Shanlax International Journal of Management

VOL: 4  SPECIAL ISSUE: 1  OCTOBER 2016

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
EMERGING TRENDS ON
ENTREPRENEURIAL OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

NCEOC - 2016

Organized by
Department of Business Administration
Department of Commerce
Department of Commerce with CA

Caussanel College of Arts and Science
(Affiliated to Alagappa University)
(Run by the Congregation of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, Palayamkottai)
Muthupettai - 623523
ROLL OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP THROUGH SELF HELP GROUP IN TAMILNADU

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Abstract  
Global changes have created economic opportunities and women entrepreneurs have emerged as a distinct class. Their contribution to national economy is now substantial. Women entrepreneurship directly or indirectly decides the Nation’s economy and its growth. In India too, the women entrepreneurship development had come a long way since it was systematically initiated in 1979. It was estimated that presently, women entrepreneurs comprise about 11 per cent of the total entrepreneurs in India. Women entrepreneurship has been recognized as an important source of economic growth as they create new jobs for themselves and others and also provide society with different solutions to management, organization and business. Women’s entrepreneurship contributes to the economic well-being of the family and communities and also reduces poverty. The growth of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) is an evidence of the fact that women are coming out of their shells and maintaining their citizenship in the city.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Women Entrepreneurship, Self Help Groups

Introduction  
Women have been successful in breaking their confinement within the limits of their homes by entering into varied kinds of professional services. Women entrepreneurs have proved to be on par with their men counterparts in business acumen and are emerging as smart and dynamic entrepreneurs. Women owned businesses are highly increasing in the economics of almost all countries. The hidden entrepreneurial potential of women has gradually been changing with the growing sensitivity to the role and economic status in the society. The government has an important catalytic role in helping rural population mobilize their own entrepreneurship. An appropriate role of government agencies is therefore to create an enabling environment allowing rural SHGs to grow and perform their functions more effectively to the extent that they become independent. Some such groups are unable to function effectively because of lack of professionalism, technical competence and entrepreneurial skills. The government thus also has an important capacity building role so that the SHGs develop into self-reliant organizations over time. A different orientation is required in rural sector and an altogether different outlook is required for developing women entrepreneur that should be based on understanding of the dynamics of rural behaviour. So that a clear picture of entrepreneurial activities in rural areas is drawn, which may work as road map of entrepreneurial development in rural India and can help estimate how far have we come and how much is to be done in order to make rural women self-reliant.

Statement of the Problem  
In developing countries, credit access and terms, have been the major setbacks in women economic empowerment. Lack of collateral security, need of small-sized loans which is expensive, high bank transaction costs have been the major hindrance. The need to create a grassroots organizational base to enable poor women to come together, to analyze their issues and problems themselves, and to fulfill their needs has been strongly advocated in countries like Indian, Bangladesh, and Pakistan. Grassroots organization such as the self-help group has enable women secure their tomorrow through pooling their little financial resources in terms of savings. These savings are crucial in two aspects they are lend to members as loans and part of it is used to access loan from financial institutions. The Self help Group (SHG) also empowers its members through