

Volume 22, No 1, 2020

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY AMONG WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN SELECTED AREA OF PUNJAB

Leena Malhotra ¹, Dr.Rakesh Kumar², Dr.Raminder Pal Singh³

- 1. PhD Research Scholar, IKG PTU, Kapurthala and Assistant Professor, Dev Samaj College for Women, Ferozepur
- 2. Associate Professor, Industrial and Production Engineering Department, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar,
- 3. Professor, Applied Sciences And Humanities Department ,SBSSTC, Ferozepur

ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurship is vital for overall growth of any nation. With ever increasing woman empowerment and gender equality, it has become significant for woman too, in the recent years. This calls for a detailed focus on the major reasons that may influence women entrepreneur to opt for an entrepreneurial career. The main objective of this paper is to analyse the demographic profile of women entrepreneur and study the relationship between demographics and reasons for choosing entrepreneurship. Research Design of the present study is exploratory cum descriptive. Women Entrepreneurs across the Malwa Region of Punjab are considered as population for the objective of the study. From Malwa Region of Punjab seven districts namely Mansa, Moga, Rupnagar, Ferozepur, Muktsar, Fategarh Sahib and Sangrur districts have been taken. A probability sampling method such as stratified sampling method was used at the first stage to select the districts for the study. In the second stage, probability sampling such as random sampling as well as non-probability sampling such as snow ball sampling method was used in selecting the women entrepreneurs as respondents. The primary data was collected from 525 respondents from selected districts. The study discovered that location independence and independence and complete freedom to make own decision are perceived to be the most significant reasons for becoming an entrepreneur among most of the respondents.

Key Words: Women, Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurs, Malwa Region

INTRODUCTION

Women constitute about 48% of the total population in India as well as world and play a verysignificant role in every field of the economy. In India, retail, real estate, finance, fashion and technology are the preferred sectors where 69 percent of female entrepreneurs start up a business. Banks, other financial institutions and even government readily provide economic aid to women for micro and small enterprises. Bringing the rural women into the mainstream business will be worthwhile as they can efficiently manufacture handicrafts and also sell their products at the right price to the right customers. In the public and private sectors in India, we notice a lot of development which is brought about by female entrepreneur.(Niti Aayog).



Volume 22, No 1, 2020

The world celebrates the International Women's Day on 8th March every year. But their contribution is to be acknowledged all the time, everywhere. After great struggle they have broken the barriers to actively participate in the field of entrepreneurship. The hidden female entrepreneurship is emerging as a fundamental economic force. Moreover women entrepreneurs are increasingly recognized because they have skill, knowledge and adaptability in business. Despite the challenges, the opportunities to the women by digital technology have created new jobs in women owned business ventures. Because of the support of the government and their own capability women are marching forward in varied ventures as designers, exporters and garment manufacturers. They are not only good in fashion and designing but have proved their worth in other industries also. But the need of the hour is that government should set up incubation centres for commercial activity to help women in the expansion of their business.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to Lee (1997) business ownership is an indicator of four needs i.e. affiliation, achievement, dominance and autonomy and concluded that women entrepreneurs were inspired by a great necessity for achievement, a slightly high requirement for dominance and moderate necessities for autonomy and affiliation. Das (1999) concluded that the women in this study were found different from their western counter parts in some antecedent conditions, environment factors and incubator organization issues. Finally author concluded that financial motivation can lead to success in entrepreneurial activities. According to Pandit (2000) vital factors for entrepreneurial effectiveness were sense of achievement, satisfaction and aspiration to prove business success through enterprise. Lakshmi (2003) pointed out that husband, parents, friends and officials of banks and other financial institutions were the motivating factors behind the decisions of the women entrepreneurs. According to Govindppa (2006) ambition factors of women entrepreneurs include financial independence followed by social status and job dissatisfaction as the reasons compelling them to commence entrepreneurship. Roy (2007) outlined the major push and pull factors encouraging their choice of entrepreneurial career were unemployment, desire for gaining financial liberty, the desire to do something constructive, gainful utilisation of available leisure and the willingness to do business. Reddy (2010) highlighted of the motivational forces, technical qualification, small investment, ambition to become an entrepreneur, desire to be independent, economic necessity, profitability, desire to earn more, past experience, suggestion from friends and family business had inspired the respondents to become entrepreneurs. Mulatu and Prasad (2016) pointed out that factors like family support, business experience, motive to help families and learning experience from past failures were the factors that make women entrepreneurs successful. According to Mozammel, Zaman (2018) both extrinsic and intrinsic motivation were required for making women entrepreneurs self-determined and selfcritical such that they enthusiastically set goals and accomplish them.

In view of the above an attempt has been made to study the influence of the various factors on women to become entrepreneurs with the following objectives.



Volume 22, No 1, 2020

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study aims to achieve the following objectives. They are:

- 1. To know the socio economic profile of women entrepreneurs.
- 2. To study the relationship between demographics and reasons that persuades women entrepreneurs to opt for an entrepreneurial career.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study followed descriptive as well exploratory research design. A probability sampling method such as stratified sampling method was used at the first stage to select the districts for the study. In the second stage, probability sampling such as random sampling as well as non-probability sampling such as snow ball sampling method was used in selecting the women entrepreneurs as respondents. The registered women entrepreneurs in DIC were taken as samples Apart from that snow ball sampling was used in order to get information from women entrepreneurs. To achieve the objectives of this study, a sample of 525 women entrepreneurs from rural and semi urban areas of Malwa Region of Punjab were chosen from theseven districts namely Mansa, Moga, Rupnagar, Ferozepur, Muktsar, Fategarh Sahib and Sangrur. Data collected was statistically analysed using SPSS using descriptive and factor analysis.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF SAMPLE RESPONDENTS

Table 1 illustrates the demographic profiles of women entrepreneurs. From the table 1 it is seen that majority i.e. 61.7% of the women entrepreneur's respondents belonged to service enterprises whereas 21.3% of them belonged to trading enterprise and 17 % of them belonged to manufacturing enterprises. According to variable age, nearly 47.2% of the total respondents were in the age group of between 31-40 years old. Followed by it, 26.1% of the respondents were aged 21-30 years old. While studying the marital status of women entrepreneurs it was found that 68% of the respondents were married. As the qualifications of the respondents were concerned, 40.6% of the respondents found graduate whereas 13.1%, 22.1% and 9.9 % were having +2, post-graduation and diploma education. During study, 60.3% of the respondents were found belong to Hindu religion followed by Sikh and 74.1% of them belonged to General Category. In this study it has been inferred that 53.1% of women entrepreneurs resided in semi urban area while 46.9% in rural area. It was also observed that out of 525 respondents surveyed, a majority 52.0% of the women entrepreneurs had 3-5 members in their family, 35.4% had 5-10 lakhs family income and 33.9% of the women entrepreneurs had 2-5 years of business experience. It has been also found that 47.2% of the respondents were having less than 15 lakhs annual turnover.



Volume 22, No 1, 2020

TABLE 1: WOMEN ENTREPRENEURIAL PROFILE

Variables			No. of responder	nts (Total 525)		
Business	Services	Manufacturing	Trading			
	324	89	112			
Age	21-30 Yrs	31-40 Yrs	41-50 Yrs	51-60 Yrs		
	137	248	117	23		
Marital Status	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced		
	125	357	27	16		
Religion	Hindu	Sikh	Muslims	Christians	Others	
	269	253	1	1	1	
Caste	General	OBC	SC			
	389	56	80			
Education	Below 10th	10th	+2	Graduate	Post Graduate	Diploma holder
	48	27	69	213	116	52
Occupation of Husband / Father	Business	Private job	Government job	Agriculture	Any other	
	206	177	53	77	12	
Place of Residence	Rural	Semi Urban				
	246	279				
Family Size	Less than 3	3-5	Above 5			
	65	273	187			
Family Structure	Nuclear	Joint	Single Parent Family			
	244	225	56			
No. of dependents in the family	1 Member	2 Members	More than 2 members			
	119	184	222			
Family Income(Annual)	Below 5 lakhs	5-10 lakhs	1015 Lakhs	Above 15lakhs		
(:)	174	186	139	26		
Background of business family	Yes	No				
J	233	292				
Tenure of the concern	Less than 2 years	2-5 years	5-8 years	8-12 years	Above 12 years	
	123	178	118	76	30	
Annual turnover of the business	Less than 15 lakhs	15-30 lakhs	30-45 lakhs	45-60 lakhs	Above 60 lakhs	
	248	216	32	28	1	
Attended any training programme	Yes	No				
- 0	176	349				
If yes, impact on business efficiency	Yes	No				
,	167	16				



Volume 22, No 1, 2020

AGE AND REASONS FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP

A series of bivariate cross- tabulation between different groups of respondents as per their age and their perception regarding the importance of the various reasons for becoming an entrepreneur were conducted. The outcome is shown in the table 2. It is seen that most of the respondents belonging to different categories as per their age stated that the following reasons are very important to become an entrepreneur: a) Location independence b) Complete freedom to make own decisions

However, it was found from table 2 that most of the respondents who are in the age group of 21-30 years and 31-40 years perceive that location independence is the important reason to become an entrepreneur. The table 2 also indicates that most of the respondents who are in the age group of 41-50 years and 51-60 years recognize that complete freedom to make own decisions are also important reason for becoming an entrepreneur.

TABLE 2: BIVARIATE CROSS TABULATION-AGE AND REASONS FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Sr. No.	Reasons for En	trepreneurship		A	ge		
			21-30 Yrs	31-40 Yrs	41-50 Yrs	51-60 Yrs	Total
		Strongly Disagree	20	25	12	0	57
	Complete freedom	Disagree	18	55	17	4	94
1	to make own	Neutral	8	19	10	3	40
	decisions	Agree	43	74	41	9	167
		Strongly Agree	48	75	37	7	167
	То	tal	137	248	117	23	525
		Strongly Disagree	10	35	12	3	60
	D :	Disagree	23	30	15	3	71
2	Passionate about	Neutral	23	50	26	5	104
	learning	Agree	57	97	48	6	208
		Strongly Agree	24	36	16	6	82
	То	tal	137	248	117	23	525
		Strongly Disagree	7	9	7	0	23
	T	Disagree	21	50	20	4	95
3	Location independence	Neutral	24	49	20	4	97
	independence	Agree	34	63	34	9	140
		Strongly Agree	51	77	36	6	170
	То	tal	137	248	117	23	525
		Strongly Disagree	10	21	8	0	39
	W. 1 4 1	Disagree	31	52	19	6	108
4	Wish to be own boss	Neutral	30	46	25	4	105
	0088	Agree	38	87	43	8	176
		Strongly Agree	28	42	22	5	97
	То		137	248	117	23	525
		Strongly Disagree	13	15	8	0	36
	Potential to run	Disagree	36	59	26	8	129
5	business	Neutral	28	53	22	6	109
	business	Agree	41	99	48	5	193
		Strongly Agree	19	22	13	4	58



Volume 22, No 1, 2020

	То	tal	137	248	117	23	525
		Strongly Disagree	7	13	4	4	28
		Disagree	33	61	28	6	128
6	Self confidence	Neutral	23	49	16	2	90
		Agree	47	88	47	10	192
		Strongly Agree	27	37	22	1	87
	То	tal	137	248	117	23	525
		Strongly Disagree	18	24	10	4	56
		Disagree	27	36	23	4	90
7	Social recognition	Neutral	24	47	25	4	100
		Agree	52	103	44	7	206
		Strongly Agree	16	38	15	4	73
	То	tal	137	248	117	23	525
		Strongly Disagree	2	1	2	0	5
		Disagree	43	66	32	7	148
8	To be Independent	Neutral	26	59	24	5	114
		Agree	47	96	51	11	205
		Strongly Agree	19	26	8	0	53
	То		137	248	117	23	525
		Strongly Disagree	19	36	17	4	76
	Eff: -:44:1:4:	Disagree	14	42	18	0	74
9	Efficient utilization of time	Neutral	41	68	28	7	144
	of time	Agree	41	72	40	9	162
		Strongly Agree	22	30	14	3	69
	То	tal	137	248	117	23	525
		Strongly Disagree	14	24	12	0	50
		Disagree	36	78	33	8	155
10	To be a leader	Neutral	30	30	19	3	82
		Agree	42	81	40	6	169
		Strongly Agree	15	35	13	6	69
	То		137	248	117	23	525
		Strongly Disagree	15	22	11	0	48
	To be able to give	Disagree	31	76	27	7	141
11	good life to	Neutral	31	41	16	6	94
	children	Agree	43	69	40	5	157
		Strongly Agree	17	40	23	5	85
	То		137	248	117	23	525
		Strongly Disagree	3	16	11	4	34
	To keep myself	Disagree	38	61	26	4	129
12	busy	Neutral	32	79	25	6	142
	Jusy	Agree	47	62	42	5	156
		Strongly Agree	17	30	13	4	64
	То		137	248	117	23	525
	Motivation by	Strongly Disagree	4	5	3	3	15
	husband	Disagree	48	86	36	5	175
13	/parents/relatives/	Neutral	20	38	15	1	74
	friends	Agree	47	98	50	11	206
		Strongly Agree	18	21	13	3	55
	То	tal	137	248	117	23	525

MARITAL STATUS AND REASONS FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP

A series of bivariate cross-tabulation were carried out between different groups of respondents as per their marital status and their perception regarding the importance of the various reasons for becoming an



Volume 22, No 1, 2020

entrepreneur. The results are indicated in table 3. The result indicates that most of the respondents belonging to various categories feel that the following reasons are very important for becoming an entrepreneur: a) Passionate about learning b) Complete freedom to make own decisions

TABLE 3: BIVARIATE CROSS TABULATION- MARITAL STATUS AND REASONS FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Sr. No.	Reasons for En	trepreneurship		Marita	Status		Total
			Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	
		Strongly Disagree	13	41	3	0	57
	Complete freedom	Disagree	23	66	1	4	94
1	to make own	Neutral	9	26	3	2	40
	decisions	Agree	39	112	10	6	167
		Strongly Agree	41	112	10	4	167
	To	tal	125	357	27	16	525
		Strongly Disagree	8	13	1	1	23
		Disagree	23	65	3	4	95
2	Passionate about	Neutral	22	68	5	2	97
	learning	Agree	29	100	8	3	140
		Strongly Agree	43	111	10	6	170
	To	tal	125	357	27	16	525
		Strongly Disagree	10	28	0	1	39
	T	Disagree	31	71	3	3	108
3	Location independence	Neutral	25	74	3	3	105
	independence	Agree	37	120	13	6	176
		Strongly Agree	22	64	8	3	97
	To	tal	125	357	27	16	525
		Strongly Disagree	10	24	2	0	36
	XX 1 . 1	Disagree	36	85	1	7	129
4	Wish to be own boss	Neutral	26	74	7	2	109
	DOSS	Agree	38	140	12	3	193
		Strongly Agree	15	34	5	4	58
	To	tal	125	357	27	16	525
		Strongly Disagree	8	18	0	2	28
	D-4414	Disagree	30	86	7	5	128
5	Potential to run business	Neutral	24	61	4	1	90
	busiliess	Agree	43	133	10	6	192
		Strongly Agree	20	59	6	2	87
	To		125	357	27	16	525
		Strongly Disagree	15	37	0	4	56
		Disagree	28	56	5	1	90
6	Self confidence	Neutral	22	63	10	5	100
		Agree	48	143	11	4	206
		Strongly Agree	12	58	1	2	73
	To		125	357	27	16	525
		Strongly Disagree	2	2	1	0	5
		Disagree	43	92	7	6	148
7	Social recognition	Neutral	26	78	8	2	114
		Agree	40	150	10	5	205
		Strongly Agree	14	35	1	3	53
	To	tal	125	357	27	16	525



Volume 22, No 1, 2020

		Strongly Disagree	17	53	2	4	76
		Disagree	24	46	3	1	74
8	To be Independent	Neutral	29	105	6	4	144
		Agree	37	111	11	3	162
		Strongly Agree	18	42	5	4	69
	To	tal	125	357	27	16	525
		Strongly Disagree	16	32	1	1	50
	Efficient utilization	Disagree	37	105	7	6	155
9	of time	Neutral	21	55	5	1	82
	or time	Agree	33	118	11	7	169
		Strongly Agree	18	47	3	1	69
	To		125	357	27	16	525
		Strongly Disagree	13	32	2	1	48
		Disagree	32	98	5	6	141
10	To be a leader	Neutral	25	61	5	3	94
		Agree	37	109	8	3	157
		Strongly Agree	18	57	7	3	85
	To		125	357	27	16	525
		Strongly Disagree	4	24	3	3	34
	To be able to give	Disagree	38	83	4	4	129
11	good life to	Neutral	30	101	8	3	142
	children	Agree	40	105	7	4	156
		Strongly Agree	13	44	5	2	64
	To		125	357	27	16	525
		Strongly Disagree	3	9	1	2	15
	To keep myself	Disagree	46	115	10	4	175
12	busy	Neutral	18	54	1	1	74
	ousy .	Agree	45	143	11	7	206
		Strongly Agree	13	36	4	2	55
	To		125	357	27	16	525
	Motivation by	Strongly Disagree	3	9	1	2	15
	husband	Disagree	46	115	10	4	175
13	/parents/relatives/ friends	Neutral	18	54	1	1	74
	irienas	Agree	45	143	11	7	206
		Strongly Agree	13	36	4	2	55
	To	tal	125	357	27	16	525

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AND REASONS FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP

A series of bivariate cross- tabulation between different groups of respondents as per their educational qualification and their perception regarding the importance of the various reasons for becoming an entrepreneur were conducted. The outcome is shown in the table 4. It is revealed that most of the respondents belonging to different categories as per their educational qualification stated that the following reasons are very important to become an entrepreneur: a) Location independence b) Complete freedom to make own decisions

However, it is found from table 4 that a part from thatthe most of the respondents who are below 10th pass furthermore identify that self-confidence is also a very important reason to become an entrepreneur. The table also indicates that most of the respondents who are graduates specified that to be able to give good life to children is very important reason for becoming an entrepreneur. Furthermore, it is observed from table 4 that the additional reason is also emphasized as highly important by most of the respondents who are post graduate for becoming an entrepreneur is wish to be own boss. Table 4 also indicates that the most of the respondents who



Volume 22, No 1, 2020

are diploma holder stated that another reason which persuades them to become an entrepreneur is passionate about learning.

TABLE 4: BIVARIATE CROSS TABULATION- EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AND REASONS FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP

		KEASUNS I	TOK E	1111111	KEI (E)				
Sr. No.	Reasons for Entre	preneurship			E	Education			Tota
			Below 10th	10th	+2	Graduate	Post Graduate	Diploma holder	
		Strongly Disagree	7	4	11	23	9	3	57
	Complete	Disagree	9	7	14	30	20	14	94
1	freedom to make	Neutral	3	1	7	21	7	1	40
	own decisions	Agree	14	3	15	75	42	18	167
		Strongly Agree	15	12	22	64	38	16	167
	Total		48	27	69	213	116	52	525
		Strongly Disagree	4	5	11	19	10	11	60
	Passionate about	Disagree	11	4	11	25	17	3	71
2	learning	Neutral	8	5	12	46	27	6	104
	Carming	Agree	16	11	23	98	39	21	20
		Strongly Agree	9	2	12	25	23	11	82
	Total		48	27	69	213	116	52	52
		Strongly Disagree	4	0	2	9	6	2	23
	T andian	Disagree	9	10	20	30	15	11	95
3	Location independence	Neutral	6	4	10	44	25	8	97
	macpenaence	Agree	13	3	15	58	31	20	14
		Strongly Agree	16	10	22	72	39	11	17
	Total		48	27	69	213	116	52	52
		Strongly Disagree	5	1	6	14	7	6	39
	Wish to be own	Disagree	10	9	11	43	25	10	10
4	boss	Neutral	14	5	15	36	26	9	10
	2000	Agree	11	6	24	83	34	18	17
		Strongly Agree	8	6	13	37	24	9	97
-	Total		48	27	69	213	116	52	52
		Strongly Disagree	2	1	5	14	10	4	36
	Potential to run	Disagree	15	8	19	47	29	11	12
5	business	Neutral	10	8	15	42	23	11	10
		Agree	18	9	20	86	39	21	19
		Strongly Agree	3	1	10	24	15	5	58
	Total		48	27	69	213	116	52	52
		Strongly Disagree	4	3	3	7	9	2	28
6	Self confidence	Disagree	12	8	23	53	22	10	123
		Neutral	5	4	10	41	21	9	90
		Agree	15	8	21	77	49	22	19



		Strongly Agree	12	4	12	35	15	9	87
	Total	-	48	27	69	213	116	52	525
		Strongly Disagree	6	4	13	19	9	5	56
		Disagree	9	6	12	28	25	10	90
7	Social recognition	Neutral	5	2	12	48	22	11	100
	-	Agree	20	10	25	93	38	20	206
		Strongly Agree	8	5	7	25	22	6	73
	Total		48	27	69	213	116	52	525
		Strongly Disagree	1	0	2	1	1	0	5
		Disagree	15	9	21	55	31	17	148
8	To be Independent	Neutral	9	6	16	45	26	12	114
		Agree	18	11	25	90	46	15	205
		Strongly Agree	5	1	5	22	12	8	53
	Total		48	27	69	213	116	52	52
9		Strongly Disagree	7	5	12	29	18	5	76
	Efficient	Disagree	6	4	9	25	17	13	74
	utilization of time	Neutral	14	5	20	59	31	15	14
	diffizution of time	Agree	16	9	22	71	33	11	16
		Strongly Agree	5	4	6	29	17	8	69
	Total		48	27	69	213	116	52	52
		Strongly Disagree	6	2	7	15	14	6	50
	_	Disagree	13	11	20	69	28	14	15
10	To be a leader	Neutral	9	3	15	28	20	7	82
	-	Agree	10	4	21	78	35	21	16
		Strongly Agree	10	7	6	23	19	4	69
	Total		48	27	69	213	116	52	52
		Strongly Disagree	5	2	6	20	9	6	48
	To be able to give	Disagree	13	11	23	54	28	12	
11	good life to	Disagree Neutral	13	4	10	33	25	9	94
11		Disagree Neutral Agree							94
11	good life to children	Disagree Neutral	13 13 4	4 6 4	10 17 13	33 67 39	25 40 14	9 14 11	92 15 85
11	good life to	Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree	13 13	4 6	10 17	33 67	25 40	9	92 15 85
11	good life to children	Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree Strongly Disagree	13 13 4 48 2	4 6 4 27 4	10 17 13 69 4	33 67 39 213 15	25 40 14 116 6	9 14 11 52 3	94 15 85 52 34
	good life to children Total	Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree	13 13 4 48 2 19	4 6 4 27 4 7	10 17 13 69 4 20	33 67 39 213 15	25 40 14 116 6 26	9 14 11 52 3 14	94 15 85 52 34
11	good life to children Total To keep myself	Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral	13 13 4 48 2 19 12	4 6 4 27 4 7 6	10 17 13 69 4 20 18	33 67 39 213 15 43 59	25 40 14 116 6 26 33	9 14 11 52 3 14 14	94 15 85 52 34 12
	good life to children Total	Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly	13 13 4 48 2 19 12 11	4 6 4 27 4 7 6 4	10 17 13 69 4 20 18 21	33 67 39 213 15 43 59 69	25 40 14 116 6 26 33 32	9 14 11 52 3 14 14 19	94 15 85 52 34 12 14 15
	good life to children Total To keep myself busy	Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree	13 13 4 48 2 19 12 11 4	4 6 4 27 4 7 6 4 6	10 17 13 69 4 20 18 21	33 67 39 213 15 43 59 69 27	25 40 14 116 6 26 33 32 19	9 14 11 52 3 14 14 19 2	94 15 85 52 34 12 14 15
	good life to children Total To keep myself	Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree	13 13 4 48 2 19 12 11	4 6 4 27 4 7 6 4	10 17 13 69 4 20 18 21	33 67 39 213 15 43 59 69	25 40 14 116 6 26 33 32	9 14 11 52 3 14 14 19	94 15 85 52 34 12 14 15
12	good life to children Total To keep myself busy Total Motivation by	Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree Strongly Agree	13 13 4 48 2 19 12 11 4 48 2	4 6 4 27 4 7 6 4 6 27	10 17 13 69 4 20 18 21 6 6	33 67 39 213 15 43 59 69 27 213	25 40 14 116 6 26 33 32 19 116 4	9 14 11 52 3 14 14 19 2 52 0	94 15 85 52 34 12 14 15 64 52
	good life to children Total To keep myself busy Total	Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree Strongly	13 13 4 48 2 19 12 11 4	4 6 4 27 4 7 6 4 6 27	10 17 13 69 4 20 18 21 6	33 67 39 213 15 43 59 69 27 213	25 40 14 116 6 26 33 32 19	9 14 11 52 3 14 14 19 2 52	14 94 15 85 52 34 12 14 15 64 52 15



Volume 22, No 1, 2020

	Strongly Agree	4	5	6	22	13	5	55
Total		48	27	69	213	116	52	525

CASTE AND REASONS FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The outcome of bivariate cross-tabulation between different groups of respondents as per their caste and their view point regarding the importance of the various reasons for becoming an entrepreneur were conducted. The result is shown in the table 5. The result revealed that most of the respondents belonging to different categories as per their caste stated that the following reasons are very important to become an entrepreneur: a) Location independence b) Complete freedom to make own decisions

However, it is found that from the table 5 that most of the general category respondents additionally perceive that wish to be own boss is important reason for becoming an entrepreneur. Furthermore, it is observed from table 5 that the additional reason is also emphasized as highly important by most of the respondents who belong to OBC category for becoming an entrepreneur is passionate about learning. Table 5 also indicates that the most of the respondents who belong to SC category stated that another reason which persuades them to become an entrepreneur is self-confidence.

TABLE 5: BIVARIATE CROSS TABULATION-PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND REASONS FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Sr. No.	Reasons for En	trepreneurship		Caste		_
			General	OBC	SC	Total
		Strongly Disagree	47	4	6	57
	Complete freedom	Disagree	68	14	12	94
1	to make own	Neutral	30	4	6	40
	decisions	Agree	126	13	28	167
		Strongly Agree	118	21	28	167
	Tot	al	389	56	80	525
		Strongly Disagree	44	7	9	60
		Disagree	53	10	8	71
2	Passionate about	Neutral	76	7	21	104
	learning	Agree	155	21	32	208
		Strongly Agree	61	11	10	82
	Tot	al	389	56	80	525
		Strongly Disagree	17	3	3	23
	Location	Disagree	70	13	12	95
3	independence	Neutral	77	9	11	97
	maepenaence	Agree	103	13	24	140
		Strongly Agree	122	18	30	170
	Tot	al	389	56	80	525
		Strongly Disagree	30	5	4	39
	Wish to be own	Disagree	82	12	14	108
4	boss	Neutral	74	13	18	105
	0033	Agree	132	18	26	176
		Strongly Agree	71	8	18	97
	Tot		389	56	80	525
5	Potential to run	Strongly Disagree	26	5	5	36
3	business	Disagree	97	14	18	129



		Neutral	81	13	15	109
		Agree	141	19	33	193
		Strongly Agree	44	5	9	58
	Tot		389	56	80	525
		Strongly Disagree	20	3	5	28
		Disagree	96	13	19	128
6	Self confidence	Neutral	70	11	9	90
		Agree	145	19	28	192
		Strongly Agree	58	10	19	87
	Tot		389	56	80	525
		Strongly Disagree	41	7	8	56
		Disagree	65	12	13	90
7	Social recognition	Neutral	77	8	15	100
		Agree	148	21	37	206
		Strongly Agree	58	8	7	73
	Tot	tal	389	56	80	525
		Strongly Disagree	2	2	1	5
		Disagree	108	18	22	148
8	To be Independent	Neutral	87	11	16	114
		Agree	152	21	32	205
		Strongly Agree	40	4	9	53
	Tot		389	56	80	525
		Strongly Disagree	60	9	7	76
	Efficient utilization	Disagree	52	10	12	74
9	of time	Neutral	110	14	20	144
	or time	Agree	117	16	29	162
		Strongly Agree	50	7	12	69
	Tot		389	56	80	525
		Strongly Disagree	39	7	4	50
		Disagree	118	14	23	155
10	To be a leader	Neutral	55	8	19	82
		Agree	128	17	24	169
		Strongly Agree	49	10	10	69
	Tot		389	56	80	525
		Strongly Disagree	38	2	8	48
	To be able to give	Disagree	98	22	21	141
11	good life to	Neutral	67	12	15	94
	children	Agree	126	12	19	157
	T	Strongly Agree	60	8	17	85
	Tot		389	56	80	525
J		Strongly Disagree	24	5	5	34
l		Disagree	96	14	19	129
10	To keep myself		102	10	2.1	1.40
12	To keep myself busy	Neutral	102	19	21	142
12		Neutral Agree	120	11	25	156
12	busy	Neutral Agree Strongly Agree	120 47	11 7	25 10	156 64
12	busy	Neutral Agree Strongly Agree	120 47 389	11 7 56	25 10 80	156 64 525
12	busy Tol	Neutral Agree Strongly Agree tal Strongly Disagree	120 47 389 7	11 7 56 5	25 10 80 3	156 64 525 15
	busy Tol Motivation by husband	Neutral Agree Strongly Agree tal Strongly Disagree Disagree	120 47 389 7 129	11 7 56 5 20	25 10 80 3 26	156 64 525 15 175
12	busy Tol	Neutral Agree Strongly Agree tal Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral	120 47 389 7 129 54	11 7 56 5 20 8	25 10 80 3 26 12	156 64 525 15 175 74
	busy Tol Motivation by husband /parents/relatives/	Neutral Agree Strongly Agree tal Strongly Disagree Disagree	120 47 389 7 129	11 7 56 5 20	25 10 80 3 26	156 64 525 15 175



Volume 22, No 1, 2020

PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND REASONS FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The results of bivariate cross-tabulation between different groups of respondents as per their place of residence and their view point regarding the importance of the various reasons for becoming an entrepreneur were conducted. The result is shown in the table 6. The result revealed that most of the respondents residing in both semi urban and rural areas in the study area stated that the following reasons are highly important to become an entrepreneur: a) Location independence b) Complete freedom to make own decisions c) Wish to be own boss

TABLE 6: BIVARIATE CROSS TABULATION-PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND REASONS FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Sr. No.	Reasons for En	trepreneurship	Place of I	Residence	
			Rural	Semi Urban	Total
		Strongly Disagree	23	34	57
		Disagree	39	55	94
1	Complete freedom to make own	Neutral	17	23	40
1	decisions		83	84	167
	uccisions	Agree	84	83	167
	Tot	Strongly Agree			525
	100	Strongly Disagree	246	279	
			31	29	60
2	Passionate about	Disagree	20	51	71
2	learning	Neutral	55	49	104
		Agree	99	109	208
	_	Strongly Agree	41	41	82
	Tot		246	279	525
		Strongly Disagree	9	14	23
	Location	Disagree	39	56	95
3	independence	Neutral	42	55	97
	тисреписисс	Agree	72	68	140
		Strongly Agree	84	86	170
	Tot	al	246	279	525
		Strongly Disagree	13	26	39
	W/: -1- 4- 1	Disagree	43	65	108
4	Wish to be own boss	Neutral	53	52	105
	DOSS	Agree	87	89	176
		Strongly Agree	50	47	97
	Tot	al	246	279	525
		Strongly Disagree	15	21	36
	D. C. C.	Disagree	51	78	129
5	Potential to run	Neutral	68	41	109
	business	Agree	83	110	193
		Strongly Agree	29	29	58
	Tot		246	279	525
		Strongly Disagree	10	18	28
		Disagree	56	72	128
6	Self confidence	Neutral	49	41	90
•		Agree	95	97	192
		Strongly Agree	36	51	87
	Tot		246	279	525



Volume 22, No 1, 2020

	1	1		T	1
		Strongly Disagree	22	34	56
		Disagree	38	52	90
7	Social recognition	Neutral	50	50	100
		Agree	104	102	206
		Strongly Agree	32	41	73
	To		246	279	525
		Strongly Disagree	1	4	5
		Disagree	58	90	148
8	To be Independent	Neutral	55	59	114
		Agree	105	100	205
		Strongly Agree	27	26	53
	To	tal	246	279	525
		Strongly Disagree	31	45	76
	Ecc. : (';1; ';	Disagree	27	47	74
9	Efficient utilization of time	Neutral	76	68	144
	of time	Agree	74	88	162
		Strongly Agree	38	31	69
	To	tal	246	279	525
		Strongly Disagree	19	31	50
		Disagree	64	91	155
10	To be a leader	Neutral	46	36	82
		Agree	82	87	169
		Strongly Agree	35	34	69
	To	tal	246	279	525
		Strongly Disagree	17	31	48
	To be able to give	Disagree	64	77	141
11	good life to	Neutral	48	46	94
	children	Agree	70	87	157
		Strongly Agree	47	38	85
	To	tal	246	279	525
		Strongly Disagree	17	17	34
		Disagree	50	79	129
12	To keep myself	Neutral	69	73	142
	busy	Agree	80	76	156
		Strongly Agree	30	34	64
	To	tal	246	279	525
	Motivation by	Strongly Disagree	4	11	15
	husband	Disagree	77	98	175
13	/parents/relatives/	Neutral	35	39	74
	friends	Agree	100	106	206
		Strongly Agree	30	25	55
	To		246	279	525

DISCUSSION

It is observed from the analysis that location independence and complete freedom to make own decision are perceived to be the most significant reasons for becoming an entrepreneur among most of the respondents. This opinion is found to be relevant for most of the respondents irrespective of their age, marital status, educational qualification, caste and place of residence. Hence forth, these may be taken as the main reasons that may encourage an entrepreneurial career. However, other reasons like wish to be own boss, passionate about learning, self-confidenceand to be able to give good life for children may also motivate anyone to become an entrepreneur.



Volume 22, No 1, 2020

IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The results of this study will be valuable guidelines to the policy formulators, government officials, and other governmental and non-governmental agencies which are working for growth of women entrepreneurship. This may be helpful for women entrepreneurs themselves for developing their business into successful enterprises and help them to know how to handle their business and environmental challenges

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY AND SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Present study is confined to the state of Punjab in India. However, for a comparative study at the national level this research work could be extensively carried out in other geographical areas. Therefore results can differ when the same study is conducted in any other geographical location. Likewise, a cross-cultural study to scrutinize the differences between entrepreneurs and non- entrepreneurs and also between women and men entrepreneurs would also bring forth new perceptions.

REFERENCES:

- Cabrera, E. M., & Mauricio, D. (2017). Factors affecting the success of women's entrepreneurship: a review of literature. *International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship*, 9(1), 31-65. doi:10.1108/ijge-01-2016-0001
- Capital market live news. (2018, July 16). Women Constitute Around 14% of Total Entrepreneurship In Country. Business Standard.
- Christiansen, I. (2017, October 4). Women's Entrepreneurship is Booming, and the Numbers Show: They're Thriving. *Smallbizdaily*.
- Das. (1999). Women Entrepreneurs from Southern India: An Exploratory Study. The Journal of Entrepreneurship. 8 (2), 147-164.
- District Census Handbook Punjab
- Doh, V. (2015, March 29). The concept of entrepreneurship.Linkedin
- Dominguez, A. (2011, February 5). What type of entrepreneur are you? *Integria IMS*.
- Eno, A. E. (2017). Factors affecting the viability of women in entrepreneurship: Implications for Nigeria,s Oil dependency. *United States International University, Africa*.
- Entrepreneurship in India , National Knowledge Commission Report 2008
- Govindpa, R. (2006). Women Entrepreneurship in Mumbai. S.N.D.T Women University, Mumbai, India.
- Guled, N. S., & Kaplan, B. (2018). Factors Influencing Women entrepreneurs 'Business Success in Somalia. *Research in Business and Management*, 5(1), 13. doi:10.5296/rbm.v5i1.12341
- Hair.et.al. (2010). Multivariate Data Analysis (7th edition.), Pearson education ltd.London
- Hasan. (2016). Factors influencing women entrepreneurs' performance in SMEs, World Journal of Entrepreneurship, Management and Sustainable Development, Vol. 12 Issue: 2, Pg.82 101



- J. C. Coakes and C. Ong, SPSS Version 18.0 for Windows Analysis without Anguish. 1st Edition. Dougall Street, Milton: John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd, 2011
- Kothari, C. R. Gaurav Garg (2014). Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques. New Age International.
- Kumar, R. (2014) Research Methodology: A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners. 4th Edition, SAGE Publications Ltd., London.
- Kumar, R. Research Methodology (4th ed.). Sage Publications Ltd.
- Laxmi, P. (2003). *Problems of women entrepreneurs in East Godavari District* Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, India
- Leadem, R. (2018, March 10). The Top Challenges Faced by Women in Business in 2018. *Entreprenaur India*.
- Lee, J. (1996). The motivation of women entrepreneurs in Singapore. Women in Management Review, 11(2), 18-29. doi:10.1108/09649429610112574
- Manocha, S (2013.). Woman entrepreneurship in India. BVIMR, New Delhi. Published in Business Career (2013, July 2
- Mari, M., Poggesi, S., & De Vita, L. (2016). Family embeddedness and business performance: evidences from women-owned firms. Management Decision, 54(2), 476-500. doi:10.1108/md-07-2014-0453
- Mary, I. E. (2013). A Study of factors influencing the performance
- Mary, I. E. (2013). A Study of factors influencing the performance of women entrepreneurs in selected districts of Tamil Nadu (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai, TamilNadu, India.
- Meyer, N., & Landsberg, J. (2015). Motivational factors influencing Women's Entrepreneurship: A
 case Study of Female Entrepreneurship in South Africa. *International Journal of Economics and Management Engineering*, 9(11), 3864-3869.
- Mozammel, Zaman (2018).Possible strategies to motivate women Entrepreneurship as a tool behind Socio-Economic Development of GCC: The role of Stakeholder. International Journal of Economics, Commerce and Management 6(5)
- Mulatu, M., & Prasad, R. (2018). A study on factors affecting success of women entrepreneurs in Tigray region, Ethiopia. A case study of Adigrat town entrepreneurs. American Journal of Economics and Business Management, 1(1), 10-19. doi:10.31150/ajebm.v1i1.4
- Pandit, V. (2000). Home based women entrepreneur in Mumbai. University of Mumbai, Mumbai,
 India
- Ramkumar, G. (2018). A study on Perception of Youngsters Towards Entrepreneurship. *AMC Indian Journal of Entrepreneurship*, 1(2), 52-59.



- Rathna, C., Badrinath, V., & Siva Sundaram Anushan, S. C. (2016). A Study on Entrepreneurial Motivation and Challenges faced by Women Entrepreneurs in Thanjavur District. Indian Journal of Science and Technology, 9(27). doi:10.17485/ijst/2016/v9i27/97594
- Reddy, B. B. (2010). A study of women entrepreneurs in Hyderabad (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, India.
- Roy, S. (2007). Women Entrepreneurs in South Asia a study on the entrepreneurs performance from a gender perspective (Doctoral dissertation). Assam University ,Silchar , India.
- Sharma, S., Sharma, K. K., & Kakkar, L.(2018). Entrepreneurship and Small Business (2017-18th ed.).
 New Delhi: V K Global Publications Pvt Limited.
- Singh, J., & Marwaha, R. (2016). *Entrepreneurship and small Business* (2016 ed.). New delhi: Kalyani Publishers.
- Thomson, S. (2016, May 11). Women need 'skin as thick as a crocodile' to make it to top. *World Economic Forum*.
- Vinze, Medha Dubhashi (1987), Women Entrepreneurship in India, Mittal Publications, New Delhi, p.
 112.
- Women's Day 2019: Female labour force participation fall from 36.7% in 2005 to 26% in 2018. (2019, March 8). Business Today.