

Challenges in the Adoption of Entrepreneurship among Tribal Women of Indore Region Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract

In India, tribal development has been a success, with primitive societies in remote rural areas now teaching their children and living to acceptable levels. It's worth noting that, in addition to various government initiatives, non-governmental organizations have made significant contributions to training and education. Development in various sectors of the economy, particularly among indigenous populations. A survey was to investigate the chances and possibilities for persons living in remote areas are learning vital knowledge and skills for their survival. Women's skill development initiatives are particularly important. India's indigenous women would mostly benefit from training and skill development relating to agricultural forestry, papad preparation, sewing, cooking, sanitary pad preparation, and so on. Women in indigenous community's domestic violence, physical and emotional torture, wife-beating, and other forms of abuse are common in India. It's also acknowledged that women have a hard time in training, programmes as a result of family responsibilities being shared. The government and non-governmental organizations work together to make arrangements. Women should be encouraged to form self-help organizations and seek solutions to their own difficulties. The paper highlights the instances of under-represented women who have been facing many of the challenges and problems in adoption entrepreneurship as profession in the numerous indigenous districts of Indore Division, Madhya Pradesh, India.

Keywords: Challenges, Tribal Women, Socio-Economic Activity, Adoption of Entrepreneurship,

Introduction

In India, women entrepreneurs are becoming more visible, as their contribution to the national economy. The majority of them work in well-known businesses like as agriculture, handicrafts, handlooms, and cottage industries. The tribal's socioeconomic characteristics differ greatly from those of non-tribal. They are not truly entrepreneurial, but there is classic entrepreneurship that is exhibited through simple technology that is compatible with their external environment. Due to lack of education, inaccessible housing, and lack of awareness, tribals have yet to become fully integrated into the contemporary economic system. As a result, they operate in a separate economic system that is completely distinct from the mainstream economy. Entrepreneurship among tribal women in the Indore region of Madhya Pradesh faces multiple challenges. Understanding these challenges is crucial for developing effective strategies to promote and support entrepreneurship within this community.

Language, occupation, child rearing, and other aspects of these groups varied culturally and geographically. Poverty and backwardness among women are massive and must be addressed. The research was carried out in Indore division, Madhya Pradesh, which is populated by tribal's. The indigenous people in the study region were active in a variety of agriculture-related business ventures. According to the findings, the majority of respondents have low innovativeness, low farm decision-making skill, medium knowledge, medium risk-taking capacity, medium self-confidence, medium management orientation, high leadership ability, and medium accomplishment motivation.

Medium achievement motivation category, excellent leadership ability. The majority of Madhya Pradesh tribal population lives in villages and isolated locations. In addition, most rural communities/Tribal's still lack contemporary amenities such as education, power, safe drinking water, health care, and adequate transportation.

The adoption of entrepreneurship among tribal women in Indore division is through education and skill development, as education, skill development, and training are critical components of agricultural and rural employment, particularly for tribal's.. In terms of human capital, the better the training and the more polished

the abilities, the greater the revenue and returns, leading to a better rural life and socio-economic structure. India has the world's second-largest tribal population, and its women continue to be under-represented in official business training programmes, restricting their work opportunities, economic returns, and long-term career growth. As a result, the more disadvantaged, poorer, and discriminated women are in any community, the lower the development index and the slower the society's growth and progress. Regardless of whether they are unskilled, destitute, oppressed, or discriminated against, women continue to try to contribute to their family's income, either directly or indirectly. Poor and disadvantaged women are often more interested in skills training that addresses their immediate "practical gender needs" rather than longer-term, "strategic gender needs" that address the root reasons of female inequality (Moser:1989).

Handicrafts, basic food processing, and sales, which are historically thought to be women's domains, are frequently dominated by women. Women are also more likely to start micro businesses and engage in homestead farming (Balakrishnan, R. 2005). Poverty reduction is linked to skills training, enhanced growth, productivity, and innovation, particularly in the informal sector. Skills development boosts impoverished people's earnings and livelihoods by increasing output, quality, diversity, and workplace safety, as well as improving their health. It also aids in the development of social skills (Fluitman, 2002). Capital and improves understanding of informal sector organizations, rural organizations, and governance. Human capital theory states that the more educated agricultural labor is, the higher their production (Atchoarena, et. al. 2003).

Problem Statement

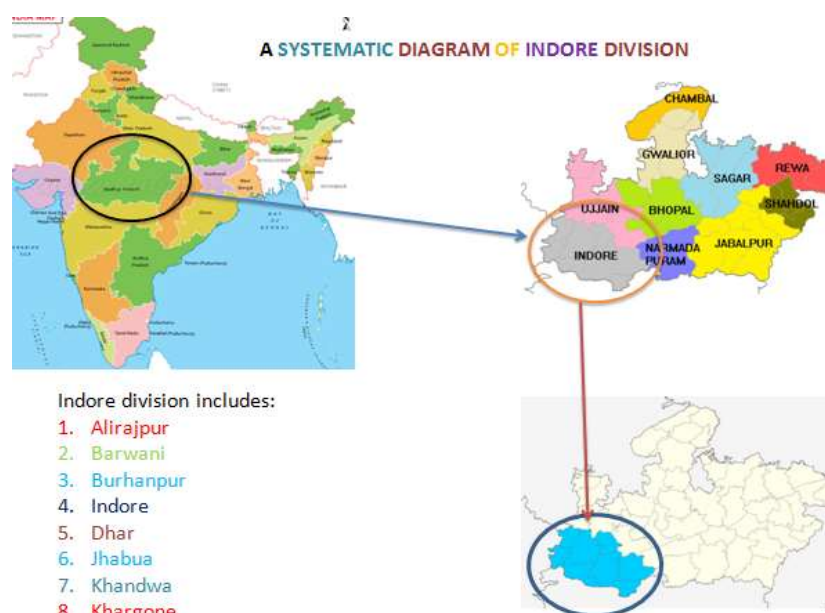
The underlying problem that motivates this research is the critical need to gain a better understanding of the nature and issues that women entrepreneurs encounter, as well as their possibilities in the field of entrepreneurship.

Methodology

The research's aim of revealing clues to the hindrances faced by tribal female entrepreneurs required the utilization of both secondary and primary data. Secondary information was gathered from reports, journals, and periodicals. Data was also gathered through accessing the web and visiting relevant websites. For primary data collection, a sample size of twenty-five female small-scale entrepreneur proprietresses was chosen.

Indore division is a geographical administrative unit of India's Madhya Pradesh state. The division's administrative headquarters is at Indore. Indore, Barwani, Burhanpur, Dhar, Jhabua, Khandwa, Khargone, and Alirajpur are the districts of this division. In Madhya Pradesh, India, there are 46 recognized Scheduled Tribes, three of which have been designated as "Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)" (previously known as "Special Primitive Tribal Groups").









Figure 1: A Systematic Diagram of Indore Region and tribal population



Source: Author

According to the 2011 census, Scheduled Tribes (ST) make up 21.1 percent of the state's population (15.31 million out of 72.62 million). Tribal peoples live on the slopes of the region's mountains, which are bordered to the north by the Narmada River and to the southeast by the Godavari River. Bhils have the highest population in Jhabua district followed by Dhar, Barwani and Khargone districts.

Table 1: Tribal Women of Indore Region Madhya Pradesh

| INDORE DIVISION (MP, INDIA) | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Districts | HQ | Area Sq. Km. | Population (2011) | Population Density (Per sq.km.) | Location Map |
| Alirajpur district | Alirajpur | 3,182 | 728,999 | 229 |  |
| Barwani district | Barwani | 5,432 | 1,385,881 | 255 |  |
| Burhanpur district | Burhanpur | 2,473 | 757,847 | 306 |  |
| Indore district | Indore | 3,898 | 3,276,697 | 841 |  |
| Dhar district | Dhar | 8,153 | 2,185,793 | 268 |  |
| Jhabua district | Jhabua | 6,782 | 1,025,048 | 151 |  |
| Khandwa district | Khandwa | 4,927 | 1,310,061 | 262 |  |
| Khargone district | Khargone | 4,927 | 1,873,046 | 262 |  |

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_districts_of_Madhya_Pradesh

Status of Bhil Tribe

The Bhil tribe is a cohesive group with its own leadership, rules, and traditions. The Bhils are the original occupants of this region, and they were once organized under the leadership of a great chief. Bhils were not subjected to an elaborate system of administration under the chiefdom system, but they were socially, economically, and politically autonomous. They were a nomadic people that relied on hunting and agriculture to survive. They worship a variety of spirits that inhabit their communities and forests, according to their beliefs. The majority of them do not own land, and those who do manage to grow a crop each year, namely the monsoon crop. Landless, poor, and unskilled people make up the vast majority of the population, with little chances for full-time employment. The land, which is owned by a few upper caste people, is worked by the villagers. Employees are underemployed since agricultural production is seasonal and halted during the winter months. As a result, many of them turn to subsistence farming in the vicinity of their homes for a living, or engage in unprofitable local trading. They are members of many of the lowest castes and tribes that the Indian government classifies as "Other Backward Classes" (OBC). The region's development can be aided if women are empowered and able to contribute to the prosperity of their families and communities. The effect of women's empowerment has a significant impact on the norms, beliefs, and laws that govern these societies (Page and Czuba, 1999).

Challenges Faced by Tribal Women

- Tribal women are uninterested in engaging in any non-traditional economic activity. They are not only weak in enthusiasm but also in skills to engage in non-traditional, independent economic activity. She, too, is not mentally equipped to break free from conventional thinking.
- They are concerned about a lack of entrepreneurial ability. They don't have an entrepreneurial mindset. Even after completing numerous entrepreneurship training programmes, they are unable to overcome the dangers and difficulties that may arise in an organizational setting.
- Tribal women are frequently observed working in agriculture and related fields. They mostly handle household chores and are rarely aware of how to manage their time.
- Women are fragile, modest, and humble by nature. They are unable to tolerate the level of risk required to manage a business. Their ability to accept the risk associated in an enterprise is further hampered by a lack of education, training, and financial help from other sources.
- Another barrier that kept them in agriculture and related activities was a lack of education.
- Tribal women entrepreneurs are ineffective in doing managerial tasks such as planning, organizing, controlling, coordinating, motivating, and so forth. As a result, women's managerial abilities are limited, making it difficult for them to run a profitable business.
- Women entrepreneurs remain in the dark regarding the development of new technologies, new techniques of production, marketing, and other governmental backing that will help them to flourish due to a lack of basic education.
- Because of the prevalence of unethical practices in government offices and procedural delays for numerous permits, electricity, water, and shed allotments, completing the legal requirements required for establishing an organization becomes an uphill fight for a woman entrepreneur. In such circumstances, women entrepreneurs find it difficult to focus on the smooth operation of their business.
- Women entrepreneurs have a difficult time acquiring funds and meeting their business's financial needs. Bankers, creditors, and financial institutions are hesitant to lend money to women borrowers since they are less creditworthy and have a higher risk of defaulting.
- Gender inequality - India is a traditionally male-dominated nation in which women are not considered equal to males. They are viewed as second-class citizens to their husbands and males, physically weak and lacking in confidence to take on the role of entrepreneur.
- The high cost of production is a stumbling obstacle for women entrepreneurs due to a number of variables, including ineffective management. Women entrepreneurs confront technological obsolescence as a result of delay or non-adoption of modern technology, which is a major reason in high manufacturing costs.

Suggestions

Mahila Vikas Mandal should be used to implement farm forestry (MVM) As a result, there is no doubt that rural women can only obtain developmental milestones (skills) through education and thereby modify their own fate. The notion that they are contributing financially and visibly to the household and that they are in a better negotiation position might boost their self-esteem. They can avoid being reliant on others and prevent being exploited in everyday life, as well as avoid humiliation and develop the confidence to work more productively. As a result, education has played a significant role in rural women's empowerment They contribute to national growth by contributing 36 percent of the GNP only via their work as moms and home managers.

- Consider tribal women as potential contributors to the progress of the region, society, and economy of Indore Division, not just as employees.
- Women should be involved in income-generating activities at home or in villages.
- The trade should be imaginative and smart in encouraging activities in which tribal women obtain a larger portion of the profits.
- To promote women-friendly special projects, more emphasis should be placed on them.
- Facilitate women's participation in productive labor, which leads to increased social empowerment.
- Tribal women entrepreneurs should be given special financial assistance by the government so that they do not have any difficulties in starting their businesses.
- Special infrastructure should be developed to assist women in establishing their own businesses swiftly and simply
- Specialized training programmes should be implemented to improve their entrepreneurial skills and abilities, which will aid them in the day-to-day operations of their businesses business.
- Providing marketing and sales support so that they are not left behind swindled via middlemen
- Better educational facilities should be provided beginning in school and continuing on. for higher education as well as a variety of vocational studies
- A Women Entrepreneurs' Guidance Cell should be established in every city to deal with issues relating to women entrepreneurs. challenges with day-to-day operations such as production, marketing, and distribution

Conclusion

Entrepreneurs are those who have a strong desire to succeed. The development of entrepreneurship among indigenous women should begin with motivational training. The study's findings clearly show that entrepreneurship development in Indore Division in the capacity building of the district's women entrepreneurs as well as provide services in various forms, which could become a powerful weapon in the future to reduce unemployment and poverty alleviation. During this research, it was discovered that women entrepreneurs confront the many challenges as explained earlier.

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