boggling expense of production, low portability, social attitudes, low capacity to manage chance, absence of education, low requirement for achievement, venture related problems, family ties, lack of intensity, deficient

Rajani, (2018) [11] directed an examination on "Management Training Needs of girls Entrepreneurs" looks at the nature of smaller scale venture management by women in socio-social milieu and to increase the management training needs of girls entrepreneurs. Information was gathered from the instance of 100 women entrepreneurs. The investigation presumed that training needs are recognized within the territory of certainty building, ability associations and capital. it's discovered that the foremost regular boundaries looked by women entrepreneurs were absence of hard to urge assistance from the cash related foundation, acquiring trade license, tax certificate, then forth. Different obstructions are nonappearance of legitimate women business network to boost the issue to the policy creators of the state and nonattendance of business training foundation to (UGC Care Journal)

point out them the way to begin the business.

Social Status of girls Entrepreneurs

Masuda and Chowdhury, (2018) [12] done an examination in Bangladesh, governmental and non-governmental development for women entrepreneurship need to be actuated so on expand the commitment of girls towards the national economy. She likewise properly distinguished the intense problem of girl's entrepreneurship which incorporated the absence of credit offices, skill training, market openings, troubles in procurement of crude materials and transportation. She additionally called attention thereto some middlemen made problems by offering low costs. The review of literature on women entrepreneurship uncovers that the phenomenon of entrepreneurial exercises has pulled within the intrigue and research consideration of a good scope of management disciplines. Entrepreneurship may be a generally new field of research, less than 20-25 years old. The bulk of the investigations have concentrated upon the male entrepreneurs as correlation with women entrepreneurs. Amid the foremost recent decade, its increased broad enthusiasm past the quality regions of management cares. Malik and Rao, (2018) [13] a particular examination was directed among 135 women entrepreneurs in Chandigarh to interrupt

down the needs behind beginning business, discernment with reference to their success in business and quality credited to their success. The investigation uncovered that ladies were prepared to confront the challenges related with fixing of business. Papad, pickles were the relics of hobbies, presently with new and imaginative business, women entrepreneurs were quick turning into an influence to work with within the business world. Women weren't into business for survival but rather to satisfy their inward desire of imagination and to demonstrate their abilities. Women education was adding, all things considered, to the social transformation.

Santha, (2017) [14] uncovers in their examination that in Kerala. most of the ladies entrepreneurs (32%) had a high regard within the family, even before they progressed toward becoming entrepreneurs however in Tamil Nadu a more prominent rate (56%) had no regard. Their position had changed within the wake of going to be entrepreneurs. 73 percent in Kerala and 97 percent in Tamil Nadu were getting extremely great regard in their family and for this example additionally the speed was exceptionally high in Tamil Nadu. An investigation directed in Kerala and Tamil Nadu reveals that 28 percent of the respondents in Kerala had a high regard being a women entrepreneurs though, 84 percent in Kerala and 97 percent in Tamil Nadu were getting extremely great regard within the general public after going to be entrepreneurs. Indeed, even within the wake of going to be entrepreneurs, their involvement in social exercises wasn't improved much. Just 23 percent in Kerala and 20 percent in Tamil Nadu were effectively taking an interest in social exercises.

Challenges and Problems of Women Entrepreneurs

Nayyar et al, (2007) [15] led an investigation on 100 women entrepreneurs in Himachal Pradesh uncovered that entrepreneurs face requirements in parts of monetary, marketing, production, work place office and medical issues. Financial problems are identified with non-accessibility of end of the day money, customary and visit need of capital. Intense challenge from bigger and found out units, poor area of shop and absence of transport office are real marketing problems. Production problems incorporated the matter of non-accessibility of crude material, non-accessibility of labor and staggering expense of machines. Entrepreneurs additionally face medical issues, for instance, fatigue, tension and headache. Women entrepreneurs likewise face problem of ill-advised water and space office.

Madhurima and Sahai (2008) [16] in their investigation on "Women in Family Business" directed a relative assessment of multi-dimensional issues and challenges of women entrepreneurship and closed corporation. The investigation distinguished psychographic factors, for instance, level of commitment, entrepreneurial challenges and future plan for extension, in sight of statistic factors. Through stratified random examining and accommodation testing, the knowledge are gathered from women entrepreneurs who are working in urban areas of Lucknow. This examination distinguished the business individuals' attributes as self-perception, self-esteem, entrepreneurial power and operational problem for planning their future growth and development. The examination likewise proposed that however there has been impressive growth in number of women picking to figure in family possessed business, yet despite everything they need an inferiority and face increasingly operational challenges to steer their business

Garga and Bagga, (2009) [17] found that the foremost regular boundaries looked by women entrepreneurs were absence of hard to urge assistance from the financial institution, getting trade license, tax certificate, then forth. Different hindrances are nonappearance of appropriate women business network to boost the difficulty to the policy producers of the state and nonattendance of business training organization to point out them the way to begin the business. Government in allowing liberal loans is sound. Women entrepreneurs appreciate adequate credit accessibility for addressing their needs. Anyway the system to urge these loans endorsed is troublesome and awkward. Truth be told, absence of mindfulness about accessibility of such offices is that the reason behind non accessibility.

Nagendra Kumar Jha (2012) [18] in his examination on "Development of girls Entrepreneurship- Challenges and Opportunities – A Case Study of Bihar", clarifies women, generally has been assuming a pivotal job within the family even as within the farm, shop and factory and within the general public, yet their commitment has not been appropriately acknowledged. The involvement and interest during the time spent development is that the result for the elevation of girls and lift their status within the general public. In the present phase of globalization where every single economy of the world is giving accentuation on women empowerment which is beyond the realm of imagination by making employment open doors for them however to awaken them to travel for creating their very own venture.

Vol-43, No.-4, (VII) October-December (2020)

(UGC Care Journal)

Women have experienced an extreme transformation from just a homemaker to a dynamic multifaceted identity adding to the financial growth round the world. During this way, a move from family management to business management could be less demanding than a move from paid employment to self-employment. Today, an ever increasing number of women are looking for economic chance and self- determination through business creation and are all around arranged to grab the chances of the multi-polar world. And yet they have to confront various challenges which are required to be understood by making them and their family mindful and drawing in financial and moral help in such manner.

Swarnalatha and Anuradha (2014) [19], Women in India face numerous problems and limitations to excel in their life in business. They need to investigate the chances of beginning new venture; embrace risks, present advancements, organize organization and control business and provides powerful leadership altogether parts of business.

Vinothalakshmi and Ganesan, (2013) [20] has communicated alternate countenances of Indian Women entrepreneurship in late phenomenon and within the process got to confront different problems. The event of women entrepreneur and their commitment to the economy is extremely unmistakable in India. The govt of India has characterized women entrepreneurs based women interest in value and employment of a business undertaking. Women establish the family which prompts society and family. Social and economic development of girls is significant for development of any nation. Reason for the investigation is to get problem.

Sharma Priyanka (2013) [21], focus on her articles any understanding Indian women, of their character, and particularly of their job taking and breaking new ways, are going to be deficient without a stroll down the passageways of Indian history where women have lived and disguised different good examples.

Development of Woman Entrepreneurs

Shanta Kohli Chandra (2011) [22] Development of girls Entrepreneurship in India-An investigation of public and projects uncovers that financial factors are influencing to the ladies entrepreneurs. The discoveries about financial factors influencing the ladies entrepreneurs are as under (1) As far because the time of women entrepreneurs cares . larger a part of the entrepreneurs are young and have all the facility and time to hunt after their dare to ascertain them completely grown. (2) Majority of girls didn't have an area with business families. They were young entrepreneurs who took the challenge without anyone else activity and inspiration. (3) legal status or family ties in greater a part of the cases didn't meddle essentially in proceeding with the endeavor (4) About 60 percent entrepreneurs had experienced some training before beginning their undertaking (5) Religion astute appropriation demonstrated lion's share having an area with Hindu religion. (6) Majority of the entrepreneurs didn't have any involvement in any business adventures before beginning their own business.

S. C. Jain (2013) [23] in his book Women and Technology examines the work of science and technology in quickening the procedure of socioeconomic development. Despite the very fact that ladies increase the family salary via completing economic exercises in farm, factory and other composed and sloppy segments an outsized portion of the exercises are brimming with drudgery. Appropriate technology for ladies and exchange of technology along these lines are basic for upgrading the event of women. By giving an innovative repertory, mechanical use and raising a few of fundamental issues concerning social imperatives, he has delivered an honest book within the region of development movement.

Promilla Kapur (2016) [24] in her book the changing status of the working women in India has concentrated of women office workers and ladies in irregular professions and occupations. The book talks about the effect of a wedded women's employment on her military and family connections and recognizes the factors influencing her marital amicability. The book is in two sections initially hooked in to the discoveries of the precise investigation managing changing attitudes of instructed working women towards marriage and second talking about their status in theory and reality, alongside pattern of development in their status. It's an activity arranged examination which recommends measures to enhance the status of girls and to accomplish marital concordance.

Linda C. Mayoux (2017) [25] states that employment prospects for ladies in development programs are fundamentally constrained to handicraft, cabin ventures and to self-employment in several little scale associations. The investigation analyzes the problems engaged with these in Bolpur and Hambazar Thanas of West Bengal and therefore the explanations behind the frustration of endeavors at salary age. She likewise proposes that more prominent business introduction and increasingly adaptable bank credits would be gainful. Schemes need to be made alluring just to those groups for whom they're expected.

Perceived Success of Women entrepreneurs

Nancy David (2012) [26] proposes that the event of micro enterprises, by women entrepreneurs would suit more for his or her success in business. The success of an enterprise relies upon a couple of inside and out of doors factors, of which just a few could be under the control of the entrepreneurs. A micro enterprise is fundamentally a touch endeavor kept running by an individual, who as an owner assumes up the liability of handling the endeavor. Such micro enterprises could be subsistence level firms within the casual area; fairly profitable, non-enrolled create situated little firms and enlisted entrenched firms burning of extension.

Singh et al (2015) [27] in an exploratory investigation on successful women entrepreneurs analyzed the sorts of problems experienced by them to realize the dimension of success and to acknowledge the operational problems they're immediately facing 18.7 percent women entrepreneurs saw no operational problems, while 81.3 percent demonstrated problems of differed nature, like overseeing works (23%) marketing (20.5%) recuperation of levy (17.9%), financial (10.2%) and portability (13%), and so on. Just 44 percent felt that ladies needed to battle more diligently within the entrepreneurial world to succeed. Just 35

ISSN: 2249-6661

(UGC Care Journal)

Vol-43, No.-4, (VII) October-December (2020)

percent experienced job conflict, as these women had youngsters somewhere within the range of 10 and 15 years and weren't able to satisfy their job as a mother.

Bocy Kit Yin (2017) [28] out that women entrepreneurs have a successful story in Singapore which is for the foremost part due to their self- confidence, the autonomy knowledge they need about their business fields and therefore the help they get from their family. As indicated by her it's simple for the ladies in Singapore to enter the business due to the overall absence of job specialization within the economy.

Prasad and Rao (2018) [29] 'Financial foundation of girl's entrepreneurship-A contextual analysis of Andhra Pradesh' finding the accompanying reality:

(1) First era entrepreneurs are less successful (2) Units found out by the entrepreneurs before marriage are less successful (3) Units advanced by entrepreneurs after marriage and having grown up kids are progressing nicely (4) Units advanced by actually taught are increasingly successful and non-specialized however instructed are likewise successful (5) Electronic, brick making and other specialized/mechanical units aren't such a lot successful (6) Fabrics, home products and other associated units are successful (7) invite the status and involvement during a similar line are two essential factors for the success of the unit.(8) loan, premium sponsorships and marketing offices offered by the organizations are lacking.

Sharma K. L. (2018) [30] in his book Entrepreneurial Performance in Role Perspective investigated the rising example of growth of entrepreneurs, their performance and problems. Against the inspiration of state help with different structures. entrepreneurs and their problems involve sincere consideration, for the solid and supported financial growth of Indian society. The examination was directed to handle some hypothetical and methodological issues worried about the investigation of the entrepreneurial job of similarity and to toss light on some connected parts of entrepreneurial growth within the territory of Uttar Pradesh. The investigation exposed the absence of reaction of entrepreneurs to the offices made accessible by the govt One may get a kick out of the prospect to research its reasons, which could be recognized because the insufficiency of entrepreneurs, the lacking terms and states of the offices, the ineffectualness of the foundations giving the offices, and therefore the inefficiency of the personnel employed therein.

Conclusion

India might be a male ruled society and women are believed to be monetarily even as socially dependent on male individuals. Ladies business visionaries went up against lots of issues like nonappearance of training, social checks, legal traditions, stunning cost of creation, male overwhelmed society. limited administrative limit. nonattendance of fearlessness then on. Regardless of the very actuality that there are different assessments on various pieces of business venture and woman's business in India, no systematic effort has been endeavored to consider the extension of young lady's business visionaries at the miniature measurement. Notwithstanding the very truth that we've various fruitful Women Entrepreneurs in our country, yet it should be cross-checked with the genuine business people. It okay could likewise be said that today we are during a predominant position wherein ladies premium inside the field of business is growing at a major rate. Attempts are being taken at the economy as procured assurance of reasonableness of chance all circles to the Indian ladies and laws guaranteed reach with advantages of interest in political method and equal possibilities and rights in schooling and business were requested. It's detectable that women's business visionaries have dressed to be a strong primary impulse inside the present corporate world. Ladies business people face such immense quantities of issues from monetary, promoting, prosperity, family, and various issues point of view. The legislatures and monetary associations should execute some quantifiable guidelines for women's business visionaries at times. Remembering for business venture by ladies is that the gratitude to vanquish monetary difficulties.

REFERENCES

- Saidapur, S. ET. al. (2012). Women candle entrepreneurs in Gulbarga district A micro analysis', Spectrum: A 1. Journal of Multidisciplinary Research , vol.4, 2012. pp. 7-17.
- Selvaraj. P. (2013). Entrepreneurship, the Need of the Day third concept. 2.
- Suresh Reddy J. (2016). Entrepreneurship concept and development third concept. 3.
- Brimmer (2012). -The Setting of Entrepreneurship in Indial, Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol. 4. LXIX, No.4, pp.40-50.
- Camalun Nabi and Ashok Kumar (2012). Entrepreneurship Expectations and Experience, Himalaya Publishing 5. House, Bombay, pp.10-15.
- Cohoon, Wadhwa & Mitchell. (2010). The Anatomy of an Entrepreneur- Are Successful Women Entrepreneur 6. Different From Men? IKauffman, the foundation of entrepreneurship.
- Anita Tripathy Lal (November 15, 2012). Women Entrepreneurs in India Over the Years! I Fore School of 7. Management.
- -Women Entrepreneurship: the Changing Status the IUP Journal of Mukherjee (2013).Sujatha 8. Entrepreneurship Development, Vol.X, No.3, pp.35-53.
- Shah, H. (2012). ICECD: Achieving Convergence for Empowerment of Women. Paper presented at the Western Regional Conference of the National Mission for Empowerment of Women, 23 – 24, April. 9.
- Sivalognatham, K. (2018, July). "Women Entrepreneurs: Problems and Prospects". Indian Economic Panorama, 10. 12(2), pp. 40-41.

- 11. Rajani (2018, August). "Management Training Needs of Women Entreprenurs". Journal of Anthropologist, 10(4). pp. 277-281.
- 12. Masuda, M., and Chowdhury, R. (2018). "The Emerging Role of Women as Entrepreneurs in Bangladesh". MIDAS, 9(1), pp. 132.
- 13. Malik, S., & Rao, T. K. (2018, January-June). "Profile of Women Entrepreneurs: A Case Study of Chandigarh" Political Economy Journal of India, pp. 56-63.
- 14. Santha. (2017). Women Entrepreneurship in Kerala: A Comparative Study with Tamil Nadu. Ph.D Thesis, Mahatam Gandhi University, Faculty of Commerce, Kerela (India).
- 15. Nayyar, P., Sharma, A., Kishtwaria, J., & Rana, A. (2007). Causes and Constraints Faced by Women Entrepreneurs in Entrepreneurial Process. The Journal of Social Sciences, 42(4), pp. 99-102.
- 16. Madhurima, & Sahai Shikha, (2008). Women in Family Business, presented at first Asian invitational conference on family business at Italian School (Deciment Hadamated).
- family business at Indian School of Business. Hyderabad.

 Garga, P., & Bagga, R. (2009). -A Comparative Study of Opportunities, Growth and Problems of Women Entrepreneurs". Asia Pacific Business Review, 5(1). pp. 87-94.
- Nagendra Kumar Jha (2012). Development of Women Entrepreneurship Challenges and Opportunities- A Case Study of Bihar, Ninth AIMS International Conference on Management.
- 19. K. Swarnalatha & Anuradha R. K. (2014). Women Entrepreneurship in India-Problems and Prospects. International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR) ISSN (Online): 2319-7064
- 20. Vinothalakshmi J. & Ganesan, R. (2013). Problems and Prospects of Women Entrepreneurship. Asia Pacific Journal of Management & Entrepreneurship Research. (pp. 16-23)
- 21. Sharma Priyanka (2013). Women Entrepreneurship Development in India. Global Journal of Management and Business Studies. ISSN 2248-9878 Volume 3. (pp. 371-376)
- 22. Shanta Kohli Chandra (2011). Development of Women Entrepreneurship in India-A study of public and programmes. Kurukshetra, 15(3), pp. 14-18.
- S. C. Jain (2013). Women and Fechnology. Development of Women Entrepreneurship in India. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House.
- Promilla Kapur (2016). The changing status of the working women in India. Indian economy. New Delhi: New Century Publications.
- 25. Linda C. Mayoux (2017). Income Generation for Women in India: Problems and Prospects. Development Policy Review, 7(1), pp. 18-20.
- Nancy David (2012). Development of micro enterprises by women entrepreneurs. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House.
- Singh, Sehgal, Tinani and Sengaptin. (2015). Successful Women Entrepreneurs- their identity. Expectation and Problems-An exploratory research Study. Research report, Serial II. New Delhi.
- 28. Bocy Kit Yin (2017). Women entrepreneur. New Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House.
- 29. A. G. Prasad & T. Venkateswara Rao (2018). Socio-economic background of women entrepreneurship- A case study of Andhra Pradesh. Yojana. 6(2). pp. 26-28.
- 30. Sharma K. L. (2018). Entrepreneurial performance in the role perspective. New Delhi: Abhinav Publications.