

## Unlocking Potential: Government Initiatives & Women Entrepreneurs in UP

Priyank Sahi<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Sharad Kumar<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Department of Economics, N.R.E.C College Khurja, U.P., India

<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor, Department of Economics, N.R.E.C College Khurja, U.P., India

### Abstract

This research paper investigates the current landscape of women entrepreneurs in Uttar Pradesh focusing on government initiatives aimed at empowering them. It traces the historical evolution of women entrepreneurs in the region, from traditional roles to contemporary business ventures. Additionally, the study examines the evolution of women's development policies in India to provide a contextual backdrop. Promoting women's entrepreneurship in Uttar Pradesh offers significant advantages, including potential economic growth and social development. However, women entrepreneurs encounter various challenges such as limited access to financial resources, societal norms, and bureaucratic complexities. Drawing on secondary data sources including reports, scholarly articles, and news publications, this research evaluates the effectiveness of existing government programs designed to support women entrepreneurs. The paper concludes with actionable recommendations for enhancing the empowerment of women entrepreneurs through government interventions. Proposed strategies include targeted training programs, improved financial accessibility, and the establishment of robust support networks. Emphasizing the translation of policy into actionable measures, this study aims to foster a more supportive environment for women entrepreneurs in Uttar Pradesh.

**Keywords:** Women Entrepreneurs, Skill Development, Uttar Pradesh, Entrepreneurship Ecosystem

### Introduction

Entrepreneurship, defined as the process of identifying opportunities and creating value through innovative ideas and solutions, is a vital engine for economic development and job creation. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), an entrepreneur is "a person who undertakes and operates a new enterprise or venture and assumes some accountability for the inherent risks." Entrepreneurs drive economic growth by introducing new products, services, and processes, and by creating employment opportunities. A "women entrepreneur" is who takes on difficult responsibilities to support her family, meet her own needs, and achieve financial and emotional independence. A woman or group of women who start, plan, and run a business enterprise are known as women entrepreneurs. In India, women entrepreneurs can generate 170 million new jobs. And by 2030, that amounts to more than one-fourth of all the jobs that the working population will need (Chandrashekhara, 2021).

Women entrepreneurs, in particular, are increasingly recognized for their significant contributions to economic development, social progress, and community well-being. The

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) defines women entrepreneurs as "women who organize and manage an enterprise, especially a business, usually with considerable initiative and risk." Similarly, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) emphasizes that women entrepreneurs are those who "innovate, create jobs, and contribute to improving the quality of life for themselves and their families." According to the World Bank Women currently make up 22% of India's GDP compared to the global average of 45%. The entrepreneurship of women is a powerful force behind economic expansion. Even though starting a business has its share of difficulties, the right conditions can make this industry very profitable and vital to the development of the country. "An enterprise owned and controlled by a woman having a minimum financial interest of 51 percent of the capital and giving at least 51 percent of the employment generated in the enterprise to women"(Govt. of India). Uttar Pradesh (UP), India's most populous state, is a challenging and promising landscape for women entrepreneurs. The population of women in UP is huge, but they are confronting multiple factors that hinder their participation in the economy. These include educational and financial resources scarcity, cultural norms restricting their economic agency, and institutional barriers hampering their entrepreneurial activities.

### **Objective**

- To study the current status of women entrepreneurs in Uttar Pradesh.
- To study the government's initiatives for women entrepreneurs in Uttar Pradesh.

### **Early Foundations: Traditional Roles and Informal Enterprises**

It's the woman especially from the state of easy working from home through home-based and an informal sector been the main contributors to the economy of the micro-sector. For ages, women have been indulged in many different kinds of work like textile making, embroidery farming, etc. One of the reasons that women got these works was they used to be very busy with (in weaving or handcrafting) and agriculture mostly. But in villages, women had more options as they worked in the cottage industry where women made textiles, pottery artesian products, etc, Although these things had not obtained a growl as a business but still, it was still too much part of living(local)thereby culture get preserved at its best.

### **Colonial Era Constraints: Limited Opportunities**

In the colonial period, the economic role of women of Uttar Pradesh was also very limited because the society was conservative and women had less access to education and money. Women's jobs were mainly associated with family and home, and they had limited opportunities to work or start a career. However, some progressive families started to emerge and started to rebel against these roles where women were locked out of education and employment.

### **Post-Independence Shifts: Emergence of Modern Women Entrepreneurs**

The post-independence period witnessed many social and economic changes in Uttar Pradesh but was slow to change the status of the women entrepreneurs in the state. The formation of schools and colleges, and the attention paid to the education of women, started to bring new

possibilities. In urban areas, women began taking up various careers and some began to engage in business and other income-generating opportunities. Measures such as the development of small-scale industries and self-employment promotion also impacted the women entrepreneurs. Nonetheless, the majority of the female entrepreneurs continued to operate small and marginal businesses that were still in the informal economy and lacked access to bank funds and financial instruments.

### **Liberalization Era: New Horizons and Persistent Challenges**

The economic liberalizations that began in the 1990s were a key point for women entrepreneurship in Uttar Pradesh. They found that liberalization led to the growth of new industries and new markets and the women benefited from this in information technology, services and manufacturing industries. They established that the availability of microfinancing and the formation of SHGs made it easier for women to access credit facilities and solidarity. The successes that came along with the development of new opportunities were, nevertheless, overshadowed by the persistent problems women entrepreneurs faced such as gender discrimination, lack of education and training, and challenges of managing business alongside household work.

### **Evolution of Women Development Policies in India:**

First Five-Year Plan (1951-56)	Development of women along with the welfare of disadvantaged groups like destitute, displaced, aged, etc
Second to Fifth Five-Year Plans (1956-79)	Welfare approach, priority given to women's education, improved maternal and child health services, supplementary feeding for children and expectant and nursing mothers.
Sixth Five- Year Plan (1980-85)	Shift from a 'welfare' to a 'development' approach with priority on health, education, and employment leading to the emergence of entrepreneurship.
Seventh Five- Year Plan (1985-90)	Aimed at socio-economic status upliftment of women by bringing them into mainstream national development. Generation of skilled and unskilled employment through proper education and vocational training.
Eight Five Year Plan (1992 – 97)	Emphasis on the overall development of women including economic development.
Ninth Five- Year Plan (1997-2002)	Empowerment of women and convergence of existing services available in women-specific and related sectors.
Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)	Empowering women as a change through socioeconomic empowerment and gender Justice.

Eleventh Five- Year Plan (2007-12)	Stressing on empowerment of women by transforming SHGs into community-based organizations. They would also be in a position to shift from micro credit to larger credit facilities offered by banking institutions and thus will come into their own as a formidable economic force.
TwelveFive- Year Plan (2012-17)	To improve both the position and the condition of women by addressing structural and institutional barriers as well as strengthening gender mainstreaming.

**Table** Evolution of Women's Development Policies in India

**Source:** Women Entrepreneurship in India: Issues, Challenges, And Ways Forward

This paper establishes that although the policies on women's development in India have evolved through the successive five five-year plans of developmental welfare, there has been a steady transformation from prostitution and segregation to women's power and equality. The First Five Year Plan (1951-56) may called a formative phase where development plans provided for women's welfare along with protection measures envisaged for several socially disadvantaged groups like the destitute, displaced aged, etc. These conditions were established during this period and put in place to form the basis for plans of improvement. During the Second to Fifth Five-Year Plans (1956-79), there was more focus on welfare, especially nursing women and children, education for women with special attention on girls' education, and maternal and child health care. All these undertakings were crucial in meeting the minimal health and education standards and were crucial in preparing for socio-economic growth. The Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85), the major change that brought an overture to the developmental approach to women's issues, particularly in health, education, and employment was given priority. During this period, women's initiatives to become entrepreneurs started being promoted as they were viewed as economic subjects. The ideologies of women within the socio-economic backgrounds were further enhanced during the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985- 90 and the launching of perspectives founded on women development and empowering them for their inclusion in National Developmental plans. Developments were made to create both professional and low-quality employment via improvements in the education and vocational programs. The economic component of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) focused on the overall development of women through schemes related to economic as well as social and educational aspects. This period was characterized by the enhancement of the environment that can support and encourage women to participate and be productive in the business world. As for the gender component in the Ninth Five-Year Plan (1997-2002), emphasis was given to the creation of a 'women-only' service delivery point. This included improving the availability of health care, education, and other services that play key roles in the development of the people's socio-economic status. The Tenth Five-Year Plan formulated for 2002-2007 highlighted women's socio-economic and gender issues as the key motivators of change. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan (FYP) 2007-2012, programs for women's development were further enlarged by converting SHGs into community-based organizations to avail bigger credit links. This was to empower women economically to a formidable group

that would assist in the Overarching goals of the nation's development. The Twelfth Five-Year Plan (2012-17) aimed at enhancing the status and status of women by fixing institutional and systematic challenges along with gender integration in a policy as well as programs across all fields. The Socialist view depicts attempts at equitable growth and development, with a special focus on women, who are the drivers of India's economy. Taking these Five Year Plans into consideration, one can note that the main transformation in women's development policies is derived from the welfare approach towards the notion of women empowerment illustrating the foreseeable inclusion of women as a critical factor in development. These have created a background of setting up processes that are aimed at the promotion of gender equality and sustainable growth in the country.

### **Need of Empowering Women Entrepreneurs**

Women entrepreneurship is not a mere economic concern in Uttar Pradesh where women are being trained to take up enterprise; it involves making people live a standard life, emphasizing the basic social -. Some obstacles are; illiteracy, no initial capital, and conventional constraints that deny women in Uttar Pradesh the chance to practice economic activities. When supporting women's

entrepreneurship initiatives, there is therefore the overall goal of economically empowering a woman. Entrepreneurship empowers women economically, enabling them to generate an income, be financially stable, and significantly contribute to improving household incomes. This economic enfranchisement is not only good in terms of individual yields but also has positive effects on families and communities as a whole and it promotes socio-economic status and class. Thakur (2015) claimed that of India's 46 crore workers, 14 crores are women and that over 90% of the country's workforce works in the unorganized sector. Additionally, he claimed that the government's poor execution of the welfare programs for these workers is making them ineffectual. In addition, female entrepreneurship development is an essential factor for the growth of the economy especially in the northern region of Uttar Pradesh. It is one of India's largest and most populated states, which makes it a hub of opportunities encompassing agriculture and its products, handicrafts, textiles, and small-scale industries among others. It is important for women entrepreneurs to fully realize these opportunities, to bring in innovation, to generate employment, and to positively impact the economy. Supporting women to venture into business also erases the gap because it requires women to defy traditional practices and beliefs. As Fattal stresses, it changes the understanding of society acknowledging women as effective leaders and managers in business and other spheres. It not only advances gender parity but also fosters the improvement of social integration and inclusive growth. Vats and Malik (2023) emphasize skill education's role in entrepreneurship under NEP 2020. Similarly, government initiatives in Uttar Pradesh empower women entrepreneurs through training, policy support, and industry collaboration, fostering economic independence and skill-based growth. An individual who works for themselves is considered an entrepreneur. It is an inevitable component of the economy, impacting job opportunities, productivity, transformation, economic cycles, and growth both directly and indirectly. It is a tool for economic commercial transformations (Nagamuthu, 2018). The government of Uttar Pradesh has come up with numerous policies and acts to empower women entrepreneurs. These

are made of financial support programs, skills acquisition initiatives, markets, and business support services for women. Such initiatives seek to develop favorable conditions for women to get into business and nurture them with sufficient capital and support. Despite these steps, the problems remain, such as the limited availability of financing from official sources, weak business training, and the culture. To address these challenges, efforts need to be made to strengthen the implementation of the available policies, the accessibility of the available resources, and the provision of relevant capacity-building programs. Creating awareness of women entrepreneurship in Uttar Pradesh as a means of helping in economic development as well as addressing the vice of feudalism on women. Thus, through the economic support of women, changing the stereotype and non-traditional employment of women, and using their potential for business development, the state can provide greater opportunities for the development of socially oriented segments of the population, contributing to the sustainable development of society as a whole.

### **Government Schemes for Supporting Women Entrepreneurs**

In recent years, government initiatives aimed at fostering entrepreneurship among women have gained significant attention and traction in Uttar Pradesh, India. These schemes represent a concerted effort by policymakers and stakeholders to empower women economically and socially through targeted support mechanisms. By providing financial assistance, skill development opportunities, and access to networks and markets, these initiatives aim to create a conducive environment for women to thrive as entrepreneurs.

#### **Udyog Bandhu and Mahila Udyog Bandhu**

The Uttar Pradesh government's Department of Infrastructure and Industrial Development is in charge of this program. It makes investments in the service and industrial sectors easier. Its primary goal is to establish Uttar Pradesh as India's top investment destination. To do so, it makes use of a variety of investment policy drivers and enhances the state's business climate and infrastructure. The development of the state's business infrastructure can spur economic expansion. Udyog Bandhu established several policies, including the Food Processing Industrial Policy, the UP Textile Policy of 2014, the Biotech Policy of UP 2014, and the Industrial Investment and Employment Promotion Policy of UP 2017.

#### **Sarkari Yojana**

Women Entrepreneurs' Start-Up India Scheme. The goal of this program is to increase the number of women who start their businesses. This program will provide women entrepreneurs with the opportunity to pursue their dreams. There are specific provisions in the scheme for female entrepreneurs. To support independent business owners, the central government has formed partnerships with a few US technology companies.

#### **Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana**

This program offers small business houses that are not corporations financial support. The majority of Indians are employed by small businesses. A loan amount equal to 47.53% of the total amount disbursed is given to female entrepreneurs. The loan amount in Uttar Pradesh represents 46.78% of the total amount disbursed.



**Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana**

This exclusive training program is designed to help women artisans working in the coir industry advance their skills. Through this program, two months of instruction in coir spinning are provided. Candidates who complete this training receive a monthly stipend of Rs. 3000/-. The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) scheme encourages skilled artisans to apply for assistance in setting up coir units.

**Nai Roshni- Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women**

Provides information, resources, and strategies for communicating with government agencies, financial institutions and other establishments at all levels, thereby empowering and establishing self- assurance in women of color, including their neighbours from other communities residing in the same village or neighbourhood. The Nai Roshni program is implemented Nationwide with the assistance of NGOs, civil societies, and government institutions. It consists of several training modules on topics such as education programs, health and hygiene, Swachh Bharat, legal rights of women, financial literacy, life skills, digital literacy, the leadership of women, and advocacy for social and behavioral change.

**Advantages of Promoting Women Entrepreneurship in Uttar Pradesh**

Supporting women in Uttar Pradesh through entrepreneurial policies and programs also has several benefits useful in improving women's economic status. The enterprise is suitable for female entrepreneurs who find it difficult to work outside the home because of cultural or familial obligations. This is an endeavour they can begin in their own house. (Dwivedi and Dwivedi, 2011).

**Economic Empowerment**

Measures taken by the Government to support women entrepreneurs enable them to come out of the shackles of financial dependence on the family and contribute to the family income. This economic liberation eradicates poverty and boosts the general economic standard of families; thereby meeting a key policy goal.

**Job Creation and Economic Growth**

Women entrepreneurs produce employment for themselves and other citizens, especially in farming, headache weaving, and other small-scale businesses. It indicates that policies concerning the support of this business are effective in boosting government activities to increase local economy and regional development.

**Innovation and Diversity**

Promoting women as business owners creates variety by affording fresh views and new solutions to business problems. Programs aimed at female entrepreneurs contribute to the improvement of innovation processes and overall competitiveness of the market and satisfy government goals in terms of stimulating specific sectors and increasing the rivalry of the economy.

**Gender Equality and Social Inclusion**

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion: Supporting women's entrepreneurship, the government's actions oppose gender discrimination and ineffective gender roles, striving for equality. These policies allow women to be in a position to lead and make decisions this allows society to allow women to come up with decisions thus making a society a better one.

### **Community Development**

As for the economic impact, women entrepreneurs invest their profit back into their communities by funding education, medical services, and more. Such support from the government for women entrepreneurs helps in channeling such community reinvestment towards general societal development not negating policy objectives concerning the welfare of such communities

### **Resilience and Sustainability**

This means that women entrepreneurs are more hardworking and allocate their resources most efficiently. Measures by the government that promote environmental friendliness in women's business footprint as part of sustainable business assist in sustainability efforts.

### **Effective Government and Policy Support**

Government policies and schemes are implemented to ensure that the right forms of assistance like capital funds, skill development, and markets are made available to the eligible. These paradigms foster

an environment that helps women to start and grow businesses which in a way actualizes policy and enables the enhancement of women's entrepreneurship.

### **Challenges in Promoting Women Entrepreneurship in Uttar Pradesh**

Promoting women's entrepreneurship in Uttar Pradesh through government initiatives faces several critical challenges that impact the translation of policy into effective practice. Sharma(2013) identified the issues facing women entrepreneurs in India, revealing that a key factor in their ability to achieve business success was family support. The contribution of the informal sector to the creation of jobs and income in India following globalization has shown that, even though a sizable portion of the country's workforce is made up of women, these workers still face discrimination based on their gender, a problem that appears to be less prevalent in the formal sector (Sharma, 2012). Compared to their male counterparts, female entrepreneurs encounter a greater number of social, cultural, economic, and technological challenges (Gupta et al., 2020).

**Socio-economic Barriers:** Women in Uttar Pradesh often confront significant socio economic barriers, including limited access to education, financial resources, and supportive networks. These barriers hinder their ability to start and sustain businesses, despite government policies aimed at empowerment.

**Cultural and Gender Norms:** Deep-rooted cultural beliefs and gender stereotypes present formidable challenges for women entrepreneurs. Societal expectations regarding women's



roles as caregivers and homemakers can deter entrepreneurial aspirations and limit their participation in economic activities.

**Access to Finance:** Limited access to formal financial institutions and credit facilities poses a major obstacle for women entrepreneurs. Without adequate financing options, women struggle to fund business ventures, expand operations, or manage financial risks effectively.

**Lack of Skills and Training:** Many women entrepreneurs lack essential business skills and entrepreneurial training necessary for business management and growth. While government programs exist, they often face challenges in reaching and adequately preparing women for entrepreneurial endeavours.

**Infrastructure and Market Access:** Inadequate infrastructure, unreliable supply chains, and limited access to markets hinder business growth opportunities for women entrepreneurs. Geographic isolation and poor connectivity further exacerbate these challenges, limiting market reach and scalability.

**Legal and Regulatory Constraints:** Complex regulatory procedures, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and a lack of awareness about legal rights and protections can create obstacles for women entrepreneurs. Clear and supportive regulatory frameworks are essential for ensuring a conducive business environment.

**Work-Life Balance:** Balancing business responsibilities with household duties and caregiving roles presents a significant challenge for women entrepreneurs. Limited support systems for childcare and household management further complicate efforts to sustain businesses over the long term.

Addressing these challenges requires concerted efforts to align policy objectives with practical implementation strategies. Effective government initiatives must prioritize overcoming socio-economic barriers, promoting cultural shifts towards gender equality, improving access to finance and training, enhancing infrastructure and market access, streamlining regulatory processes, and supporting work-life balance for women entrepreneurs.

## Findings

### To study the current status of women entrepreneurs in Uttar Pradesh.

Women entrepreneurs in Uttar Pradesh are making a big impact, owning over half of the startups there. Out of 12,743 startups recognized by DPIIT for the region, 6,484 are led by women. This shows how much they are contributing to different industries. These have influential Calgarians who have started businesses from small shops to new industries within the city illustrating their entrepreneurship and perseverance in the course of business. It is necessary to focus on women entrepreneurs' accomplishments and goals. Thus, this research will seek to identify the factors that have enabled women to succeed in their startups with a view of encouraging people to continue providing support and resources for such start-ups. It is therefore important that these female entrepreneurs and other women in business are supported and celebrated not only for the fight for women's rights but for enhancing economic development and innovation in Uttar Pradesh. This objective brings out the myriad of

successes of women entrepreneurs and stresses the fact that they are pioneers of growth and change within the entrepreneurial sector in Uttar Pradesh. Hoping that by highlighting their achievements and positive impact on the economy, we will promote policies and measures that help women to succeed in the sphere of business.

### **To study the government initiatives for women entrepreneurs in Uttar Pradesh.**

The Uttar Pradesh government has launched initiatives to support women entrepreneurs in the state. One key program is the Women Entrepreneurship Scheme introduced in 2014. It aims to empower women by helping them join the industrialization process. The scheme assists small traditional industries and handicraft units by forming Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs). It targets clusters of 25 or more such units involved in crafts like chikankari, terracotta, zari work, zardozi, and toy-making. The Central government provides up to 70% of funding under this scheme. It also offers easy seed capital to unemployed women looking to start small businesses and loans from nationalized banks to purchase equipment. Moreover, the state plans to establish special industrial areas for women as part of the "Make in UP" initiative. Greater Noida has set aside 500 acres of land, and Yamuna Expressway has allocated nearly 700 plots for women entrepreneurs. Additionally, the government provides a 100% rebate on stamp duty for women in the manufacturing sector. Various skill development programs like the State Skill Development Fund, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, District Urban Development Agency, and Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Yojana aim to enhance skills and create job opportunities across Uttar Pradesh. Many of the issues can be resolved with the right conditions, and assistance from the government, and society at large, especially their family. To help women entrepreneurs overcome these obstacles, the

government has launched several initiatives and programs (Singh et al., 2021). Devi (2015) found that women's involvement in business activities has grown at a reasonable pace. The role of women entrepreneurs is increasingly being acknowledged, and various initiatives are being proposed to support their involvement in the economy.

### **Suggestions for Empowering Women Entrepreneurs through Government Initiatives in Uttar Pradesh**

Empowering women entrepreneurs is essential for fostering inclusive economic growth and social development in Uttar Pradesh. Despite various challenges, women in the state have shown remarkable resilience and potential in the entrepreneurial landscape. Kumar (2015) found that Due to several societal and personal issues, including inadequate financial resources, gender inequality, limits on financial autonomy, a lack of willingness to take risks, and inadequate support from financial institutions, women entrepreneurs are still in their infancy. According to him, a large-scale awareness campaign aimed at collaborating, supporting, and elevating female entrepreneurs across a range of business domains should be driven and encouraged. The government plays a crucial role in creating an enabling environment that supports and nurtures women-led enterprises. This can be achieved through targeted initiatives that provide financial support, skill development, market access, legal assistance, and infrastructural improvements. According to Singh and Lall (2018), Every

developing economy must prioritize the empowerment of women to create a system of a socially balanced labor force that will accelerate economic development. Families, friends, and most importantly the government should all support and encourage women entrepreneurs. The government ought to take the lead in offering financial assistance to female business owners (Sinha and Shastri, 2010).

The following suggestions outline key areas where government interventions can significantly empower women entrepreneurs, helping them overcome barriers and realize their full potential.

### **Policy Alignment and Implementation**

Make sure that the policies that are to be implemented by the government to support women entrepreneurs are sustained and able to meet the needs of the local environment. Technical annexes should be put in place whereby the performance of these policies can be audited for the achievement of the intended outcomes for women entrepreneurs.

### **Capacity Building and Skill Development**

Promote and enhance the measures for the development of women's entrepreneurial skills. These are values such as offering skills in management, accounting, information technology, and further leadership to improve business skills.

### **Creating Supportive Ecosystems**

Propose the creation of incubation centres, business development centres, and programs; targeted to support female entrepreneurs. These platforms should offer infrastructure for businesses, market access, business networks, and some contact with successful businessmen.

### **Addressing Legal and Regulatory Barriers**

Reduce bureaucratic requirements and/or measures and guarantee clear and prompt processes related to business registration, licensing, and compliance. Raise awareness of legal possibilities for women entrepreneurs to run secure and favourable business environments.

### **Promoting Gender Sensitization and Cultural Change**

Carry out campaigns that would change the culture of how the male and female genders are portrayed in the field of entrepreneurship. Meet the community, the policymakers, and other influential individuals and groups to increase their acceptance of female entrepreneurs.

### **Infrastructure Development and Market Access**

Finance the enhancement of the physical environment to support business activities like transport, power, and the web. Ensuring that women entrepreneurs can penetrate the local, national, and international markets through trade promotions, exhibitions, and online trading.

### **Supporting Work-Life Balance Initiatives**

Influence or encourage legislations that accommodate working women businesses and mothers through policies like flexible working hours, affordable child-care, and family-nursing-benefit options. All these, are important if women are to be empowered to reciprocate the demands of

performing familial responsibilities and at the same time operate businesses. By applying all these, Uttar Pradesh can transform the environment for the women who are interested in business so that they can improve the economy, employment rate, and the growth of society. This approach aligns with the objectives of your research paper, "From Policy to Practice: Towards this end, while closely following Samara's concept of 'Transforming Voices into Actions' to empower women entrepreneurs in Uttar Pradesh through government initiatives," it underlines recommending tangible measures to ensure the implementation of policies highly existent but grossly ineffective on the ground.

## Conclusion

Empowering women entrepreneurs in Uttar Pradesh is crucial for boosting economic growth, creating jobs, and fostering social progress. Although the government has rolled out several initiatives, women still face obstacles like limited access to funding, lack of business training, and societal norms. Improving how policies are put into action, making resources more accessible, and offering practical training programs are essential steps. Changing cultural perceptions, improving infrastructure, and providing better market access are also key. Helping women balance work and family life can enable them to pursue business opportunities more effectively. Addressing these issues can create a supportive environment for women entrepreneurs, leading to significant economic and social benefits. This research traces the journey of women entrepreneurs in Uttar Pradesh, from traditional roles to modern businesses. While initiatives like PMMY, Stand-Up India, and various state schemes have laid a good foundation, more efforts are needed. Building strong support networks and mentorship programs can help women navigate the challenges of bureaucracy and societal expectations. Additionally, fostering an entrepreneurial spirit through education and awareness from an early age can prepare future generations for active participation in the economy. Partnerships between the government, private sector, and non-profits can create a comprehensive support system for women entrepreneurs.

Encouraging women to explore diverse fields, including tech and e-commerce, can open new growth opportunities. Regularly assessing government programs will ensure they remain effective and can adapt to changing needs. By creating a more inclusive and supportive entrepreneurial environment, Uttar Pradesh can tap into the full potential of its women entrepreneurs, contributing to a more equitable and prosperous society. With focused efforts and ongoing commitment, the state can reshape its economic landscape, helping women entrepreneurs not just to participate but to thrive. This comprehensive approach will drive economic and social progress, leading to a brighter future for all residents.

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