

A Review on Entrepreneurship Management Training on Rural Development & Women Empowerment

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Abstract - entrepreneurship management training programs have emerged as a powerful tool for promoting rural development and empowering women in various societies worldwide. These programs aim to equip individuals, particularly those in rural areas, with the necessary skills, knowledge, and resources to start and manage successful businesses. By focusing on rural development and women's empowerment, entrepreneurship management training addresses two critical aspects of socio-economic progress. Additionally, women in rural areas often encounter additional barriers, including cultural norms, limited educational opportunities, and restricted access to financial resources and decision-making power. Consequently, women's potential contributions to economic growth and community development remain largely untapped. This paper aims to review on entrepreneurship management training on rural development & women empowerment

Keywords - Entrepreneurship, rural development, women empowerment, training.

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INTRODUCTION

Private companies are dynamic, requiring new techniques for business instruction and preparing as well as better administration methodologies. The dispersal of clever thoughts and newfound data is additionally vital for propelling business. The best drivers of public revival and financial thriving are "Business visionaries". In India, private ventures and business are the primary drivers of financial development since they give great positions and assurance a more fair conveyance of pay. It makes it more straightforward to actually prepare resources like capital and gifts, which brings down destitution and joblessness. Schumpeter declares that innovative way of behaving incorporates the presentation of another great, another technique for creation, another market, another cause of supply of unrefined components or half-produced merchandise, and another association of any industry for sure of a syndication position or breaking it. Business visionaries intelligently join the powers of creation into another creation association. Business people do whatever it may take to change or alter the modern cycle along these lines.[1]

While making up generally 48% of the populace in India, ladies just partake in around 25.7% of quantifiable financial action. Because of this monetary disparity, simply a little part of the populace

is becoming progressively rich, while around 66% of the populace keeps on living in neediness and are unaffected by specialized advancement². In India, ladies make up 31% of the grown-up workforce, an essentially lower rate than in China (47%). When contrasted with China (74%), India (41%) has an exceptionally low female financial movement rate, which is determined as the level of ladies in the populace who are 15 years old and more established and who give or are accessible to give the work supply to the creation of labor and products.

MOTIVATION OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN TRIBAL AREAS

To take part in some pioneering movement without disregarding cultural standards or obstructing their conventional obligations, ladies are given the adaptability and support to do as such. In ancestral social orders, ladies make an equivalent or more prominent monetary commitment to the family than do men. In contrast with Indian ladies living in rank social orders, they have more friendly and monetary freedom¹⁶. For example, native ladies are driving the way in overseeing private ventures and business in Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, and Nagaland. A market complex in Imphal is completely overseen by ladies. Aizawl (Mizoram), where one can notice

numerous ladies leading business and exchange clothing, materials, beauty care products, electronic things, and so forth, shows a comparable example. There is a great deal of space for ancestral ladies to develop their organizations.[2]

EVOLUTION AND GROWTH OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Ladies have as of late made progress in different fields and are effectively contending with men notwithstanding cultural, mental, and monetary obstructions. Instruction, political mindfulness, urbanization, lawful securities, social changes, and so forth have all made this conceivable. Indian ladies have exhibited that they are an exceptionally useful power when given openness and schooling. At the point when the right climate and schooling are offered, they can possibly be significant HR for the development of the country. The present taught ladies show their capacities as great experts in various disciplines. The significance of female business people to the advancement of the nation is turning out to be all the more broadly perceived in India. There is a committed part on ladies' improvement in the seventh five-year plan that depicts the system for "Mix of Ladies Being developed" top to bottom. It was underlined in the Modern Approach Goal of 1991 that exceptional preparation programs were expected to advance female business. The Goal additionally expresses that the objective of the course is to work on the financial and extraordinary status of ladies and to support their portrayal in the field of private venture development¹⁸. Ladies made up around 9% of entrepreneurs in little size ventures. As indicated by specific exploration, various ladies are currently able to begin their own organizations for different reasons.

These variables, alluded known as pull factors and push factors, can be separated into two gatherings. "Pull factors" allude to components that inspire ladies to seek after autonomous vocations for social approval and independence from the rat race. Push factors are things that force ladies to begin their own organizations to conquer monetary difficulties and commitments put on them by their families. Ladies are frequently constrained to work independently and begin their own organizations out of a craving for monetary security, expanded social esteem, and maybe the need to help their families. A few investigations have shown that neediness and joblessness are key drivers of ladies' business venture. The strength of monetary advancement comes from all kinds of people. "Ladies make up a critical piece of the workforce, and the monetary job they play in the public eye can't be isolated from the structure for improvement, as the part played by ladies and the degree of their reconciliation into financial improvement are generally marks of ladies' monetary status and social standing.[3]

WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN INDIA

Very nearly a long time back, a development for female business people started. Creating ladies business people is fundamental for the overall development of the country, as per the Principal Public Congress of Ladies Business people, held in New Delhi in November 1981. Numerous assertions about ladies' commitment to industry were acknowledged at the second Public Gathering of Ladies Business visionaries, which the Public Union of Youthful Business people (NAYE) coordinated and facilitated in New Delhi. Because of extreme competition, acquiring work in both business and public companies is currently troublesome. Ladies are beginning organizations basically to acquire independence from the rat race and social acknowledgment.

For Indian ladies, business is the same old thing. A few of them have been engaged with home cultivating, milk distributing, spread and ghee creation utilizing at least one dairy creatures. In addition, ladies work in the local selling materials, loaning cash, raising goats, raising chickens, and cultivating. The cash produced using such locally established organizations contributes humbly to raising family pay. However, the contribution of ladies in coordinated business is a generally new turn of events. Ladies have many profoundly desired attributes that are applicable to business venture, for example, the ability to oversee subtleties, obligation to the errands they attempt, and resistance and liberality for other people. The possibility that ladies can not make great directors is false. As a matter of fact, the mother is the full-time director of an Indian family since she designs, sets spending plans, carries out them, and screens the outcomes in everyday exercises. The Harvard school experts agree that the ability to develop and anticipate the future, as well as a modern view, are the key qualities of a successful administration. For ladies, this works out easily. She by and large comprehends the opposite side of the world with a profound feeling of equity and reasonableness because of her understanding, generosity, and delicacy. Ladies' occupations have generally had areas of strength for a to the family and the home. Because of her dependence on her dad or companion for monetary help, she simply has an optional status. Because of miniature social and financial oppressive practices, ladies are limited by combined imbalances in both mechanically evolved and less created countries.[4]

• Definition of Empowerment

In its most fundamental structure, strengthening alludes to the exhibition of the exchange of force that goes against man centric philosophy and male power.

Keller and Mbewe characterize strengthening as an interaction by which ladies can sort out themselves to build their own, independence to declare their free right to pick, to oversee assets, and to challenge and kill their own subjection. As per PramilaKapur, 'Ladies' strengthening could be considered as a cycle in which ladies gain more prominent portion of command over assets material, human and scholarly like information, data thoughts and monetary assets like cash and command over dynamic in the home, local area, society and country and to acquire power.

Strengthening is a diverse cycle that ought to permit an individual or gathering to realize their maximum capacity in all everyday issues. It involves giving people more noteworthy admittance to data and assets, more opportunity in direction so they might better deal with their lives, or more command over the outer elements that influence their lives, and setting them free from the limitations put on them by custom, conviction, and practice. The expression "strengthening of ladies" can likewise allude to offering ladies similar chances, freedom, and status as guys. A basic initial phase in guaranteeing ladies' financial security is bringing issues to light of their freedoms as well as expectations and giving them admittance to assets. The development of physical, monetary, sociocultural, and political regions can be considered strengthening.[5]

- **Empowerment Through Entrepreneurship**

Business venture and strengthening remain closely connected. Effective business can bring about strengthening, however strengthening additionally gives the business person the drive to finish the objectives they have set for themselves. For strengthening, provincial ladies need help, directing, and preparing. Business visionaries who feel enabled are much improved prepared to have an independent mind and structure their own perspectives.

Like the connection among circumstances and logical results, business venture and financial improvement remain inseparable. A novel society creates because of the innovative soul among individuals. The significance of two critical methods for strengthening has been noted. The first is social activation and aggregate organization, as unfortunate ladies as often as possible miss the mark on principal abilities and confidence to battle and battle the treacheries and snags that are presently positioned in their way. Change specialists are much of the time expected to speed up friendly activation intentionally. Second, monetary security should be a piece of and added to the social preparation process. The unfortunate can not sort out as long as they experience monetary difficulty and absence of safety for their lifestyle.[6]

- **Economic Empowerment**

Numerous parts of life's qualities, including social, monetary, social, and political ones, are remembered for strengthening. Each individual in the public eye holds a specific arrangement of values. Individual resources (like land, lodging, dairy cattle, and cash) and limits of numerous types — human (like brilliant wellbeing and training), social (like social having a place, a feeling of personality, and initiative connections — all fundamentally affect how enabled a group are (selfesteem, self-assurance, the capacity to envision and seek to a superior future). Aggregate human resources and limits, like voice, association, portrayal, and character, are additionally critical.[7]

Individual strengthening can be summarized as monitoring and practicing one's privileges. Strengthening is a course of progress too, not an objective "Strengthening is the method involved with upgrading people's or alternately gatherings' ability to decide and to make an interpretation of those choices into wanted activities and results," as indicated by the World Bank. Activities that increment individual and aggregate resources as well as the adequacy and reasonableness of the institutional and authoritative design that oversees the utilization of these resources are vital to this interaction. Ladies assume a critical part in the public eye. Ladies should be treated as equivalent accomplices with guys for improvement to be made. Really at that time will a country's amicable development and generally speaking improvement be reachable. Ladies' strengthening is a far reaching thought thus. Ladies' strengthening incorporates social, political, and monetary features. All friendly improvement drives ought to remember areas of strength for a for engaging ladies.[8]

- **Concept of Women Entrepreneur**

Ladies who start, plan, and maintain a business endeavor are alluded to as ladies business people. As indicated by the Indian government, a lady business person is somebody who maintains a business that is entirely claimed and constrained by ladies, has a base monetary interest of 51% of the capital, and utilizes no less than 51% ladies. In any case, considering the necessity that ladies make up over half of the labor force, this perspective has gone under weighty fire. [9]

- **Functions of Women Entrepreneurs**

The presence of ladies business people gets critical significance in non-industrial countries like India. Any other way, it would be comparable to not utilizing their own enterprising fitness. It is generally recognized that effective female business people are fundamental to speeding up industrialization in immature countries. Thus, a

lady business person is expected to complete the accompanying critical obligations:

- Duplicating fruitful money managers
- Developments are presented
- Looking at the potential for starting new activities
- Figuring out the effect of chance and vulnerability
- Settling on administrative choices with respect to the nature and kinds of items to be delivered - Figuring out creation plans, making monetary courses of action, purchasing unrefined substances, arranging deals, and overseeing individuals.[10]

SMALL SCALE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN INDIA

Miniature endeavors that are a piece of "Little and Medium Undertakings" (SMEs) assume an essential part in the economy of any country by giving opportunities for manageable work and income age and fundamentally expanding public pay. While some enormous scope organizations are situated in the public area, essentially all limited scale organizations are situated in the confidential area. We have covering medium-sized organizations between the two ventures. As per the accessible 2009 information, there are more than 2.5 million limited scope ventures (SSIs) in the country. A limited scale industry (SSI) in India is unified with an interest in hardware and plant that doesn't surpass C 3 crores.

Most of SSIs in India are in the little area, which is clear by the way that 82% of these units keep on having ventures of just shy of C.10 million. Around 4% of India's general commodities and 40% of the modern creation's absolute gross turnover are contributed by the little area. A few strategy measures have been executed by the public and state legislatures to fortify the limited scale area's intensity. The actions address issues including the SSI's hold of explicit products for make. [11]

MICRO ENTERPRISES BY WOMEN

In India, where ladies make up close to half of the populace, it is fundamental for the development of our country that they partake in financial life on neutral ground with men. Ladies' correspondence accomplishes monetary freedom. Ladies should be viewed as contributing citizenry who share citizenship obligations and power on an equivalent premise with men. The monetary place of ladies is personally connected with their admittance to the country's useful assets and their conceivable outcomes to participate in financial movement, which thusly relies upon their status. Miniature ventures made up 23% of all enlisted modern units, as per the Yearly Review of Enterprises (ASI), and they utilized 11% of the whole modern labor force.

12 Self improvement Gatherings have as of late been laid out to address the critical little dollar advance requests where monetary areas don't aerobics. In a self improvement gathering, 15 to 20 ladies meet up to save a specific sum every month. These associations should submit to explicit rules and get a sizeable credit from the local business bank. SHG is a commonsense organized framework for giving microcredit to country ladies to foster them as venturesome ladies and spur them to take part in enterprising movement.[12]

EMPOWERMENT AND PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN

These days, expanding ladies' support and dynamic contribution in navigation is their principal task. Interest includes both quantitative and subjective components. The course of dynamic strengthening would be improved with dynamic commitment to social, monetary, and political domains. It would likewise give ladies the necessary sense of pride and social nobility, which are essentials to strengthening.[13]

Support is the stage at what people similarly partake in navigation. Preparation is expected to get to this level. Ladies will be engaged and acquire more portrayal by banding together and arranging, which will eventually bring about improved strengthening and more control.

Since understanding this, the Indian government has occasionally sent off ladies explicit improvement programs through its five-year plans with an end goal to lift the situation with ladies by and large and of ladies laborers specifically. The development of Khadi and Town Ventures, the execution of independent work programs, and a few different plans and plans have all been presented and completed during the beyond 50 years. The Indian government began to acknowledge that ladies make up most of the ruined in that country during the 1980s. Ladies accordingly require one of a kind improvement programs. The public authority took various drives to show their anxiety. The Public Commission on Independently employed Ladies in the Casual Area (NCSW), the Public Points of view Plan for Ladies, and the Help to Business Program for Ladies (STEP) all show how concerned the public authority is with the headway of ladies. A couple of the projects that assist ladies with getting away from destitution are the Coordinated Country Improvement Program (IRDP), Preparing for Rustic Youth in Independent work (TRYSEM), Improvement of Ladies and Kids in Provincial Regions (DWACRA), Public Rustic Business Program (NREP), and Rustic Landless Work Assurance Program (RLEGP).[14]

GOVERNMENT PERSPECTIVE OF THE POLICIES

Government strategies towards Indian ladies are made as per the nation's constitution. As well as safeguarding life, freedom, and against segregation or forswearing of insurance, the Constitution likewise gives various fundamental privileges. Like how Indian guys have specific honors, so do Indian ladies. For example, the constitution's Articles 14 and 15 both assurance "correspondence under the steady gaze of the law" and "disallow any segregation," individually. The State might make "a specific arrangement for ladies and kids," as per Article 15(3), which just holds back one explicit arrangement. This abuses the essential denial against sex segregation among residents, in addition to other things. The State has had the option to give extraordinary securities to ladies because of this provision, prominently in the space of work regulations like the Manufacturing plants Act, the Mines Act, etc.

With respect to "any occupation or position under the State," segregation based on "religion, race, standing, sex, plummet, spot of birth, home, or any of them" is precluded under Article 16(2).

The Order Standards incorporate certain "ladies explicit" standards. Others basically affect ladies. Article 39(a) ensures the right to a satisfactory method for resource for people similarly; Article 39(d) guarantees equivalent compensation for equivalent work for all kinds of people; Article 39(e) safeguards the wellbeing and strength of giving specialists and makes preparations for misuse and section into livelihoods inadmissible to their age and strength; and Article 42 guarantees just and human states of work. These are among the arrangements that straightforwardly influence ladies and have an exceptional bearing on their status.[15]

CONCLUSION

Entrepreneurship management training programs focused on rural development and women empowerment hold tremendous potential in driving socio-economic progress. By equipping individuals, particularly women, with entrepreneurial skills and resources, these programs contribute to sustainable economic growth, gender equality, poverty reduction, and community well-being. Continued investment in such programs, coupled with supportive policies and collaboration, is essential for unlocking the transformative power of entrepreneurship in rural areas and empowering women to become agents of change.

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