

Women Entrepreneurs Problems – A Study with Special Reference to Financial Problems in Tiruchirappalli District

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Abstract

Women entrepreneurs play a vital role in the development of the nations both in socio- and economic-level especially the role of women entrepreneurs is important in developing countries. The main aim of this paper is to study the problem faced by women entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli district and which is analyzed through Chi-Square test. A financial problem faced by women entrepreneurs and discussed how it influences the demographic profiles of women entrepreneurs. Problems faced by the women which are of different dimensions and magnitudes which prevent them from realizing their full potential as entrepreneurs.

KEYWORDS: Women entrepreneurs; Financial problem.

Introduction

“When women moves forward, the family moves, the village moves and the nation moves” is rightly revealed by Former Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his words are repeated in very often because it is an accepted truth, that only when women are in the main stream of growth, then any socio-economic development be meaningful.

Finance play a vital role to start the enterprise and finance is believed as “life blood” for any kind of enterprise whether it is small or large. Nonetheless, women entrepreneurs are mainly affected towards the shortfall of finance due to their assets owned by them. Generally women do not have any funds or assets in their own names and due to this reason they are not able to get the finance from funding agencies by collateral. Moreover, the funding agencies believed that the repayment of funds may be not possible due to their own family commitments. Even the family members are not giving enough courage to women to start business and in general mostly discourage them.

Government of India defines women enterprise as an enterprise owned and managed by women, with a minimum financial interest of 51% of capital and giving opportunities to women to work in the enterprise is at least 51%. A women heading such an enterprise is called a women entrepreneur.

The emergence of women in society cannot be ignored. Their ability to perform certain jobs better than men needs acknowledge. Even today, where many women sacrifice their careers for the sake of the family, the trend in younger women shows impendence and they tend to consider their careers on par with their male counterparts.

Objective of the Study

- To understand the growth of women entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli district

- To identify the problem faced by women entrepreneurs
- To give suggestions to overcome the problems

Scope of the Study

The present study focuses the problem faced by women entrepreneurs in various category such as marketing and selling of goods, finance, infrastructures, socio-economic, motivation etc. But the analysis of the study is given only in financial problem.

Research Methodology

For this purpose of this study data is collected from primary and secondary data. The primary data is collected through well structured questionnaire of 283 samples. The secondary data is collected through books, journals and websites. Statistical tools used such as Chi-square test and Cronbach's alpha.

Need for Finance

- Start up finance
- Marketing sales
- Finance for growth
- Management skills
- Administration regularity requirements
- Access to market
- Awareness of business support
- Discrimination by finance providers
- Access to humanness support
- Access to technology
- Adaptation to quality
- Language
- Intellectual property protection

Reliability analysis

Reliability analysis is one of the useful concept and which is used in many areas, especially in social science. The word discovers its origin in psychometry and we define a test made up of questions which are known as elements. These elements are collected within homogeneous factors, measurement scales, latent variables or concepts. The main aim of the reliability analysis is to determine the reliability of this scale of measurement.

The internal analysis, allows to determine which elements of your survey are correlated by providing index related to the internal consistency of the scale but also to identify unnecessary elements and therefore to exclude them.

Cronbach's alpha

Cronbach's alpha index estimates the internal consistency and it measures how closely the set of items are associated. It is treated to be a measure of scale reliability. Several experts recommend a minimum value alpha coefficient is between 0.65 and 0.8 (or more in many cases); those which are less than 0.5 are usually not acceptable.

Table – 1 Reliability Analysis

Financial Problems	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted	Cronbach's Alpha
Capital Deficiency	21.66	7.685	0.493	0.774	0.793
Problems of Access to Credit	21.73	7.181	0.644	0.742	
Limited Micro-Credit Financial Supports	21.65	7.242	0.620	0.747	
Insufficient NGO's support	22.10	7.080	0.469	0.784	
Complexity in the Credit System	21.83	6.825	0.656	0.735	
In sufficient Government support	22.30	7.126	0.453	0.789	

Inference

The above table shows the reliability of variable for the women entrepreneur based on problems level. This variable is analyzed under Cronbach's Alpha model and the result shows the value of 0.793. The result clearly indicates that the variable is most reliable regarding the financial problem of women entrepreneur.

Classification of the respondent based on level of problem encountered by a women entrepreneur.

H₀: There is no association between financial problem faced by women entrepreneur and age group of the respondents.

H₁: There is association between level of financial problem in women entrepreneur and age group of the respondents.

Table - 2

Age Groups	Low	Medium	High	Total	Chi-Square value	P-Value	H0 Accepted /Rejected
	Financial Problems						
Less than 25 Years	14 (35.0%)	7 (17.5%)	19 (47.5%)	40 (100.0%)	9.770	0.282	Accepted
25-30 Years	25 (35.7%)	6 (8.6%)	39 (55.7%)	70 (100.0%)			
31-35 Years	24 (36.4%)	4 (6.1%)	38 (57.6%)	66 (100.0%)			
36-40 Years	26 (34.7%)	2 (2.7%)	47 (62.7%)	75 (100.0%)			
Above 40 Years	9 (28.1%)	4 (12.5%)	19 (59.4%)	32 (100.0%)			
Total	98	23	162	283			

Inference

The above table indicates that the P value is 0.282. Since the P value is more than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted at 5 percentage level of significant. Therefore it is concluded that there is no significant association between financial problem of women entrepreneur and age group of the respondent.

Classification of the respondent based on level of problem encountered by a women entrepreneur.

H₀: There is no association between level of problem in women entrepreneur and education of the respondent.

H₁: There is association between level of problem in women entrepreneur and education of the respondent.

Table - 3

Education	Low	Medium	High	Total	Chi-Square value	P – Value	H0 Accepted /Rejected
Financial Problems					7.168	0.306	Accepted
Up to +2	34 (43.0%)	8 (10.1%)	37 (46.8%)	79 (100.0%)			
Graduate	38 (32.8%)	8 (6.9%)	70 (60.3%)	116 (100.0%)			
Post Graduate	22 (33.8%)	5 (7.7%)	38 (58.5%)	65 (100.0%)			
Others	4 (17.4%)	2 (8.7%)	17 (73.9%)	23 (100.0%)			
Total	98	23	162	283			

Inference

The above table indicates that the P value is 0.306. Since the P value is more than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted at 5 percentage level of significant. Therefore it is concluded that there is no significant association between financial problem of women entrepreneur and education level of the respondent.

Classification of the respondent based on level of problem encountered by a women entrepreneur.

H₀: There is no association between level of problem in women entrepreneur and marital status of the respondent

H₁: There is association between level of problem in women entrepreneur and marital status of the respondent

Table - 4

Marital Status	Low	Medium	High	Total	Chi-Square value	P – Value	H0 Accepted /Rejected
Financial Problems					5.396	0.249	Accepted
Married	81 (34.5%)	18 (7.7%)	136 (57.9%)	235 (100.0%)			
Unmarried	10 (30.3%)	2 (6.1%)	21 (63.6%)	33 (100.0%)			

Others	7 (46.7%)	3 (20.0%)	5 (33.3%)	15 (100.0%)			
Total	98	23	162	283			

Inference

The above table indicates that the P value is 0.249. Since the P value is more than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted at 5 percentage level of significant. Therefore it is concluded that there is no significant association between financial problem of women entrepreneur and marital status of the respondent.

Classification of the respondent based on level of problem encountered by a women entrepreneur.

H₀: There is no association between level of problem in women entrepreneur and family type of the respondent

H₁: There is association between level of problem in women entrepreneur and family type of the respondent

Table - 5

Family Type	Low	Medium	High	Total	Chi-Square value	P – Value	H0 Accepted /Rejected
	Financial Problems						
Nuclear Family	62 (32.1%)	15 (7.8%)	116 (60.1%)	193 (100.0%)	7.268	0.508	Accepted
Joint Family	36 (40.0%)	8 (8.9%)	46 (51.1%)	90 (100.0%)			
Total	98	23	162	283			

Inference

The above table indicates that the P value is 0.508. Since the P value is more than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted at 5 percentage level of significant. Therefore it is concluded that there is no significant association between financial problem of women entrepreneur and family type of the respondent.

Classification of the respondent based on level of problem encountered by a women entrepreneur.

H₀: There is no association between level of problem in women entrepreneur and Family monthly income of the respondent

H₁: There is association between level of problem in women entrepreneur and family monthly income of the respondent

Table - 6

Family Monthly Income	Low	Medium	High	Total	Chi-Square value	P – Value	H0 Accepted /Rejected
	Financial Problems						
Up to Rs.25,000	39 (33.9%)	13 (11.3%)	63 (54.8%)	115 (100.0%)	8.809	0.185	Accepted
Rs.25,001 - 50,000	40 (40.0%)	5 (5.0%)	55 (55.0%)	100 (100.0%)			
Rs.	16	2	32	50			

50,001-75,0000	(32.0%)	(4.0%)	(64.0%)	(100.0%)			
Above Rs.75,000	3 (16.7%)	3 (16.7%)	12 (66.7%)	18 (100.0%)			
Total	98	23	162	283			

Inference

The above table indicates that the P value is 0.185. Since the P value is more than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted at 5 percentage level of significant. Therefore it is concluded that there is no significant association between financial problem of women entrepreneur and family monthly income of the respondent.

Classification of the respondent based on level of problem encountered by a women entrepreneur.

H₀: There is no association between level of problem in women entrepreneur and nature of entrepreneur respondent

H₁: There is association between level of problem in women entrepreneur and nature of entrepreneur respondent

Table -7

Nature of Entrepreneur	Low	Medium	High	Total	Chi-Square value	P – Value	H0 Accepted /Rejected
	Financial Problems						
First Generation	28 (32.2%)	12 (13.8%)	47 (54.0%)	87 (100.0%)	8.132	0.087	Accepted
Second Generation	45 (39.5%)	4 (3.5%)	65 (57.0%)	114 (100.0%)			
Third Generation	25 (30.5%)	7 (8.5%)	50 (61.0%)	82 (100.0%)			
Total	98	23	162	283			

Inference

The above table indicates that the P value is 0.087. Since the P value is more than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted at 5 percentage level of significant. Therefore it is concluded that there is no significant association between financial problem of women entrepreneur and nature of entrepreneur.

Classification of the respondent based on level of problem encountered by a women entrepreneur.

H₀: There is no association between level of problem in women entrepreneur and year of experience of the respondents

H₁: There is association between level of problem in women entrepreneur and year of experience of the respondents

Table - 8

Experience	Low	Medium	High	Total	Chi-Square value	P – Value	H0 Accepted/ Rejected
	Financial Problems						
Less than 5 year	25 (32.9%)	5 (6.6%)	46 (60.5%)	76 (100.0%)	1.850	0.763	Accepted
5 -10 year	49 (36.8%)	13 (9.8%)	71 (53.4%)	133 (100.0%)			
Above 10 year	24 (32.4%)	5 (6.8%)	45 (60.8%)	74 (100.0%)			
Total	98	23	162	283			

Inference

The above table indicates that the P value is 0.763. Since the P value is more than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted at 5 percentage level of significant. Therefore it is concluded that there is no significant association between financial problem of women entrepreneur and year of experience respondents.

Conclusion

This study concludes that women are capable to start any kind of enterprise irrespective of age group, education, marital status, family type, occupation, family monthly income, religion, business size, nature of business, nature of entrepreneur, year of establishment, experience etc. They are nowhere less than the men and they face any kind of problems and which are mostly no way associated with the factors and therefore the women may be encouraged to start an enterprise for the development of country's economy.

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