

TREND AND GROWTH OF STATE WISE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN SSI SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

An important source of economic growth is female entrepreneurs. The study explores the pattern and development of the wise participation of women in SSI sector management/ownership in India by the state.

The objectives of the present study are:

1. To study the principal characteristics of SSI units managed by women need and importance of sanitation and latrine-use.
2. To find out the participation of women in management/ownership in the SSI sector, state-wise and
3. To assess the trend and growth of state-wise participation of women in management/ownership in the SSI sector in the 3rd and 4th SSI Census period in India.

To examine the trend and growth of trend and growth of state-wise women's participation in SSI sector management/ownership in India, percentage methods, linear trend, and compound growth rate were used. Secondary data collected by internet, books, newspapers, journals, and brochures. The trend coefficient was found to be statistically significant for women's state-wise participation in management/ownership in the SSI sector during the 3rd and 4th SSI Census period. It indicates, on an average, it had increased by 4.1 percent for 3rd SSI census period and 20.3 percent for 4th SSI census period. The growth rates are found to be 13.87 percent, 11.21 percent by the 3rd and 4th SSI census period. The value of R^2 indicates that the variations in 3rd SSI Census period (0.486) and 4th SSI Census period sales (0.572) explain variations independent variables to the extent of 49 percent and 57 percent respectively.

Keywords: women entrepreneurs, economic empowerment, micro-enterprises, decision-making, training programmes.

INTRODUCTION

Females entrepreneurs play an important role in the economic growth of a nation. They represent the most significant contribution to a nation's economic growth. Entrepreneurs also generate new jobs and introduce various solutions to the management, company and corporate problems to society (Rahul Raj, 2013, Economics Times).

Entrepreneurial development among rural women helps to enhance their capabilities but also decision-making status in the family and society as a whole (Kiranjot Sidhu and Sukhjeet Kaul, 2003). Entrepreneurial development training programmes have been started by the Commissioner of Small-Scale Industries for women to motivate participants to manufacture marketable goods and services and to sustain self-employment (Project of International Labour Organization, 2002).

The push factors for women entrepreneurs include lack of balance in their working lives, sexual discrimination, threats and cases of abuse, exhausting working days, poverty and inadequate family income, and so on. The study investigates the trend and growth in state wise women's participation in the SSI industry in the 3rd and 4th SSI census period.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the present study are:

1. To study the principal characteristics of SSI units managed by women need and the importance of sanitation and latrine-use.
2. To find out the participation of women in management/ownership in the SSI sector, state-wise and
3. To assess the trend and growth of state-wise participation of women in management/ownership in the SSI sector in the 3rd and 4th SSI Census period in India.

METHODOLOGY

The percentage technique, linear trend and compound growth rate used for study and trend growth and growth of women's wise involvement in management/owner activities in the SSI sector in India. Secondary info, records and brochures, collected through the web, books, newspapers.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

P. Kumar Jaya and J. Kannan (2014) has highlighted women's problems and self-employment prospects. It has become an opportunity for women to face the key challenges that women face, namely the dual role of women overlapping business and family obligations, the illiterate existence of rural women, less risk-bearing ability, lack of knowledge and assistance, education and development needs and so on.

Singh (1992) explains why women are entered into entrepreneurship and how it affected them. He clarified their market characteristics in Indian contexts, as well as barriers and challenges. He suggested corrective measures such as promoting micro-companies, unlocking institutional frameworks and planning & pulling winners, etc.

In a study on women entrepreneurship growth, Senthilkumar, Vansantha and Varadharajan, (2012) found Indian women to benefit from a disadvantage in society, given the low literacy rate, low labour turnout and low urban female population, in comparison with their male counterparts, confirm their disadvantage to society in our old age

The creation methods for entrepreneurship among women were stressed by Priyanaka Sharma (2013). These include better schooling, proper training, vocational training, and the development of unique target groups for women businessmen etc.

The effect of women empowerment by creating micro-entrepreneurs and SHGs was investigated by Sharma, A., Dua, Hatwal, V. (2012). Micro-businesses increase empowerment for women and alleviate gender inequalities. The micro-credit mechanism of the self-help group lets the participants take part in other events for community growth. Micro-credit funds small businesses and is targeted primarily at reducing poverty through income-producing activities between women and poor people. So self-sufficiency could be accomplished.

Melkin, G. M. (2014) stressed the economic growth position of women entrepreneurs and concluded that women entrepreneurs contribute to the country's growth in two respects. First of all, they lead to economic development, such as capital creation, per capita income increase and work generation. Second, they play an important role in social contributions such as balanced regional development, improved living standards and innovation.

Hybridis, S. (2000) also attempted to link women entrepreneurs and economic growth. They found that women entrepreneurs contribute to economic growth through job opening, increase savings which increase working capital, increase purchasing power, and increase the turnover. Behara, S.R. Behara And Niranjana, K. And Niranjana. (2012) studied that the key obstacles for women entrepreneurs in India include choosing between family and work, analphabetism or bad education, lack of financial aid, socio-cultural barriers.

Pharm and Sritharan (2013) based on the rural problems of women entrepreneurs. The weighted ranking approach demonstrates these issues. The study found that the lack of good leadership in most respondents ranked in the first place; the respondents ranked second because of the fiscal deficit. The third rank was the lack of systemic preparation and work, followed by the issue of health, a lack of governmental understanding, a failure to reimburse members of the loan, leaders misusing the money of the community, and the lack of education.

The principal characteristics of SSI units managed by women are presented in the following table.

TABLE 1

SSI UNITS CONTROLLED BY WOMEN PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS

For women's control units	No. of units	Market Value of fixed assets	The original value of plant & machinery	Employment	Gross output	Exports
Regd. SSI Sector	114362	33624570500	11047852474	349342	60316833602	3314822655
Unregd. SSI Sector	880780	37763317590	11496115541	1429962	37324824839	53802469
Total SSI Sector	995142	71387888090	22543968015	1779304	97641658441	3368625124

Source Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India

Around 13% of the women companies in the SSI registered sector and 87% in the non-registered SSI sector were the remaining companies. Concerning women-managed companies, 11.5% of the registered SSI sector and 88.5% of the registered SSI sector is non-registered. In

terms of employment, the proportion of women's units was 7,14. The Rs . 1 lakh investment in the women's units provided 2,49 jobs.

State wise participation of women in management/ownership in SSI sector can be explained with the help of following tables.

TABLE 2
STATE WISE NUMBER OF WOMEN ENTERPRISES(3rd SSI Census)

Sl. No	Name of State/ UT	No.of Enterprises Managed by Women	No. of Women Enterprises	No of female employees (both regd. & un-regd.)	Average	SD
1	Jammu & Kashmir	5640	5742	11466	7616	3334.59
2	Himachal Pradesh	3515	3722	8150	5129	2618.31
3	Punjab	30190	29068	47770	35676	10488.72
4	Chandigarh	2059	2243	1634	1978.67	312.35
5	Uttaranchal	8706	8804	16180	11230	4287.11
6	Haryana	10087	9620	30540	16749	11945.64
7	Delhi	13368	14383	42104	23285	16305.63
8	Rajasthan	29785	36371	61068	42408	16492.14
9	Uttar Pradesh	54491	72667	204424	110527.3	81823.16
10	Bihar	38170	49443	77261	54958	20120.59
11	Sikkim	30	98	221	116.33	96.81
12	Arunachal Pradesh	131	150	446	242.33	176.64
13	Nagaland	207	179	3211	1199	1742.49
14	Manipur	9168	10745	23338	14417	7765.95
15	Mizoram	3076	3700	6824	4533.33	2008.16
16	Tripura	631	863	7619	3037.67	3969.25
17	Meghalaya	3658	3580	8803	5347	2993.24
18	Assam	11189	11757	26065	16337	8429.48
19	West Bengal	71847	69625	331518	157663.3	150566.7
20	Jharkhand	7271	7865	14012	9716	3732.28
21	Orissa	33274	38233	224846	98784.33	109200.8
22	Chhattisgarh	11766	10034	62653	28151	29892.16
23	Madhya Pradesh	62351	68823	141315	90829.67	43841.17
24	Gujarat	55361	53703	121179	76747.67	38487.59
25	Daman & Diu & Dadra & Nagar	167	213	6232	2204	3488.43

	Haveli					
26	Maharashtra	80662	100676	241431	140923	87615.83
27	Andhra Pradesh	77347	77166	330719	161744	146336.7
28	Karnataka	101264	103169	341076	181836.3	137908.9
29	Goa	677	810	7142	2876.33	3694.77
30	Lakshadweep	61	67	431	186.33	211.9088
31	Kerala	137561	139225	414131	230305.7	159199.6
32	Tamilnadu	130289	12908	493986	212394.3	250828.6
33	Pondicherry	1089	1065	8283	3479	4160.40
34	Andaman & Nikobor Islands	53	110	418	193.67	196.36
	ALL INDIA	995141	1063721	3317496	1792119.33	1321459.91

Source: Compiled from <http://www.dcmsme.gov.in/ssiindia/census/ch11.htm>23.52

TABLE 3

STATE WISE NUMBER OF WOMEN ENTERPRISES(4th SSI Census)

Sl. No	Name of State/ UT	No. of Enterprises Managed by Women (Registered only)	No. of Women Enterprises	No of female employees (both regd. & un-regd.)	Average	SD
1	Jammu & Kashmir	606	3367	146162	50045	83251.21
2	Himachal Pradesh	922	7036	20551	9503	10044.35
3	Punjab	1267	17843	88721	35943.67	46451.87
4	Chandigarh	33	834	8751	3206	4818.78
5	Uttaranchal	2140	7186	26612	11979.33	12920.98
6	Haryana	971	13771	83045	32595.67	44156.67
7	Delhi	26	16966	270410	95800.67	151453.1
8	Rajasthan	4394	36732	227102	89409.33	120336.6
9	Uttar Pradesh	7583	67551	532704	202612.7	287435.7
10	Bihar	2190	14793	193257	70080	106860.4
11	Sikkim	15	2010	7224	3083	3722.35
12	Arunachal Pradesh	87	3096	8566	3916.33	4298.61
13	Nagaland	262	3865	20325	8150.67	10696.08
14	Manipur	1113	22389	44488	22663.33	21688.8
15	Mizoram	1079	9064	6848	5663.67	4122.14
16	Tripura	106	5789	14375	6756.67	7183.55

17	Meghalaya	1132	17408	32360	16966.67	15618.68
18	Assam	3687	16403	102227	40772.33	53599.73
19	West Bengal	2001	194944	938919	378621.3	494729.1
20	Jharkhand	660	9452	78401	29504.33	42573.32
21	Orissa	1555	86302	409732	165863	215405.6
22	Chhattisgarh	1908	13846	123676	46476.67	67122.51
23	Madhya Pradesh	9926	54535	444134	169531.7	238856.3
24	Gujarat	4966	26239	350147	127117.3	193442
25	Daman & Diu & Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76	760	31915	10917	18188.02
26	Maharashtra	4869	132343	949511	362241	512569
27	Andhra Pradesh	1260	164192	2031223	732225	1127911
28	Karnataka	21332	264839	915275	400482	462150.2
29	Goa	313	5476	53636	19808.33	29409.14
30	Lakshadweep	0	106	549	218.33	291.229
31	Kerala	30224	301192	944247	425221	469464.5
32	Tamilnadu	49759	395293	1698876	714642.7	869703.9
33	Pondicherry	219	3665	7899	3927.667	3846.73
34	Andaman & Nikobar Islands	70	732	2927	1243	1495.48
	ALL INDIA	156753	1919974	10845998	4307575	5730660

Source: Compiled from <http://www.dcmsme.gov.in/ssiindia/census/ch11.htm23.52>

The analysis of the above two tables shows that there is a large variation in the number of women enterprise and also the female employs the total employment among the different states and union territories. The percentage share of the distribution of women enterprise also varies from state to state. Although in some states, the number of women enterprises is up to the satisfactory mark, on the other hand, the condition of women enterprise is quite unsatisfactory. According to the third SSI census the highest number of women enterprises is found in Kerala which is 1,39,225 followed by Karnataka 1,03,169 and Maharashtra 1,00,676, but as per fourth SSI census, the highest number of women enterprises is found in Tamilnadu which is 3,95,293 followed by Kerala 3,01,192 and Karnataka 2,64,839.

Similarly, the lowest number is found in Lakshadweep, which is only 67 during the third census and 106 during the fourth census. Several women enterprises in Assam was found 11,757 in the third census and 16,403 in the fourth census. The percentage of female employees to the total employment in the state is found highest in Kerala which is 37.15% followed by Mizoram

27.46%, and lowest is found in Jharkhand with only 5.08% and Uttar Pradesh with only 5.11% as per third SSI census. In Assam, this percentage is only 6.08%.

The percentage of female employees as per the fourth census is highest in Daman & Diu, which is 41.15%, followed by Manipur and Goa with 38.03%. The percentage distribution of women enterprise is also varying from state to state, which ranges from 1.29% to 40.50%. As per the fourth SSI Census Mizoram has the highest percentage distribution of women enterprise, which is 40.50%, followed by Meghalaya 35.75% and Manipur 34.55%. It is to be noted that the top three states having the highest percentage of women enterprises are from North Eastern Region of India. However, Assam has only 2.72% share of women enterprises which is very low. The lowest percentage is found in Jammu & Kashmir, which is only 1.29% and Bihar with only 1.48%. In this way, we find the uneven distribution of women enterprises among the different states of India.

For the growth of the wise participation of women in management / owning in the SSI sector of All India, the average and standard deviation values for the 3rd SSI Census respectively were 1792119.33 and 1321459.91. The standard deviation values in the SSI sector in Tamilnadu was 212394.3 and 250828.6 for the growth of the sound participation of women in management / proprietary activities during the 3rd SSI Census period, respectively.

On the other hand, in the fourth SSI census season, the average and standard deviation values were 4307575 and 5730660 for the increase in statewide women's participation in the management/ownership of the SSI sector of India. For the growth of wise state participation of women in management/ownership in Tamilnadu SSI, the average and standard deviation values for this sector were 714642.7 and 869703.9, respectively during the 4th SSI Census period.

The trend and growth of state-wise participation of women in management/ownership in the SSI sector in the 3rd and 4th SSI Census period shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4
TREND AND GROWTH OF STATE WISE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN
MANAGEMENT/OWNERSHIP IN SSI SECTOR

Particulars	Trend Coefficient		R ²	Compound Growth Rate in Percent
	a	b		
3 rd SSI Census period	6.952	0.041*(6.835)	0.486	13.87

4 th SSI Censusperiod	8.371	0.203*(7.249)	0.572	11.21
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Figures in brackets represent 't' values

*Significant at 5 percent level.

It found that the trend coefficient was found to be statistically significant for state-wise participation of women in management/ownership in the SSI sector in the 3rd and 4th SSI Censusperiod. It indicates, on an average, it had increased by 4.1 percent for 3rd SSI censusperiod and 20.3 percent for 4th SSI censusperiod. The growth rates are found to be 13.87 percent, 11.21 percent by the 3rd and 4th SSI censusperiod.

The value of R^2 indicates that the variations in 3rd SSI Censusperiod(0.486) and 4th SSI Censusperiodsales (0.572) explain variations independent variables to the extent of 49percent and 57percent respectively.

CONCLUSION

The above study has shown that there has been a remarkable growth of women entrepreneurship in India during the last few decades. In this regard apart from government initiatives, many non-government organizations are also playing a vital role. Various schemes have been launched to motivate and encourage women in entrepreneurial activities. Employment, credit facilities, training, awareness generation, income-generating activities, etc., have been the major interventions for improving the position of women.

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- life and career, poor degree of financial freedom, no direct ownership of property, no awareness about capacities, low availability to bear risk, lack of self-confidence etc.
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