

Problems and Prospects of Tribal Women Entrepreneurs in salem Districts of Tamilnadu

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Abstract : In most of the developing international locations, ladies are expected to paintings best if vital for the preservation of her family. The poorer the circle of relatives, the extra may be its dependence on the earnings of women. Efforts to growth the employment opportunities can be crucial to permit poor women to generate earnings. A number of schemes of and programs to promote self employment amongst women have been launched. In this context, merchandising of women entrepreneurship amongst women educated or uneducated is the intense want of time. A quantity of nation and center authorities group and nongovernmental corporation are engaged inside the subject of promoting entrepreneurship among women. Entrepreneurship development programs organized by governmental institutions and the activities of other agencies in the grass root degree have supplied a superb momentum inside the entrepreneurship development amongst women. Women owned businesses are highly increasing in the economies of almost all the countries. Women in advanced nations are recognized and are prominent in the business world. But the tamilnadu women entrepreneurs are facing some major constraints like socio personal, marketing, financial, production etc. Furthermore, the problems of tribal women entrepreneurs get compounded over changing times. Those additional problems can be detailed as lack of information and experience, poor transportations, problem of liquidity and finance low education, absence of risk, bearing capacity, shyness, lack of urge for achievements, family involvements and financial constrains etc. selecting a right business opportunity for a venture may pay rich dividends in due course. The women's start business opportunities among tribal regions in the tamilnadu and develop socio economical environments on the tribe's areas. My present study at is an attempt to problem into the hassle of entrepreneurship improvement amongst tribal women in tamilnadu an to signify some remedial measures to improve the existing country of tribal affairs, similarly present policy frame work of the country common stream of the society.

Keywords: Tribal women entrepreneurs, problems, challenges, employment opportunities, rural and economic development, quality of work life.

I. INTRODUCTION

The theme of the topic is relatively difficult because the entrepreneurship is a difficult task. Especially, when it concerns tribal population and more particularly for tribal women. The tribal society is a victim of exploitation through landlords and money lenders. They inside in the remote corners of every state in the country. Their means of livelihood were traditionally forest collection and hunting. Their sub castes and the local dialects they speak, all of the tribes stay in intense poverty with little recourses to fall returned upon. Of direction some remedial measures are actually being followed to improve the socio financial of tribal populace, but a lot more but to be achieved. My present take a look at is an try to probe into the problem of entrepreneurship development amongst tribal women in tamilnadu an to signify a few remedial measures to improve the prevailing nation of tribal affairs, in addition existing policy frame work of the country common stream of the society.

Defining Women entrepreneurs.

Women entrepreneurs may be defined as the women or a group of women who initiate organize and operate a business enterprise. Women are expected to innovate, initiate or adopt an economic activity to be called women entrepreneurs. The government of India has been define women entrepreneur as an enterprise owned and controlled by a women having maximum financial interest of fifty one percent of the employment generated in the enterprise to women. The modern Indian women especially in the dieted is exposed to education and training. This has helped the urban Indian women to do all work which was once regarded as the prerogative of men. Over the years the educated women have ambitious, acquired experience Basic skills competency and self assurance.

Women entrepreneurship.

The involvement and participation in the process of development is essential for the fullfilment of women and to raise their status in the society, wage f employment and self employment are the two potential sources for the deployment human resource. Since the employment opportunities are less self employment is the most potential recourse. Self employment refers business to starting a self owned business. It is a task of covering job seekers to entrepreneurs and or sometimes to job givers. A number of schemes of and programs to promote self employment among women have been launched. In this context, promotion of women entrepreneurship among women educated or uneducated is the extreme need of time. A number of state and center government institution and nongovernmental organization are engaged in the field of promoting entrepreneurship among women. Entrepreneurship development programs organized by governmental institutions and the activities of other agencies in the grass root level have provided a great momentum in the entrepreneurship development among women.

Status of Women in India and Taminadu.

Freedom depends on economic conditions even more than political conditions. If a woman is not economically free and self earning, She will have to depend on her husband or someone else and depends are never have free. These were ideas of pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, first prime minister if India, which individually highlights the importance of economic independence of women, these views is very much admirable and were reflected on our constituency also.

In the year 1950, the constitution of India came into existence. It not only declared that men and women are equal, but also prohibited any kind of discrimination against women. But is reality, the obstacles the emancipation of women, which women have been facing, are not yet solved women have been facing problems for several centuries.

The Tribal Population in Tamil Nadu.

As per the 2001 Census is 62,405,679. Of this, 651,321 (1 per cent) are Scheduled Tribes (STs). Thirty six (36) STs have been notified in Tamil Nadu by means of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976. Of the STs, six have been notified with vicinity restriction. These are Malayali, Kurumbas, Kanikaran, Kammara, Kota and Toda. Malayali had been notified in Dharmapuri, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Pudukkottai, Salem, Namakkal, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Karur and Perambalur districts, Kurumbas in Nilgiri district, Kanikaran in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district. Salem, Tiruvannamalai, Viluppuram, Vellore, Dharmapuri and Namakkal are fundamental ST populated districts of the nation as these six districts account for 64 consistent with cent of the ST population of the state.

Tribal Women and Rural Economic Development.

Tribal Women and Rural Economic Development Tribal Women and Rural Economic Development The constitution of India now not only offers equality to women but also empowers the kingdom to undertake measures of nice discrimination on select of girls for neutralizing the cumulative socio financial, educational and political dangers faced by means of them. To uphold the constitutional mandate, the country has exacted diverse legislative measures intended to make sure identical rights, to counter social discrimination and

numerous forms of violence and atrocities and also to offer aid for working women. There are about 16 special enactments to protect and promote the interest of women in India.

In most of the developing countries, women are expected to work only if necessary for the maintenance of her family. The poorer the family, the greater will be its dependence on the earnings of women. Efforts to increase the employment opportunities will be important to enable poor women to generate income. If women obtain better access to recourses, education and technology, they can will create their own jobs or make their jobs more productive and remunerative. This will ensure a better participation of women folk in the process of economic growth of the nation. Therefore, measures to develop entrepreneurship among women are critical, because such efforts even at a low rate, will definitely improve their status in the society.

Review of literature.

Madhusudan trivedi (1991)¹ presents his views regarding the entrepreneurship among tribal's. He has taken the case study of bhils in Rajasthan. According to him entrepreneurship is in vuothodox for the tribal's. In the wake of development they to take new crops, commercialization and mechanization in their agricultural practices. The economic transformation which the tribal's witnessed today led them to a capitalist economy. Capitalism has created class stratification among the tribal's. This book on the emergence of capitalism among the tribal's and its social consequences on class formation.

Buddudeb chaudhaudi's (ed.) (1992)² "Tribal transformation in India in five volumes, is a collaborative effort of Indian scholars to capture the changing tribal scenario and a whole diversity of issues related to tribal economy, agronomy, politics, ethnicity, ecology, education, technology transfer, social political movements, religions faiths and rituals in an indigenized, yet more articulate framework, with both diagnostic and remedial models. With the latest concepts research tools in anthropology and related disciplines, the authors make a fresh look at micro and macro level dynamics of the tribal situation in India.

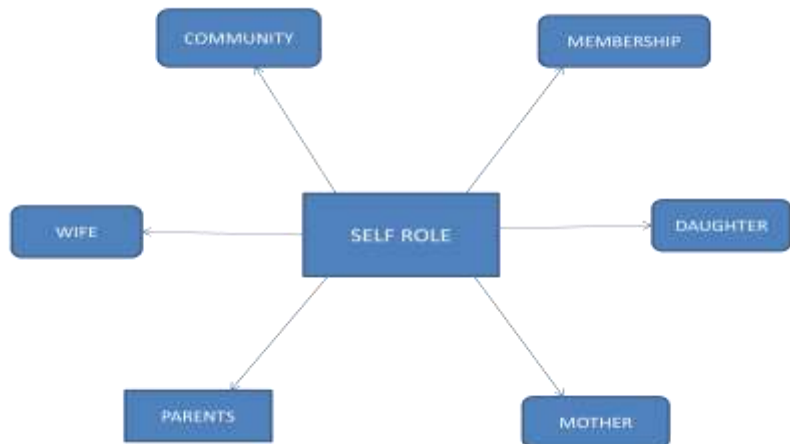
Md.Omar Ali and M.Abul Kashem (1996)³ points out those rural women might face various kinds of problems in using the technologies. An understanding of the problem confrontation of the rural women working in groups may be helpful for planning and execution of extension programme aimed at helping the rural women adopting improved practical.

Rakesh Dashura et al., (2003)⁴ in their study, "Tribal Women Entrepreneurs" found that tribal women have come a long way, breaking the shackles of tribal community and are engaged themselves in occupations other than agriculture. They have accepted entrepreneurship as bliss. Tribal women are now improved in their economic condition through entrepreneurship. More tribal women have inclined towards entrepreneurship and gained greater business aptitude. If their problems, which are peculiar to them, are removed, they make success.

Objectives

- ❖ Promote women's entrepreneurship among tribal regions in the salem districts
- ❖ Reduce the rate of unemployment in tribal area through the incorporation of women in to economic activity.
- ❖ Analyze the situation (labor and training of women working age located in rural tribes areas in salem districts.
- ❖ Create a virtual networks of tribal women entrepreneurs aimed at jobs with dependent people in tribe's areas.
- ❖ Improve women professional qualifications in rural by organizing a development program.
- ❖ Promote entrepreneurship and the consolidation of business project for women in tribal regions and develop networks of entrepreneurs and business women as a key mechanism of economic revitalization it tribal areas.
- ❖ Empower women from rural environments with the information and tools that will enhance the creation and maintenance of the jobs created.

Role and Play of Tribal Women’s Entrepreneurs in salem tribes areas:



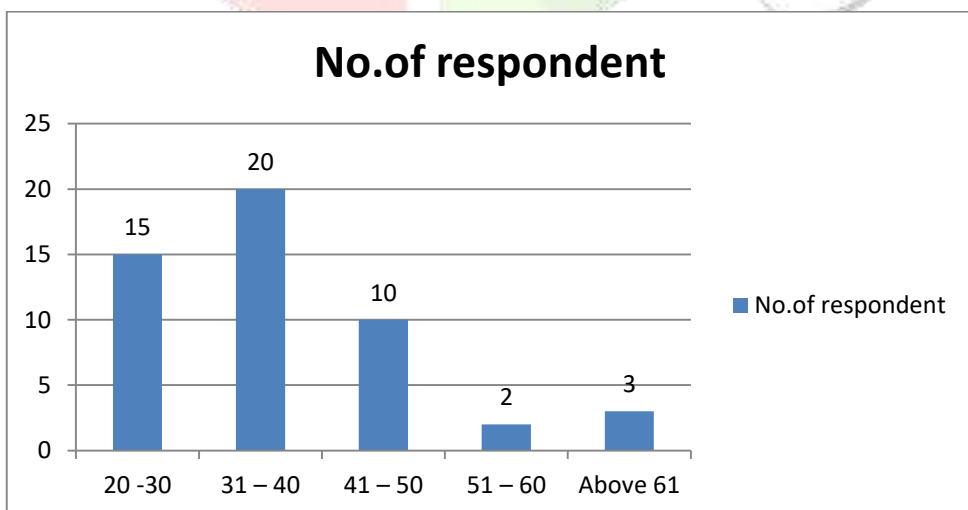
A woman has to play multiple roles. Sometimes she has to play the role of either wife or mother or she has to adorn the role of parents of daughter simultaneously in the social setting she has to play the different roles in community playing these roles, women sometimes submerged her own self role and her own real.

Age wise distribution of tribal women’s entrepreneurs

Age does play an important role in starting a business venture. Many successful entrepreneurs began their career at an early age and gained experience as they went along. Some people begin their ventures a bit late after having saved some money to invest.

Table 1.1

Age group	Age in years	No. Of tribal women entrepreneurs	percentage
1	20 -30	15	30%
2	31 – 40	20	40%
3	41 – 50	10	20%
4	51 – 60	2	4%
5	Above 61	3	6%
	Total	50	100



INFERENCE

The above charts shows age wise the total number of tribal women entrepreneurs have been shown into five categories, namely 20 to 30 years, 31 to 40 years, 41 to 50 years, 51 to 60 years and above 61 years. The

frequency distribution of selected tribal women entrepreneurs in terms of age at start up of enterprise had been show in the charts.

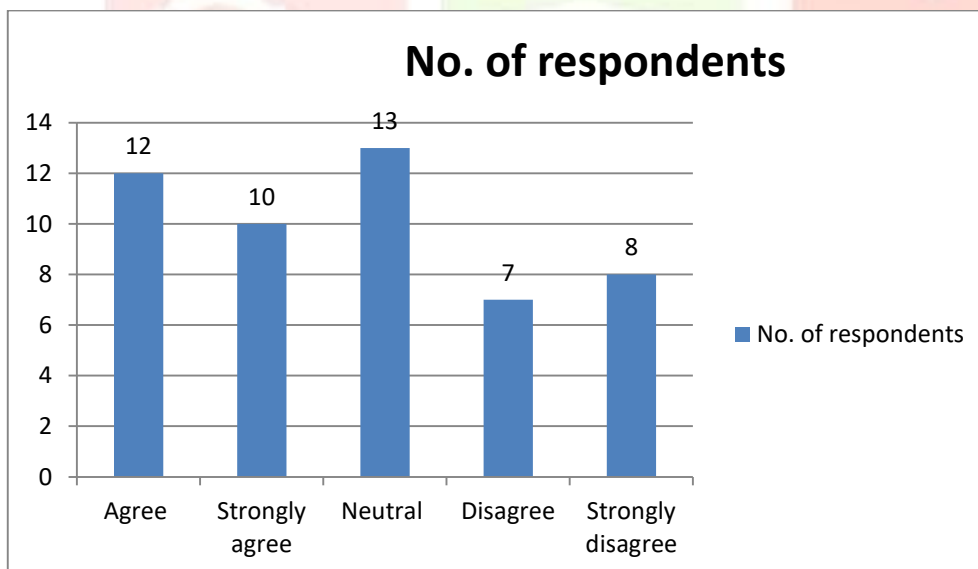
Problems Of Women Entrepreneurs In Salem Tribal Regions

Women owned companies are pretty increasing in the economies of virtually all the nations. The hidden entrepreneurial potentials of women have steadily been converting with the growing sensitivity to the function and economic fame of girls inside the society. In India despite the fact that girls constitute most of the people of the total populace the entrepreneurial international is still a male ruled one. Women in advanced international locations are recognized and are prominent in the business world. But the tamilnadu women entrepreneurs are facing some major constraints like socio personal, marketing, financial, production etc. Furthermore, the problems of tribal women entrepreneurs get compounded over changing times. Those additional problems can be detailed as lack of information and experience, poor transportations, problem of liquidity and finance low education, absence of risk, bearing capacity, shyness, lack of urge for achievements, family involvements and financial constrains etc.

Financial Problems of Women Entrepreneurs in the Business

Table 1.2

S.no	particulars	No. of respondents	percentage
1	Agree	12	24%
2	Strongly agree	10	20%
3	Neutral	13	26%
4	Disagree	7	14%
5	Strongly disagree	8	16%
	total	50	100



INFERENCE

From the above charts out of 50 respondents 12% of respondents are Agree, 10% of respondents are strongly agree, 13% of respondents are neutral, 7% of respondents are disagree and then 8% of the respondents are disagree in the shown charts.

Prospects And Schemes Of Women Entrepreneurs In Salem Tribal Rejions

What employer do I set up, is question which baffles many prospective entrepreneurs. At times it even lulls some of them into state of being inactive. Identification of an unmarried or a couple of project thoughts is essential for the reason of changing the entrepreneurial urge right into a recognizable form. Search for ideas is a beginning, an ice breaker; it is a first step in the actual. The structure of a new venture rests on the bed rocks of business opportunities and the entrepreneur's response to it. If the foundation is not properly aligned and is thus weak, the structure may collapse or require extensive repair and support efforts in course of time. So the time trouble taken in preparing a sound foundation .i.e. selecting a right business opportunity for a venture may pay rich dividends in due course. The women's start business opportunities among tribal regions in the salem districts of tamilnadu and develop socio economical environments on the tribe's areas. The following business opportunities are given fellow.

- ❖ Processing and branding of forest collection
- ❖ Fishing and marketing
- ❖ Aurvedic medicine
- ❖ Fruits and vegetables refrigeration and transformation
- ❖ Bamboo products
- ❖ Medicine from bamboo
- ❖ Mushrooms cultivations
- ❖ Leaf plate and cup making
- ❖ Flower markets etc
- ❖ Fishing markets etc.

Research Methodology

As the present study is of women entrepreneurs with special reference to tribal area, the research is confined to tribal area only. The study is further restricted to those districts in tamilnadu, with more density of tribal population namely Salem district. The main aim of the research was to identify the key issues and problems facing women entrepreneurs. Researchers to selected non probability sampling techniques to collection information from individual respondent non probability samples that are unrestricted are called convenience samples.

Data collection

Data are collected through primary data and secondary data. Primary data are generated when a particular problem at hand is investigated by the women entrepreneurs' questionnaires, telephone surveys, personal interviews observations and experiments. Secondary data on the other hand, include those data which are collected for some earlier research work and are applicable in the study the researcher has presently undertaken. It is concerned with total strength in more than 100 tribal women entrepreneurs sample is 50 women entrepreneurs selected as sampled respondents from Salem district in tamilnadu.

Suggestion

- ✓ Training, advice or consultancy focused entirely or specifically at women entrepreneurs.
- ✓ Start up programmes for women, especially the ones returning to the hard work market.
- ✓ Special focused on of girls in well-known campaigns to reinforce stages of entrepreneurship.
- ✓ Equal possibilities policies aiming for identical access for women to services.
- ✓ Need to have community with different corporations to generate enterprise and get admission to
- ✓ Encouraging and assisting relevant business support initiatives.

Conclusion

This analysis us to a conclusion that whatever state support to tribal women is announced on paper, these are too inadequate to the requirements of the tribal community. In the research are populations of tribal women entrepreneurs selected in the district of Salem in tamilnadu. After an in depth of the problem and analysis if the data proved that there are numerous problems the selected tribal women entrepreneurs are facing. However it is also proved that they have unlimited changes to venture into innovative activities which they can undertake which little amount of capital, provided that they are strongly supported by the government and the NGOs. The research has also thought over the possible solutions to these problems which she thinks fit to the selected populations with in limited resources.

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