A Review on Indian Financial Management and Women Entrepreneurship

Bibhuti B Pradhan,

Abstract: *The driving forces behind economic development have been small and medium-sized businesses worldwide. Women entrepreneurship has proven time consuming in India, but most of these women-driven companies have shown marginal signs of growth. With women entrepreneurs lacking growth, research aimed at considering women entrepreneurs ' strategies for financial management (FM). The study recognized women entrepreneurs ' challenges in running their business finances. The paper shows that businessmen must realize that without proper financial management, development and company success are fruitless and must look for sufficient guidance and expertise in managing resources effectively. Researches in relation to the priorities of men and woman-led firms suggest that women owners frequently seek economic and social agendas that could hinder economic performance or development. In his view, discrimination retards growth, partially because it restricts access to important services such as employment, health, property, land and other resources to large parts of the population. Unfairness has created poverty.*

***Keywords: Financial** Management, Women Entrepreneurship, Management, Entrepreneurship.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Women-owned companies are one of the world's most rapidly growing industries. The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) suggests that women companies develop, operate and expand industries across all industrial sectors. They are a significant contribution to creativity, jobs and wealth creation in all economies. However, for a variety of reasons women in Asia are not an important role in entrepreneurship. The role of mother and wife traditionally has always been found in the kitchen. In Asian countries, gender inequality are still prevalent and may have affected the behavior of women who argue that the archetype of women entrepreneurs is portrayed in terms of motherly care, nutrition, and work balance. Analysis on the priorities of men's and women's undertakings shows that woman business owners frequently follow economic or social agendas, which can impede development or progress [1]. Uniqueness slows growth, in part because they prohibit significant resources such as employment, health care, infrastructure, property and other, from being available to large sections of the population. Unfairness has bred poorness.

Bibhuti B Pradhan, ,Department of Management, Siksha 'O' Anusandhan (Deemed to be University), Bhubaneswar

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Problem Statement:

Women usually face various challenges from cultural values to the way their businesses operate, which are generally considered to be small and micro-enterprises. Different growth patterns according to the gender of the owner shows the micro and small enterprises surveyed of male owned enterprises increasing more rapidly than

women's owned enterprises [2]–[4]. This research seeks to determine whether business women in India use financial resources to social or corporate ends and their effect on business performance overall.

***Hypotheses*:**

1. Confidence in financial management is not determined by education levels.
2. Financial management trust is not related to preparation in financial management.
3. Financial management trust is not measured by the expertise of financial management.
4. Trust is not calculated by having the ability to manage in financial management.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have been regarded as the driving force behind economic growth and poverty reduction in Asia and therefore any strategy to alleviate poverty must involve support, incentives and promotion for SMEs, in order to improve economic conditions and poverty in the country, Fig. 1 illustrate the Indian financial system. In India, the economic turbulence is emerging and the turnaround of the economies of countries is primarily due to the opportunities offered by women. McPherson in Mboko and Smith-Hunter clearly describes the growing relevance to women entrepreneurs who say Indian women are close to 67 percent of the 845 thousand companies' reported, Indian micro and small enterprises are women owns 78 percent, and retailers account for 19 percent and women account for 24 percent of service businesses [5], [6]. The study showed however that most companies were very small and in terms of employment and turnover, in the last ten years, only a very small percentage had grown.

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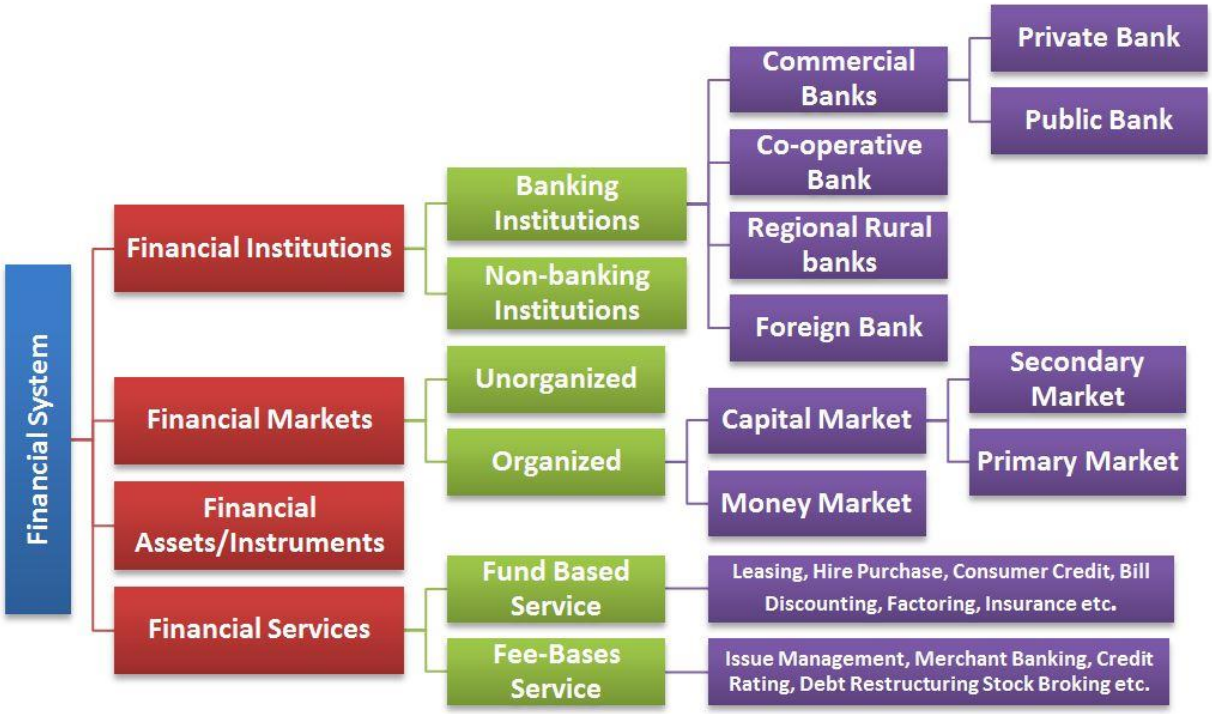

Fig. 1: Indian Financial System

Different growth trends were shown by the micro-and small companies surveyed according to the owner's own sex with male businesses which grow more quickly than female companies. Wood and Davidson argue that women have been pushed to recognize their position as providers not only for their nuclear families but also for the extended family by parenthood obligations. Enterprises face various barriers which restrict their growth and survival. Okpara says that the problems in SMEs are distinct and unparalleled from those in the advanced countries [7]–[9]. Surprisingly the findings of this study are those who have only experience management, expressed a need for courses, imply that they do not assess themselves to have strong management skills." This partly explains the lack of official planning in most women's companies, as confirmed by Mboko and Smith-Hunter.

Better FM will generally lead both market sustainability and growth, as Lam points out that the literature confirms that demand for entrepreneurial financing is incontrovertible, which suggests that emphasis has tended to focus on the provision of funds mostly to get access to finance on the part of business owners or to increase the supply from borrowers, buyers or busies.

III. METHODOLOGY

The survey sample consisted of 80 female owners of different small and medium-sized businesses, randomly selected from the Kalaburagi Division's license database. The research focused on the City of Kalaburagi and the data collection was mainly based on questionnaires [10]–[12]. Questionnaires are useful in collecting opinions,

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behaviors and explanations and in establishing relationships between causes and effects. To order to validate the form and substance of the questionnaire in the pilot study, expert opinion was received from consulting firms of small to medium businesses.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

***Education*:**

Research revealed that the majority (32.08%) of woman entrepreneurs in the SMS Kuala Lumpur have O-levels as their highest credentials, while only 12% and 7.55% have a baccalaureate and a master's degree. The study attempted to test the zero hypothesis that confidence in FM is not decided at the levels of education. The null hypothesis at a trust level of 5 percent is dismissed based on the P value of 0.004 which is less than 0.05, which means that knowledge is an important factor in confidence building in FM. They say that women-owned enterprises generally do not do well because women entrepreneurs know little about management of their businesses. The firms in the study appear to confirm the above statement, that the management of women's businesses is generally not well demonstrated through their use mostly of the money they generate for social purposes instead of reinvesting in the company.

Training and confidence:

The study found that 58% of the survey participants had some form of FM experience, and 42% did not. The investigators sought to find out whether training is a significant factor in improving female entrepreneurs ' trust in FM by checking the null hypothesis that faith in FM is not linked to FM performance. Since the p-value of 0.068 is greater than 0.05, this explanation is dismissed, which implies that there is nothing significant about knowledge and confidence in FM, which indicates that most participants were not FM qualified in this study, but evidence shows, although most respondents assume that they are t-confident theory. The null hypothesis is not dismissed as the P-value of 0,068 is greater than 0.05 and this suggests that there is no significant connection between preparation and trust in FM, a clear indication that most of the respondents were not trained in FM, but data from the study demonstrates that, although the majority of respondents believed it was valid.

Study results show that most business assets were acquired in year 1 and fell as the business grew older with business assets acquired by less than 10% in the five-year period. Consumer use, including other consumers and home furnishings, absorbed significant business capital, rising from only over 30% in Year 1 to more than 90% in Year 5. As such, businesses also suffered from an inability to spend, even expressed in 51% of the company ' average months of revenue of US$ 2000 during the same span of five years. However, due to non-business investment, the lack of growth in corporate sales volumes has not risen in most businesses as a workforce supplement.

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Age and Asset acquisition:

Null hypothesis: the purchase of properties is not determined by age. Based on the P–they are 98 per cent positive that age influences asset buying, this zero argument will be dismissed. 54% of woman entrepreneurs under the age of 30 have purchased home fitness and other products, and only 46% have purchased commercial furniture and services. We found that 15% of people between the ages of 30-39 have purchased home and other goods, while 85% purchased business vehicles, furniture and equipment. Of those aged 40-49 only 14% purchased home furniture while 86% purchased business appliances. Furniture and appliances purchased by 100% of the age group of more than 50 years. Therefore, the relationship between age and the accumulation of assets can be assumed.

FM skills and confidence in FM:

Null hypothesis: FM trust is not dependent on FM expertise. The null hypothesis was rejected on the basis of the P-value of 0, which means that the trust FM 100%, by preparation and business experience, to acquire skills. The research shows that 59% of respondents received training in FM and therefore have the ability to manage company finances and are comfortable. While 47% of female entrepreneurs had 3 years ' business experience, which could have led to their confidence in FM skills. The faith in finance can thus be largely attributed to acquiring skills through studying financial skills and or access to business experiences.

Confidence in FM and confidence in ability to manage:

Null hypothesis: FM trust is not determined by trust in its management capacity. The null hypothesis was dismissed as the P-value is zero and therefore they are 100% certain that our confidence in FM relies on our faith in personal finances. The research revealed that 74 percent of respondents had confidence in their financial resource management capability, as 31 percent of respondents had been employed for three years or older due to the accumulation of business skills in the past. The growing number of years in which individuals stay in business and the consistency of the minimum qualifications obtained, 47% of respondents have business experience and 57% of respondents have a minimum certificate credential, can further be attributed to the positive correlation between trust in handling company finances and management faith. Fig. 2 & 3 shows the % of woman in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

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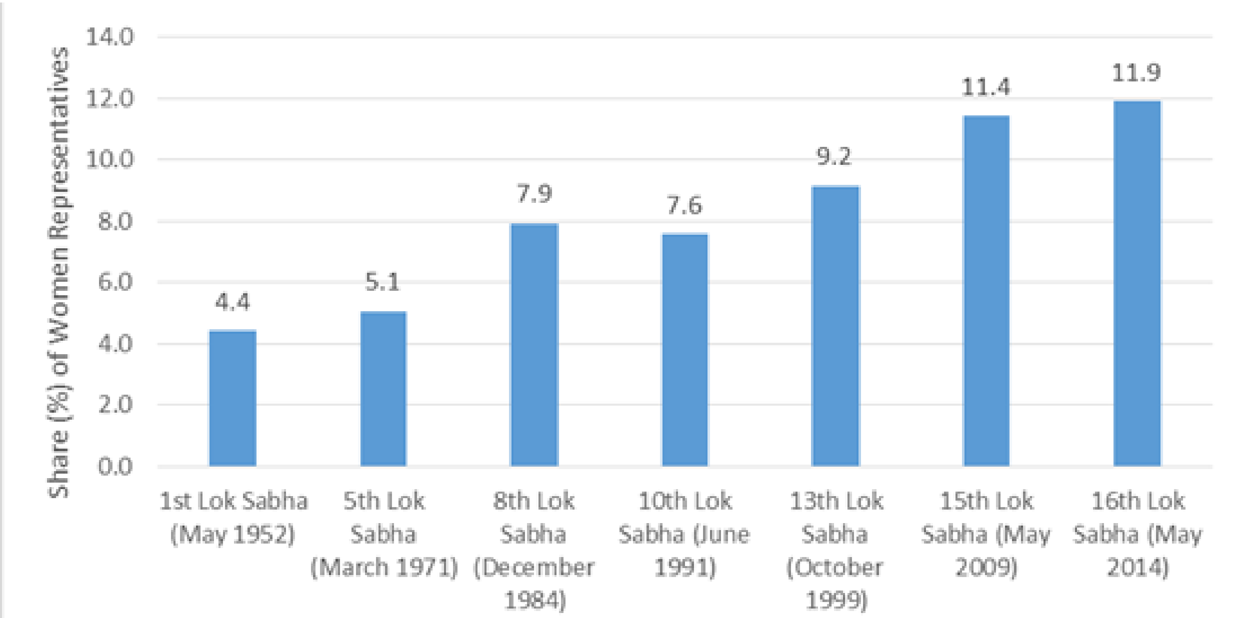

Fig. 2: Percentage of Woman in Lok Sabha

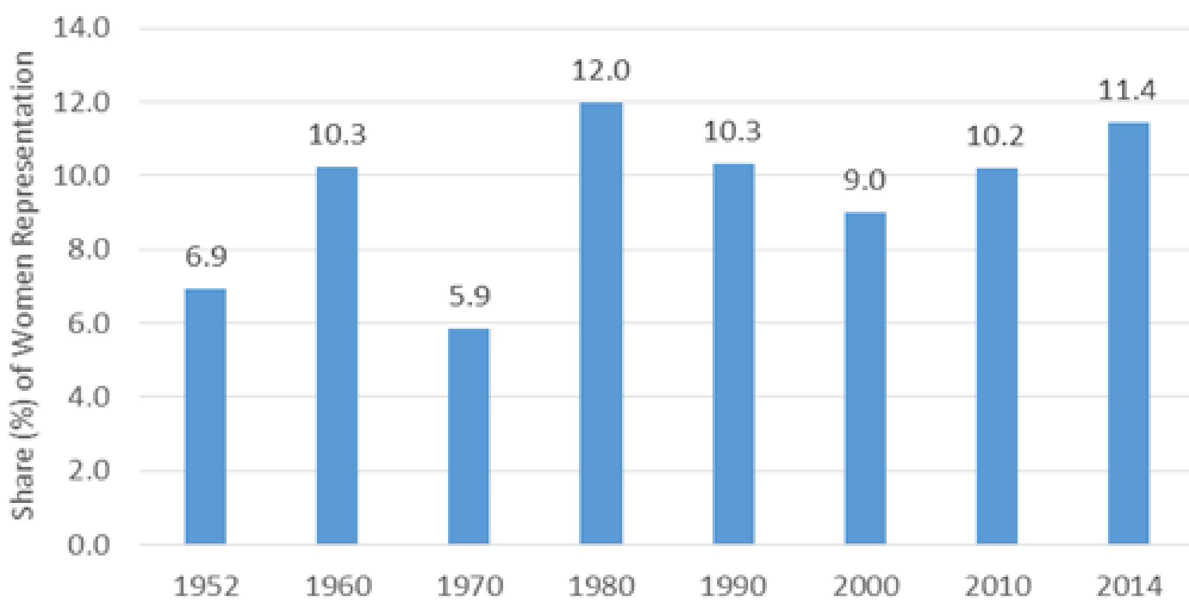

Fig. 3: Percentage of Woman in Rajya Sabha

V. CONCLUSION

The study showed very limited FM capabilities for female entrepreneurs in India, which could be significantly expanded by the inability of their companies. Include two ways entrepreneurs can wait until they raise sufficient funds to complete their project or use limited resources to achieve a milestone. Nevertheless, we found in our

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research that women businessmen used very little money to finance the company and a large share of other non-business-related expenses. The majority of women do not have management skills, such as inventory personnel management, bookkeeping, basic marketing and management. Most of the businessmen then end up lost their track of their daily business transactions and at the end of the day they are unable to account for their profits. That is verified further. Some of them don't save documents with a bank account. They eventually spend their money because they cannot distinguish between income and business capital.

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