



Women Entrepreneurial Ventures in Select District of Sixth Schedule Areas of Assam: A Study

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Abstract

There are different types of women entrepreneurial Ventures which are engaged in different entrepreneurial activities. The main purpose of present paper is to examine the growth of women entrepreneurial ventures and type of such ventures in the study area. It is assumed that there is no significant relationship between the amount of investment and number of employment provided by the ventures. The registered micro women enterprises have been considered and the findings reveal that Number of employment generated is related with the type entrepreneurial ventures. The study clearly proves that there is relationship between the type of women entrepreneurial venture and volume of employment. The women entrepreneurial ventures employment has a significant relationship with the amount of investment level.

Keyword: Women, employment, investment, ventures, growth.

Introduction

As per the 2011 census, Indian population comprises of 48% women. 34% of the population participates in the financial and economic activities with many of them not being paid. In the case of an unfortunate event of losing the earning member, they are heavily dependent and the survival of the family is at stake. Hence, promoting women entrepreneurship is an important activity that any society should promote. Involvement of women has its inherent benefits for the industry as well as society. Professionally, the women entrepreneurs setting up their own firms help to create new employment opportunities and per capita income of the nation is increased. Socially, they become independent, provide a better and brighter future for the next generation as well as family, better education and awareness levels, more confident about themselves and are in a better position to manage family businesses in case of loss of the earning member.¹⁴ The major reason that attracts women to begin as an entrepreneur is that they have innovative ideas and ability to do something creative which helps their individual identity to be recognized at not only local or national but at a larger also global level. In earlier history barter system was way of life. By removing stagnancy for social development, the entrepreneurship brings new blood to the culture of society. Everywhere in the world, entrepreneurship is seen as one of the most important solutions to unemployment, poverty and low economic growth. The creation of new ventures and growth of existing business are



vital contributing factors to any economy, and is a way of enhancing the entrepreneurial activity everywhere in the world, entrepreneurship is seen as one of the most important solutions to unemployment, poverty and low economic growth. The entrepreneurial activity in a country can be enhanced by providing entrepreneurial training and education to potential and existing entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneurship in economic development of any nation has been documented for its significant contribution. In the present study Women entrepreneurial ventures of Kokrajhar district BTC Assam, is taken for the study. In Assam there are 3 three Autonomous territorial councils under sixth schedule of the councils of India. They are: Bodoland Territorial Council(BTC), Dima Hasao Autonomous Council and Karbi Anglong Autonomous District Council. As per 2011 census Bodoland Territorial Council is the highest population districts among the three autonomous council of Assam.Considering the fact of highest population district council,the headquarter of BTC Kokrajhar district is chosen for the study.

Review of Literature

Roshan Lal and Bandrinarayan H.S 2011 in their study found that women entrepreneurs are essential for achieving economic growth of the nation. There are certain obstacles which hinder the growth of nation to be avoided.**Kripanjali Pradhani & Dr.Soma Dey Roy Choudury (Nov 2017)** In their study “Constraints of work Life Balance of womenEntrepreneurs identified that extensive support and encouragement from family and society has helped the women entrepreneurs to achieve the height of new scale in business ventures. **Jayan, V. K. 2013** Women Entrepreneur ship in MSME (with special reference to Coimbatore cityThe study reveals that education and previous experience and government policies/assistance incentives/subsidies are motivating factors. Capital investment and marketing are major factors that contribute in success of women owned enterprise Women Entrepreneurship plays a prime role in industrial development. MSME is playing a remarkable role in widening the base of industrial entrepreneurship in India. **(Deshpande 2020)**. On employment, analysis of data from the Center for Monitoring the Indian Economy-the only source of all-India longitudinal data on employment under the pandemic covering several thousand households-showed that in April 2020, soon after India’s stringent lockdown on March 25, 2020, although more men than women lost jobs in absolute terms, women were 20 percentage points less likely to be employed among those employed before the pandemic. And by August 2020, although both had recovered partially, women were behind men.

Research Gap

Though there are numbers of literature available on women entrepreneurs ,substantial studies has not been done on the women entrepreneurs of sixth schedule area of Bodoland Territorial Council Assam. From the above literature it is found that women entrepreneurs are essential for achieving economic growth of the nation. There are certain obstacles which hinder the growth of nation to be avoided. Women Entrepreneurship plays a prime role in industrial development. MSME is playing a remarkable role in widening the base of industrial entrepreneurship in India. But the growth rate of women entrepreneurs in sixth schedule district areas are not upto the mark level.So the study is an attempt to fill the gap.

Objectives of the Study

1. To examine the growth of Women Entrepreneurship Ventures in the study area during the study Period.
2. To find out the type of Women Entrepreneurial ventures in the study area.

Hypotheses of the Study

H₀₁: There is no significant association between type of women entrepreneurial venture and volume of employment.

H₀₂: There is no significant association between investment and employment in women entrepreneurial venture.

Research Methodology

The study is descriptive in nature and based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data have been collected from the office of DIC, Kokrajhar. The descriptive statistics like tabulation, simple percentage, percentage growth rate are used to analyse and interpret data. To test the hypothesis, Pearson Chi square test is used and 5 % level of significant is considered. The study is based on census method, as the population size is small in number and it requires intensive data.

Results and Discussion

1. Growth of women entrepreneurial ventures:

Table 1 depicts the number of registered women entrepreneurial ventures under DIC kokrajhar from the year 2014 to 2020 and its growth rate percentage per year. In 2015 the growth rate is 56% and 36%, 47%, 50%, 48% and 43% simultaneously in the year 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020.

2. Type of women entrepreneurial ventures in the study area:

Table 2 reveals that it clearly indicates that among the micro women entrepreneurs in the study area, majority engage in manufacturing activities. However, there are a sizable number of women who run service based entrepreneurial venture. It may be because of the increased in local demand due to globalization and liberalisation of culture.

3. Investment level of women entrepreneurial ventures:

Table 3 reveals the investment level of women entrepreneurs. The amount of investment upto 1 lakh is 55.7% and upto 2 lakh is 44.3%.

4. Number of employment:

In table 4, the number of employment is shown. The number of employment upto 5 workers is 80% and above 5 is 20%.

Hypotheses testing Result

The Hypotheses testing Results are shown Table 5 and Table 6. In table 5 with regard to the H₀₁, at 1df the X^2 result is found to be 5.613 and p value is found to be 0.018. Since p value is less than 0.05, the hypothesis is rejected. Hence, an alternative hypothesis 'there is significant association between type of women entrepreneurial venture and volume of employment' is developed and accepted. Similarly in table 6 also with regard to H₀₁, at 1df the X^2 results found to be 5.255^a and p values be found to be 0.022, the hypothesis is rejected. Hence an alternative

hypothesis ‘there is significant association between investment and employment in women entrepreneurial venture is developed and accepted.

Conclusion

The number of employment generated by the women entrepreneurs is related with the type entrepreneurial ventures. The finding of the present study clearly proves that there is relationship between the type of women entrepreneurial venture and volume of employment. The women entrepreneurial ventures employment has a significant relationship with the amount of investment level. The more the amount of investment will be made the more employment will be generated and will contribute for the economic growth of the nation. Therefore the government should encourage the women entrepreneurs to invest more capital in their business to generate more employment to empower womens. The more investment we do, more employment can be generated. The creation of new ventures and growth of existing business are vital contributing factors to any economy, and is a way of enhancing the entrepreneurial activity everywhere in the world, entrepreneurship is seen as one of the most important solutions to unemployment, poverty and low economic growth. The entrepreneurial activity in a country can be enhanced by providing entrepreneurial training and education to potential and existing entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneurship in economic development of any nation has been documented for its significant contribution.

Table 1: Number of women entrepreneurial ventures registered and growth rate per year

Year	No of Registration	Cf	Growth rate
2014	7	7	-
2015	4	11	57%
2016	4	15	36%
2017	7	22	47%
2018	11	33	50%
2019	16	49	48%
2020	21	70	43%

Source: field study

Table 2: Type of women entrepreneurial ventures

	Type	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Service	17	24.3	24.3	24.3
	Manufacturing	53	75.7	75.7	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Source: field study

Table no 3: Investment level of women entrepreneurial ventures

	Investment level	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	upto 1 lakh	39	55.7	55.7	55.7
	above 1 lakh	31	44.3	44.3	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table 4: Number of women employment

	Employment	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	upto 5	56	80.0	80.0	80.0
	above 5	14	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Study

Table 5. Ho1 testing

Ho1: Relationship between type of venture and employment

Table 5: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.613 ^a	1	.018		
Continuity Correction ^b	4.084	1	.043		
Likelihood Ratio	8.857	1	.003		
Fisher's Exact Test				.016	.012
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.533	1	.019		
N of Valid Cases ^b	70				
a. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.40.					
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table					

Table 6. Ho2 testing

Ho2: Relationship between type of investment and employment

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.225 ^a	1	.022		
Continuity Correction ^b	3.941	1	.047		
Likelihood Ratio	5.278	1	.022		
Fisher's Exact Test				.034	.023
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.151	1	.023		
N of Valid Cases ^b	70				
a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.20.					
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table					

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