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Abstract:
The economic emancipation of women who are socially and economically vulnerable section in remains low and leaves a lot to be desired. To safeguard and enhance the women entrepreneurs of various institutional organizations like nationalized banks, state financial and industrial corporations, etc., have got special programmes and schemes at central and state levels but they were not as successful as expected. More than ever, now active roles must be given to the women-owned enterprises in the development of economy. However, these efforts face numerous problems in the form of poor literacy among women especially in rural sectors, lack of financial independence, inherently patriarchal society and much more. The state and other institutional involved in operations should play a proactive role in identifying grooming and sustaining the women entrepreneurship in every state including Tamilnadu

Keywords: women entrepreneurs, entrepreneurship, financial inclusion,

Introduction:

Women constitute nearly half of the total population, the economic emancipation of this socially and economically vulnerable section leaves a lot to be desired. The female population in India is 48.17% as reported by the World Bank in 2015. According to the Sixth Economic Census by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), only 14% of business establishments in the country are being run by women entrepreneurs. This means that out of the 58.5 million functional businesses, only 8.05 million have females as boss. Among the states, the largest number of establishments under women entrepreneurship is in Tamilnadu (13.51%) followed by Kerala (11.35%).

In order to safeguard and enhance the women entrepreneurs of the nation, various institutional organizations like nationalized banks, state financial and industrial corporations, etc., have been given special schemes and programmes at central and state levels. However, there has been a strong feeling among the rights group and other pressure groups that there has been a Luke-warm response from banks to the financial practices meant for women entrepreneurs. The financial services offered by the banking sector have not been extended to cover the large section of the women population engaged in entrepreneurial activities. The women entrepreneurs in semi-urban and rural areas of the country are neglected as far as the inclusive banking practices are concerned. By and large, the women entrepreneurs of these areas are serviced predominantly by informal financial institutions. To strengthen discussions on Women entrepreneurship and expose the present state of affairs of women entrepreneurs a few literature reviews have been presented here.

Literature:

Review of Financial Inclusion of Purvi Shah and Medha Dubbashi (Mar.2015)¹ shows the struggle of financial inclusion. The service not extended to rural areas serves as a barrier to India's growth and

¹ Purvi Shah and Medha Dubbashi, (Mar.2015), Review Paper on Financial Inclusion-The Means of Inclusive Growth, International Journal of Business Research, Volume-1, Issue-1, pp.37- 48