PROBLEMS OF COIMBATORE DISTRICT WOMEN HOMEpreneurs - A DISTRICT IN TAMILNADU STATE OF INDIA

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ABSTRACT

A homepreneurship offers tremendous opportunities for women. If they succeed in promoting their skills and knowledge for measuring the risks and benefits of the business properly and get support and encouragement from family, society, Govt. and financial institutions, undoubtedly, all such positive efforts can open new avenues for homepreneurs and increase the marketability and profitability of business owned by women homepreneurs.

Despite the considerable diversity in the terms and conditions of work experienced by different groups of homepreneurs, they face a common set of needs and constraints. First, because they work at home, homepreneurs workers tend to remain isolated from other workers and are less likely to be organized and to be able to bargain with their employees or public officials. Second, as a result, most do not have access to employment-based benefits or protection. Thirdly, homepreneurs are often associated with low pay, especially among homepreneurs engaged in manual work. Homepreneurs have no legal and social protection, poor working conditions, and minimal or no workers benefits. The diversity of employment and the geographically dispersed nature of the workplace pose challenges.

Thus this made the researcher to study about the women homepreneurs and the problems faced by them in the Coimbatore District. For this, the researchers have used chi-square test after cross tabulations and factor analysis as the tools. Since they are not registered, they must be compelled to register their organization.

KEYWORDS: Women Homepreneurs, Constraints, Problems

INTRODUCTION

Homepreneurs is a neologism, defined as a business owner who is actively balancing the role of a homemaker and an entrepreneur, doing business from home. Women homepreneurs are women who carry out business in their home. Home-based work has continued its existence, though appearance and weight of it have changed, depending on change and transformation in the mode of production. The concept dealt with is an association of informal sector, poverty, insecurity and women’s work. Even though we are in 21st century, socio-economic evils like gender discrimination and poverty are the two social banners ruling the community today. As far as India is concerned, women constitute a very negligible proportion of the total entrepreneurs. Women in India are still shy and emotionally attached to family. A majority of women entrepreneurs are engaged in the unorganized sectors like agriculture, agro-based industries, handicrafts, handlooms, kitchen activities (pickles, powders and papads) and other cottage based industries like basket making, etc., and maximum, they being home-based jobs. Homepreneurs have been in existence since ancient times. In all civilizations, ancient and medieval, one reads accounts of women homepreneurs who not only sold their wares in their neighbouring houses and in nearby towns, but also in neighbouring countries.
DEFINITION OF HOMEPRENEURS

Steve King and Carolyn\(^1\) defines homepreneurs as people who consider their home as their primary workplace.

According to the SBA\(^2\) (Small Business Administration of USA) Homepreneurship is home business. This is about twenty per cent of new businesses in USA. Homepreneurs can use a spare room, kitchen table or garage as an office, manufacturing facility or conference room.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WOMEN HOMEPRENEURS AND WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

Homepreneurship is only a transitory phase. Homepreneur attempts cannot be typically classified as "Garage Startups", because all start-ups, however small, nourish the dream of growing into something big, have an office space, hire more hands etc. The place of work for homepreneurs is their home and the entrepreneurs are their office. The nature of work for the homepreneurs is that the Products or Services that can be predominantly handled by a single person on the contrary the entrepreneurs’ focuses on products or services as completely packed which involves diverse skill sets. The working of homepreneurs is self choosen and entrepreneur is forever working. Entrepreneur has a business to run & payroll to attend to. So, every employee on the bench is a resource underutilized.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Today, entrepreneurship has seen a vital change in its nature. Knowledgepreneurs, digipreneurs, edupreneurs, hobbypreneurs, mompreneurs and techpreneurs play a vital role in specializing the interest of women homepreneurs. The various forms of entrepreneurs have contributed massively for augmenting the figure of total entrepreneurial activity. Homepreneurs occupy a key space in the realm of income-generating people. For the office-bound, working from home sounds like a dream-come-true. After all, there are no demanding bosses, office politics or snooze-inducing meetings in the living room. a home-based business is within the reach of almost anyone who is ready to take a risk and work hard.

However, what decides the win-win attitude of this set of women homepreneurs is their ability to survive in the heavy competition around. The challenges and opportunities provided to the women of digital era are growing so rapidly that the job seekers are turning into job creators. Still they face some major constraints like lack of confidence, socio-cultural barriers, market-oriented risks, motivational aspects, knowledge in business administration, awareness about the financial assistance, exposure to the training programme, identifying the available resources, etc.

Finally, one is bound to ask, where these women homepreneurs could be, despite having so many policies and programmes to support them. Based on the above discussions, the current study aims to probe the following important aspects:

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To study about the business profile of the women homepreneurs.

To analyze the problems of the women homepreneurs.

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A scientific approach to the research methodology is very much essential to evaluate the research problem systematically. An extensive use of primary data, on the varied dimensions of women homepreneurs, was collected through a suitably framed interview schedule. Besides the responses received on the schedule, informal discussions were held with them to get insight of various matters connected with the functions of the women homepreneurs. Secondary data were collected from thesis works, social work organizations’ web sites, related articles and reviews on women homepreneurs and the quality of women employed in organized sector and unorganized sectors.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Coimbatore being the second largest industrial state and the Manchestor of South India this district was selected for the study. Since the homepreneurs live in the households, the household of the Coimbatore district was taken as the population. In order to identify the sample respondents; the multi-stage random sampling method was used. The household of the Coimbatore district were divided into five zones, namely, North, South, East, West and Centre, with a total of hundred wards. The second stage was to give equal importance to all wards in all zones. Thirty per cent sample size of the total hundred wards in each zone gave about thirty wards to be covered. A total of hundred sample respondents were selected under simple random sampling from these 5 zones, where a maximum of six wards and minimum of five wards from each zone were chosen under the non-probabilistic sample method. A total of 500-interview schedules were collected in which 13 were incomplete, and so a total of 487 respondents were taken for the study. Interview schedule was a major tool to collect first hand information from the sample respondents. The interview schedule was prepared with the help of research supervisor and other experts in the Micro Small and Macro Enterprises and Entrepreneurial Research.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

- There is no relationship between the production problems, labour problems, marketing problems, power supply problem, finance problem, problem faced in government assistance of the women homepreneurs and the category of the firm, nature of the business, Age of the business and enterprise registered.

- There is no relationship between the level of satisfaction derived by women in her socio economic upliftment, business upliftment after becoming women homepreneurs.

Statistical Tools Applied

STATISTICAL TOOLS APPLIED

To analyze the data and to draw inferences, the following statistical tools were applied. The statistical tools applied in this study are Cross tabulations, Chi-Square test and Factor Analysis.

THE GENERAL CONSTRAINTS FACED BY WOMEN HOMEPRENEURS

Among the various problem faced by the women homepreneurs, Raw material takes a vital place with first rank scoring a total sum of 1664. The second rank is allotted to power and fuel with a total sum of 1600. Financial problem secured the third rank with a total sum of 1579. The fourth rank was taken away by competition with a total sum of 1550. Inadequate government support took the fifth rank with a total score of 1528. Labour problem scored a total sum of 1495 with sixth rank. Marketing problems scored 1443 and secured a seventh rank. Eighth rank for lack of Mobility of the products/services with a total sum of 1427. Ninth rank was for male domination with a total sum of 1550. Family and
Social constraints secured tenth rank with a total sum of 1377. Training entrepreneurial, management skills took the eleventh rank, and lack of awareness took the twelfth rank with a total sum of 1250.

Production Problems and the Category of the Concern

1.8 per cent of registered business have problem with Non availability of raw material, 3.9 per cent of Non availability of machine or equipment, 8 per cent have lack of training, 5.7 per cent of lack of support facility and 7.6 per cent have non availability of labour. 30 per cent of non registered business have problem with Non availability of raw material, 4.1 per cent of Non availability of machine or equipment, 1.8 per cent have lack of training, 25.1 per cent of lack of support facility and 11.9 per cent have non availability of labour.

Production Problems and the Age of the Business

Among the Business firm having less than 1 year experience 2.1 per cent faces the problem of the with non availability of raw material, 1.8 per cent faces non availability of machine or equipment, none faces lack of training facility, 2.1 faces lack of support facility and 1.8 per cent with non availability of labour. Business firm having experience between 2 to 3 years, nearly 6.2 per cent faces the problem of the with non availability of raw material, 4.1 per cent faces non availability of machine or equipment, 1.8 per cent faces lack of training facility, 11.9 per cent faces lack of support facility and 3.9 per cent with non availability of labour. Nearly 2.1 per cent faces the problem of the with non availability of raw material, none faces non availability of machine or equipment, none faces lack of training facility, 7.6 per cent faces lack of support facility and none with non availability of labour in the Business firm having experience between 4 to 5 years.

Nearly 21.6 per cent faces the problem of the with non availability of raw material, 2.1 per cent faces non availability of machine or equipment, 8 per cent faces lack of training facility, 9.2 per cent faces lack of support facility and 13.8 per cent with non availability of labour in the Business firm having experience between 4 to 5 years, 17.7 per cent of the village industries faces the problem of the with non availability of raw material, 6.2 per cent faces non availability of machine or equipment, 5.7 per cent faces lack of training facility, 11.3 per cent faces lack of support facility and 3.9 per cent with non availability of labour. Nearly 4.1 per cent of the cottage industries faces the problem of the with non availability of raw material, none faces non availability of machine or equipment, 2.1 per cent faces lack of training facility, 3.9 per cent faces lack of support facility and 2.1 per cent with non availability of labour.

Production Problems and the Nature of the Business

2.1 per cent of the tiny industries faces the problem of the with non availability of raw material, none faces non availability of machine or equipment, 2.1 per cent faces lack of training facility, 3.7 per cent faces lack of support facility and 2.1 per cent with non availability of labour. 2.1 per cent of the small industries faces the problem of the with non availability of raw material, none faces non availability of machine or equipment, none faces lack of training facility, 3.9 per cent faces lack of support facility and 3.9 per cent with non availability of labour. 6 per cent of the medium scale industries faces the problem of the with non availability of raw material, 1.8 per cent faces non availability of machine or equipment, none faces lack of training facility, 8 per cent faces lack of support facility and 7.6 per cent with non availability of labour. Nearly 10.1 per cent of the Trading concern faces the problem with non availability of raw material, 1.8 per cent faces non availability of machine or equipment, 2.1 per cent faces lack of training facility, 3.7 per cent faces lack of support facility and per cent with non availability of labour. Nearly 9.9 per cent of the Manufacturing concern faces the problem with non availability of raw material, 6.2 per cent faces non availability of machine or equipment, 7.8 per cent faces lack of training facility, 20.9 per cent faces lack of support facility and 13.6 per cent with non availability of labour. Nearly 11.9 per cent of any other concern faces the problem with non availability of raw material, none faces non availability of machine or
equipment, none faces lack of training facility, 6.2 per cent faces lack of support facility and 3.9 per cent with non availability of labour.

**Labour Problems and Category of the Firm**

As to category of the firm in the village industry, nearly 11.9 per cent of the labour problem was non-punctuality, 9.9 per cent face irregular attendance, 1.80 with demand over wages and bonus, 1.80 per cent with high labour turn over and 19.30 with other issues. In the cottage industry 3.90 per cent of the labour problem was non-punctuality, none face irregular attendance, 4.10 demand over wages and bonus 2.10 with high labour turn over and 2.10 with other issues. In the tiny industries, 2.10 per cent of the labour problem was Non-punctuality, 2.10 per cent face irregular attendance, 2.10 with demand over wages and bonus, none with high labour turn over and 3.70 per cent with other issues.

**Labour Problem and Nature of Business**

As to nature of the firm in the Trading concern, nearly 6 per cent of the labour problem was Non-punctuality, 2.10 per cent faces irregular attendance, 2.10 with demand over wages and bonus, none with high labour turn over and 9.70 per cent with other issues. In the Manufacturing concern 19.70 per cent of the labour problem was non-punctuality, 1.80 per cent faces irregular attendance, 7.80 with demand over wages and bonus 5.70 with high labour turn over and 23.20 with other issues. In any other industries 6 per cent of the labour problem was Non-punctuality, 8 per cent faces irregular attendance, 2.10 with demand over wages and bonus, 1.80 per cent with high labour turn over and 4.10 per cent with other issues.

**Labour Problem and Age of Business**

Among the business firms having less than 1 year experience 4.10 per cent face the problem of the non Punctual, none faces Irregular attendance, none faces Demand over wages and bonus, 1.80 faces high labour turnover and 1.80 per cent with other issues. Business firm having experience between 2 to 3 years, nearly 3.90 per cent face the problem of non-punctual, 4.10 per cent face irregular attendance, 4.10 per cent face demand over wages and bonus, 3.90 per cent faces high labour turnover and 1.80 per cent with other issues. Business firm having experience between 4 to 5 years, nearly 1.80 per cent face the problem of non-punctual, 2.10 per cent face irregular attendance, none faces Demand over wages and bonus, none faces high labour turnover and 5.70 per cent with other issues. Business firm having experience of more than 5 years, nearly 21.80 per cent faces the problem of non Punctual, 5.70 per cent faces irregular attendance, 7.80 per cent faces Demand over wages and bonus, 1.80 per cent faces high labour turnover and 17.50 per cent with other issues.

**Labour Problems and Enterprise Registered**

As to registration of the form nearly 9.7 per cent felt non-punctual as the labour problem, none with irregular attendance, 9.9 with demand over wages and bonus, 1.80 with labour turn over and 5.7 with other issues in the registered concerns. Nearly 22 per cent felt non-punctual as the labour problem, 11.9 per cent with irregular attendance, 2.1 with demand over wages and bonus, 5.7 with labour turn over and 31.2 with other issues in the registered concerns.

**Marketing Problems and Category of the Firm**

Nearly 25.10 per cent in the village industry are with high competition, 10.10 per cent are with high cost price, 7.80 with lack of promotional efforts, 1.80 with poor infrastructure. Nearly 10.10 per cent in the cottage industry are with high competition, 2.10 per cent are with high cost price, none with lack of promotional efforts, 0 with poor infrastructure. Nearly 6 per cent in the tiny industry are with high competition, 1.80 per cent are with high cost price, none with lack of promotional efforts, 2.10 with poor infrastructure. Nearly 6 per cent in the small industry are with high competition,
3.90 per cent are with high cost price, none with lack of promotional efforts, none with poor infrastructure. Nearly 8 per cent in the medium scaled industry are with high competition, 7.80 per cent are with high cost price, 5.50 with lack of promotional efforts, 2.10 with poor infrastructure.

**Marketing Problems and Nature of Business**

In the trading concern 16 per cent faced high competition, 1.80 with high cost price, 1.80 with lack of promotional efforts and 0 with poor infrastructure. In the manufacturing concern 31.2 per cent faced high competition, 15.6 with high cost price, 9.4 with lack of promotional efforts and 2.1 with poor infrastructure. In other concerns 7.80 per cent faced high competition, 8.20 high cost price, 2.10 with lack of promotional efforts and 3.90 poor infrastructure.

**Marketing Problems and Age of Business**

With concerns having a business experience with less than 1 year, nearly 3.90 per cent faces high completion, 2.10 per cent faces high cost price, 1.80 per cent with lack of promotional efforts and none with poor infrastructure. With concerns having a business experience between 2 to 3 years, nearly 12.10 per cent faces high completion, 9.90 per cent faces high cost price, 6 per cent with lack of promotional efforts and none with poor infrastructure. With concerns having a business experience between 4 to 5 years, nearly 5.70 per cent faces high completion, none faces high cost price, 1.80 per cent with lack of promotional efforts and 2.10 per cent with poor infrastructure. With concerns having a business experience more than 5 years, nearly 33.30 per cent faces high completion, 13.8 per cent faces high cost price, 3.70 per cent with lack of promotional efforts and 3.90 per cent with poor infrastructure.

**Marketing Problems and Enterprise Registered**

As to registration of the form nearly 13.80 per cent faces high competition as the marketing problem, 6 per cent with high cost price, 7.40 with lack of promotional efforts and 0 with poor infrastructure. As to registration of the form nearly 41.30 per cent faces high competition as the marketing problem, 19.70 per cent with high cost price, 6 with lack of promotional efforts and 6 with poor infrastructure.

**Power Supply Problems and Category of the Firm**

In the village industries, 31 per cent faced problems due to lack of adequate power supply and 13.80 per cent faced voltage problems. In the cottage industries, 10.10 per cent faced problems due to lack of adequate power supply and 2.10 per cent faced voltage problems. In the tiny industries, 6 per cent faced problems due to lack of adequate power supply and 3.90 per cent faced voltage problems. In the small industries, 5.70 per cent faced problems due to lack of adequate power supply and 4.10 per cent faced voltage problems. In the medium scale industries, 19.3 per cent faced problems due to lack of adequate power supply and 4.10 per cent faced voltage problems.

**Power Supply Problems and Nature of the Business**

As to the nature of the business the trading concern 15.80 per cent faced lack of adequate supply and 3.90 per cent faced voltage problem. In the Manufacturing concern 44.10 per cent faced lack of adequate supply and 14.20 per cent faced voltage problem. With any other, 12.10 per cent faced lack of adequate supply and 9.90 per cent faced voltage problem.

**Power Supply Problems and Age of Business**

With business concern having experience of less than 1 year, 1 per cent faced lack of adequate power supply 1.80 with voltage problem, concern with experience between 2 to 3 years, 19.70 per cent faced lack of adequate power supply
8.20 with voltage problem. Concern with experience between 4 to 5 years, 5.70 per cent faced lack of adequate power supply 3.90 with voltage problem. Concern with more than 5 years, 40.70 per cent faced lack of adequate power supply 14 with voltage problem.

**Power Supply Problems and Enterprise Registered**

As to registration of the form, nearly 23 per cent faced lack of adequate power supply, 4.10 voltage problem and 49.10 per cent lack of adequate power supply and 23.80 with the problem.

The calculated chi-square values are greater than the table values at 5 per cent level of significance. Therefore, the hypothesis framed is rejected. Therefore it is concluded that Power supply Problems faced by the homepreneurs’ are closely related according to the Registration of the Firms, Longevity of firms existence, Category of Firms and Nature of Business Operations

**Finance Problems and Category of the Firm**

In the category of the firm village industry, 17.70 per cent feels that financial institutions ask for more security, 15.40 per cent with high procedures, 3.70 with high interest rates, 4.10 per cent felt that loans are not given immediately and 3.90 per cent felt that the quantum of loan provided is not enough. In the cottage industry, 3.90 per cent feels that financial institutions ask for more security, 6.20 per cent with high procedures, 2.10 with high interest rates, none felt that loans are not given immediately and 0 per cent felt that the quantum of loan provided is not enough. In the tiny industry, 6 per cent feels that financial institutions ask for more security, 3.90 per cent with high procedures, 0 with high interest rates, none felt that loans are not given immediately and none felt that the quantum of loan provided is not enough. In the small industry, 2.10 per cent feels that financial institutions ask for more security, 5.70 per cent with high procedures, 2.10 with high interest rates, none felt that loans are not given immediately and 0 per cent felt that the quantum of loan provided is not enough. In the medium scale industry, 6 per cent feels that financial institutions ask for more security, none with high procedures, 10.10 with high interest rates, 1.80 per cent felt that loans are not given immediately and 5.50 per cent felt that the quantum of loan provided is not enough.

**Finance Problems and Nature of Business**

The trading concern 6.20 per cent feels that the financial institutions asks for more security, 6 per cent with high procedures, 19 per cent with high interest rates, none with loans not given immediately and 3.70 feels that quantum of loan provided is not enough. The manufacturing concern 27.3 per cent feels that the financial institutions asks for more security, 15.40 per cent with high procedures, 8 per cent with high interest rates, 3.90 per cent with loans not given immediately and 3.70 feels that quantum of loan provided is not enough. Any other concern 2.10 per cent feels that the financial institutions asks for more security, none with high procedures, 10.10 with high interest rates, 1.80 per cent felt that loans are not given immediately and 5.50 per cent felt that the quantum of loan provided is not enough.

**Finance Problems and Age of Business**

Business concern having experience with less than 1 year 2.10 per cent feels that the financial institutions asks for more security, 2.10 feels there is a high procedures, 1.80 with high interest rates, none feels that loans are not given immediately and 1.80 feels that the quantum of loan provides is not enough. In the business concern having experience between 2-3 years 6.20 per cent feels that the financial institutions asks for more security, 8 feels there is a high procedures, 8 per cent with high interest rates, none feels that loans are not given immediately and 5.70 feels that the quantum of loan provides is not enough. In the business concerns having experience between 4-5 years 1.80 per cent feel
that the financial institutions asks for more security, 3.90 feel there is a high procedures, 2.10 per cent with high interest rates, none feel that loans are not given immediately and 1.80 feels that the quantum of loan provides is not enough. In the business concern having more than 5 years experience, 25.50 per cent feels that the financial institutions asks for more security, 17.20 feels there is a high procedures, 6 per cent with high interest rates, 6 per cent feels that loans are not given immediately and 0 feels that the quantum of loan provides is not enough.

Problems Faced in Government Assistance and Category of the Firm

In village industry 13.30 per cent faced problems due to harassment in Government department, 9.90 per cent faced problem due to large amount of paper formalities, 2.10 per cent faced problems due to unnecessary Government interference, 6.20 per cent faced problem due to discrimination with women hompreneurs and 13.30 per cent faced problems due to ignorance of laws, procedures by women homepreneurs. In cottage industry 3.90 per cent faced problems due to harassment in Government department, 4.10 per cent faced problem due to large amount of paper formalities, none faced problems due to unnecessary Government interference, none faced problem due to discrimination with women hompreneurs and 4.10 per cent faced problems due to ignorance of laws, procedures by women homepreneurs. In tiny industry 2.10 per cent faced problems due to harassment in Government department, 3.90 per cent faced problem due to large amount of paper formalities, none faced problems due to unnecessary Government interference, 2.10 per cent faced problem due to discrimination with women hompreneurs and 1.80 per cent faced problems due to ignorance of laws, procedures by women homepreneurs. In small industry 2.10 per cent faced problems due to harassment in Government department, 3.90 per cent faced problem due to large amount of paper formalities, none faced problems due to unnecessary Government interference, 2.10 per cent faced problem due to discrimination with women hompreneurs and 1.80 per cent faced problems due to ignorance of laws, procedures by women homepreneurs. In medium industry 2.10 per cent faced problems due to harassment in Government department, 2.10 per cent faced problems due to large amount of paper formalities, none faced problems due to unnecessary Government interference, 9.90 per cent faced problems due to discrimination with women entrepreneurs and 9.40 per cent faced problems due to ignorance of laws, procedures by women homepreneurs.

Problems Faced in Government Assistance and Nature of Business

Based on the nature of business in the trading concerns 4.10 per cent faced problems due to harassment in Government department, none faced problems due to large amount of paper formalities, 10 per cent faced problems due to unnecessary Government interference, 3.90 per cent faced problems due to discrimination with women entrepreneurs and 9.70 per cent faced problems due to ignorance of laws and procedures by women entrepreneurs. In the manufacturing concerns 13.30 per cent faced problems due to harassment in Government department, 14 per cent faced problems due to large amount of paper formalities, 2.10 per cent faced problems due to unnecessary Government interference, 10.10 per cent faced problems due to discrimination with women entrepreneurs and 18.90 per cent faced problems due to ignorance of laws, procedures by women entrepreneurs. In any other concern, 6 per cent faced problems due to harassment in Government department, 7.80 per cent faced problems due to large amount of paper formalities, none faced problems due to unnecessary Government interference, 6.20 per cent faced problems due to discrimination with women entrepreneurs and 2.10 per cent faced problems due to ignorance of laws and procedures by women entrepreneurs.
Problems Faced in Government Assistance and Age of Business

Based on the age of business, the concerns with less than 1 year experience 2.10 per cent faced problems due to harassment in Government department, 1.80 per cent faced problems due to large amount of paper formalities, none faced problems due to unnecessary Government interference, 1.80 per cent faced problems due to discrimination with women entrepreneurs and 2.10 per cent faced problems due to ignorance of laws, procedures by women entrepreneurs. The concerns having experience between 2 to 3 years 2.10 per cent faced problems due to harassment in Government department, 8.20 per cent faced problems due to large amount of paper formalities, none faced problems due to unnecessary Government interference, 8.20 per cent faced problems due to discrimination with women entrepreneurs and 9.40 per cent faced problems due to ignorance of laws, procedures by women entrepreneurs.

In concerns having experience between 4 to 5 years 1.80 per cent faced problems due to harassment in Government department, none faced problems due to large amount of paper formalities, none faced problems due to unnecessary Government interference, 4.10 per cent faced problems due to discrimination with women entrepreneurs and 3.70 per cent faced problems due to ignorance of laws, procedures by women entrepreneurs.

In concerns having experience more than 5 years 17.50 per cent faced problems due to harassment in Government department, 11.70 per cent faced problems due to large amount of paper formalities, 4.10 per cent faced problems due to unnecessary Government interference, 6 per cent faced problems due to discrimination with women entrepreneurs and 15.40 per cent faced problems due to ignorance of laws, procedures by women entrepreneurs.

Problems Faced by Government Assistance and Enterprise Registered

Among the registered enterprises, 7.80 per cent faced problems due to harassment in Government department, 4.10 per cent faced problems due to large amount of paper formalities, 2.10 per cent faced problems due to unnecessary Government interference, 5.70 per cent faced problems due to discrimination with women entrepreneurs and 7.40 per cent faced problems due to ignorance of laws, procedures by women entrepreneurs.

FACTOR ANALYSIS

In the study the Factor Extraction Process, was performed by Principal Component Analysis to identify the number of factors to be extracted from the data and by specifying the most commonly used Varimax rotation method. In the principal component analysis, total variance in the data is considered. The proportion of the variance is explained by the ten factors in each variable. The proportion of variance is explained by the common factors called communalities of the variance. Principal Component Analysis works on initial assumption that all the variance is common. Therefore, before extraction the communalities are all 1.000.

Then the most common approach for determining the number of factors to retain i.e., examining Eigen values was done. Five factors were identified as being maximum percent variance accounted. The variable \(X_1\) (Raw Material), \(X_2\) (Power &Fuel), \(X_3\) (Lack of awareness and Guidance), \(X_4\) (Male domination) and \(X_{10}\) (Lack of Mobility) is grouped as factor I and it accounts for 32.557 percent of the total variance. The variable \(X_5\) (Power &Fuel), \(X_6\) (Marketing Problems) and \(X_{12}\) (Inadequate Government support) constitute the factor II and it accounts for 22.687 per cent of the total variance. The variable \(X_2\) (Labour), \(X_7\) (Competition) and \(X_{10}\) (Lack of Mobility) is grouped as factor III and it accounts for 14.057 per cent of the total variance. The variable \(X_8\) (Training in entrepreneurial and Managerial skills) and \(X_{11}\) (Family and Social constraints) is grouped as factor IV and it accounts for 9.687 per cent of the total variance. The variable \(X_3\) (Financial Problems) is grouped as factor V and it accounts for 8.417 per cent of the total variance.
CHI-SQUARE TEST

The hypotheses framed were rejected. Therefore the problems faced by the homepreneurs are closely related with the registration of the firms, Longevity of firms’ existence, Category of firms and Nature of Business operations.

CONCLUSIONS

The Women Homepreneurs who need a high level of consideration and a helping hand to guide them and to train them in the performance of the business. The problems highly faced by the women homepreneurs are Raw material availability, Power and Fuel, Lack of awareness and Guidance, Male Domination and Lack of Mobility.

They were maximum unregistered they must be compelled to register their firms only then they can be trained and guided.

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: The Constraints Faced by the Women Homepreneurs

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<td>Family and social constraints</td>
<td>1377</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Inadequate government support</td>
<td>1528</td>
<td>3.14</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data

Table 2: Production Problems Faced by Women Homepreneurs and Category of the Firm, Nature of Business, Age of Business and Enterprise Registered

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Chi Square Value</th>
<th>DF</th>
<th>Table Value</th>
<th>Contingency Co-Efficient</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category of the firm</td>
<td>94.952</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26.296</td>
<td>0.404</td>
<td>Rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature of business</td>
<td>86.58</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15.507</td>
<td>0.399</td>
<td>Rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age of business</td>
<td>130.247</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21.026</td>
<td>0.459</td>
<td>Rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprise registered</td>
<td>128.178</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488</td>
<td>0.456</td>
<td>Rejected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data

Table 3: Labour Problem Faced by Women Homepreneurs between Category of the Firm, Nature of Business, Age of Business and Enterprise Registered

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Chi Square Value</th>
<th>DF</th>
<th>Table Value</th>
<th>Contingency Co-Efficient</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category of the firm</td>
<td>145.151</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26.296</td>
<td>.479</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature of business</td>
<td>98.277</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15.507</td>
<td>.410</td>
<td>Rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age of business</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>21.026</td>
<td>.394</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enterprise registered</td>
<td>125.695</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488</td>
<td>.453</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data
Table 4: Marketing Problems and Category of the Firm, Nature of Business, Age of Business and Enterprise Registered

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Chi-Square Value</th>
<th>DF</th>
<th>Table Value</th>
<th>Contingency Co-Efficient</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category of the firm</td>
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<td>.390</td>
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<tr>
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<td>12.592</td>
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<tr>
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<td>71.235</td>
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<td>16.919</td>
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<tr>
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<td>38.659</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.815</td>
<td>.271</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data

Table 5: Power Supply Problem and Category of the Firm, Nature of Business, Age of Business and Enterprise Registered

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Chi-Square Value</th>
<th>DF</th>
<th>Table Value</th>
<th>Contingency Co-Efficient</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category of the firm</td>
<td>18.234</td>
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<tr>
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<td>20.260</td>
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<td>5.991</td>
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<td>4.875</td>
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<td>7.815</td>
<td>.100</td>
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<td>14.682</td>
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</tr>
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Source: Primary Data

Table 6: Financial Problems and Category of the Firm, Nature of Business, Age of Business and Enterprise Registered

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Chi-Square Value</th>
<th>DF</th>
<th>Table Value</th>
<th>Contingency Co-Efficient</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category of the firm</td>
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<td>67.642</td>
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<td>15.507</td>
<td>.349</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>21.026</td>
<td>.444</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enterprise registered</td>
<td>68.924</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.488</td>
<td>.352</td>
<td>Rejected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data

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Working Paper


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