



# Social-Economic Constraints Toward Women Enterprises Growth in Uttar Pradesh

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## ABSTRACT

Women entrepreneurs can play a powerful role in confidence building and creating awareness in other women to promote self-reliance. On the other hand, women entrepreneurs have to face more problems than men entrepreneurs. They have to devote more time to the family and maintain a balance between their family responsibility and business. Other obstacles faced by women entrepreneurs include being accepted as a woman in business, lack of role model, lack of professional interaction, difficulties in gaining the confidence of their clients and suppliers, lack of adequate training and lack of related experience. The primary objective of this study was to examine the problems faced by women entrepreneurs. The present study was carried in district Hardoi. One block Bawan was selected in this study area. From this selected block, three villages namely Tatyora, Rukmanapur and Mujahidpur were selected and 50 respondents were selected purposively from each village. Thus, total 150 respondents were selected for the study. The data were analyzed and tabulated according to statistically. It was found that the economic constraints viz; lack of family income restrict the women not for doing any extra/other enterprises was ranked I with mean score value of 2.78 and social constraints viz., negative social attitude about women role outside the home was ranked-II with mean score value of 2.64.

**Key Words:** Entrepreneurship, women entrepreneur, constraints, micro enterprises.

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## INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship amongst women is a recent phenomenon. When an enterprise is established and controlled by women, it not only boosts economic growth but also has many desirable outcomes. The role of micro-credit is to improve the social-economic development of women and improve the status of women in households and communities. The micro entrepreneurship is strengthening the women empowerment and removes the gender inequalities (Nazar *et al*, 2011). Micro credit is promoting the small-scale business enterprises and its major aim is to alleviate poverty by income

(Backinyavathy, 2004). Economic development is one of the factors that have changed the entire scenario of social and cultural environment within

the country, especially, for the women. The rural women are engaged in small scale entrepreneurship programme with the help of self help groups (Ahirrao, 2009). Entrepreneurship development among rural women provides economic security, power for self-expression and empowers them as an individual (Chander, 2020). Agriculture allied activities viz; dairy farming, mushroom farming and apiculture etc. provide employment and additional income to farming families if adopted on scientific lines (Ahmed *et al*, 2019).

Gender gap in entrepreneurship is one of the major research interests for most of the economic researchers. Especially in underdeveloped and developing economy it is firmly accepted that women entrepreneurship is one best alternative to resolve the

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**Table 1. Seriousness of Economic constraints.****N=150**

Sr. No.	Constraint	Symbol	Total Scores	Mean Score Value	Rank Order
	Lack of family income restrict the women not for doing any extra/other enterprises	A	418	2.78	I
	Lack of financing institutions particularly for women in rural areas	B	352	2.35	II
	Lack of money as well as their right to have the money	C	337	2.25	III
	No personal command of women over money	D	299	1.99	IV

problems arising from poverty. It has been reported that personal, social and environmental factors have affected the development of entrepreneurial learning and competencies that are crucial for the success of women social entrepreneurs (Agarwal *et al*, 2020). Therefore, this study focus on the problems faced by women entrepreneurs in Hardoi district of Uttar Pradesh.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

To complete the above objectives, by employing the appropriate research methodology, the study was conducted in district Hardoi during the year 2017-2018. District Hardoi divided into 18 blocks. One block Bawan was selected in this study area. From this selected block, three villages Tatyora, Rukmanpur, Mujahidpur were selected. Fifty respondents were selected purposively from each village. Thus, total 150 respondents were selected. The recorded data were tabulated and analyzed with the help of appropriate statistical tools.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The rank order of economic constraints *viz.*, lack of family income restrict the women not for doing any extra/other enterprises was ranked I with mean score value of 2.78, followed by lack of financing institutions particularly for women in rural areas was ranked II with mean score value of 2.35, lack of money as well as their right to have money was ranked III with mean score value of

2.25 and no personal command of women over money was ranked IV with mean score value of 1.99, respectively.

The rank order of social constraints *viz.*, negative social attitude about women role outside the home was ranked I with mean score value of 2.64, followed by women suffer from family conflict was ranked II with mean score value of 2.57 and due to *Parda Pratha* in women is restricted within the boundary of their home was ranked III with mean score value of 2.55 and so on as for as each constraint in descending order is concerned.

### CONCLUSION

Farm women are important assets of our country. As a whole, women are half of population of the country. Rural areas encompass 80 per cent of the total women's population to sustain and maintain the expected economic boom, the country needs to fully mobilize and utilize all its resources including women too. The participation of women in the entrepreneurial activities is necessary not only from human resource point of view but essential even from the objectives of raising the status in the society. The Government should come forward to organize programs that would be beneficial to the entrepreneurs. These programs could be organized to update the women about the latest updates of the industries, latest technical updates, and organize programmes to imbibe the managerial skills in the entrepreneurs.

## Social-Economic Constraints Toward Women Enterprises

**Table 2. Seriousness of Social constraints.**

**N=150**

Sr. No.	Constraint	Total Scores	Mean Score Value	Rank Order
1.	Negative social attitude about women role outside the home.	396	2.64	I
2.	Women suffer from family conflict.	386	2.57	II
3.	Due to Parada pratha, women's are restricted within the boundary of the home.	383	2.55	III
4.	Unequal distribution of household work.	370	2.47	IV
5.	Men think that women are meant for only indoor house work.	368	2.45	V
6.	In the male dominating society, it hurts man's ego when they take advice from women.	345	2.30	VI
7.	Lack of security when perusing any job/ work/ enterprises performance.	340	2.27	VII
8.	Women do not possess respectable place in the society.	335	2.24	VIII
9.	Lack of social mobility	325	2.17	IX
10.	Resistance from family member.	320	2.13	X
11.	Problem of more competition with men as well as women.	282	1.88	XI
12.	Tendency of others to underestimate a women's capability.	233	1.55	XII

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