



PCPNDT Act (prohibiting sex determination) and the MTP Act (ensuring safe abortion) are distinct, they were almost inappropriately linked.⁹ There is misconstrue that PCPNDT act prohibit the abortion of fetus in general. More with the implementation of the PCPNDT Act even doctors deny abortion services in all general conditions like failure of contraception as they have a view that Act is use against them. Women choose other methods for abortions rather than medical termination of pregnancy which results in unsafe abortion affecting safety and health of women seeking abortion.

Suggestion and conclusion :

Abortion and sex-selective abortion are two different issues. In-country like India where there are sociological, cultural, and economic reasons behind the changing status of women from the ancient period to the contemporary period. So like these Two legislation MTP Act and PCPNDT Act have been wrongly interpreted by Indian society. Following suggestions can be made to curb the problem of abortion and sex selection.

1. Creating awareness on the difference between abortion, and sex selection and determination
2. Education on sexual and reproduction health and sexuality
3. Ending discrimination practices that devalued women in society
4. Stop using anti-n abortion language
5. Impart medical education.

It is the need of the hour to provide people with this basic difference between the two pieces of legislation. Abortion is the right of females but it is not the absolute right and PCPNDT Act to be used in exceptional cases and not as a general rule. This can be done in various ways such as advertisement in the same way which was done for aborting the female fetus. Even can be done by various modes of communication like radio, television, mobile phones. Various NGOs can take steps forward. It can be done through the same factors (socio, economic, cultural) which have been the cause for the declining female sex ratio.

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⁹ Government of India. The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Sex Selection/Determination (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2002. New Delhi 7 Gazette of India, 2003.

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Gender Gap in Entrepreneurship : An experience of Developed and Developing Countries

Dr. Yugandhara S. Topare

Associate Professor, (Dept of Economics)
Govt. College of Arts & Science, Aurangabad
E-mail : yugs1977@gmail.com

ABSTRACT :

Entrepreneurship is correlated with the economic development of any economy. But the worldwide scenario reveals that there is a gender gap in entrepreneurship in developing as well as in developed nations. Some European countries are exceptions to this. But the work area, product area, and type of services of women entrepreneurs are not growth-oriented in these countries. This paper discusses the experience of developed and developing nations. OECD report and UNDP report on women's participation in employment and business reflects a gender gap in entrepreneurial activity. This gap is associated with the size of business or services, size and nature of products, marketing of products, growth of the business, teamwork, and exports also. Various studies show that there are many societal and cultural factors causing less number of women in entrepreneurship. This paper discusses the challenges of women entrepreneurs and policy measures in developed and developing nations.

Key words : Entrepreneurship, Gender-gap, Employability.

INTRODUCTION:

Entrepreneurship is correlated with the economic development of any economy by accelerating growth. In the last few decades, women entrepreneurs are emerging in both developed and developing countries. But, almost all over the world, there is a wide gap between entrepreneurial activities across both genders (OECD Report 2015). An entrepreneur is an economic agent taking risks with the expectation of earning profits. This activity helps to reduce market imperfections. In an economic sense market imperfections are related to the competition in the market, demand and supply position in the market, and symmetry of information in the market. An entrepreneur is a decision-maker. Those decisions are administrative related to the production cost, correction in the supply chain management, restructuring of human resources in the firm, etc. The entrepreneur can be defined as the one who maximizes opportunity (Drucker, P.F 1964). But various studies reflect that there is a big gap between the participation of males and females in entrepreneurship development. Spirit of capitalism and aspirations for business development are not equally developed among males and females in society. In the case of India, half of the population contributes to women but their work participation in the economy as an employee or an entrepreneur is not promising. Govt of India has introduced various policies and incentives to encourage women entrepreneurs. Gender budget also reflects various incentives for women but fund allocation is not sufficient for the total women population.

METHODOLOGY:

This research paper is based on the exploratory technique. It attempts to find out the gender gap in entrepreneurship in India as well as in other developed nations. Following are the objectives of this research paper:-

1. To review and explore the definition and concept of women entrepreneurs.
2. To find out the Gender gap in entrepreneurship in India and other developed nations.

WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP:

Cantillon was the first economist who introduced the term entrepreneur. French Economist J.B.Say said that an entrepreneur is different than the only supplier of capital Joseph Schumpeter introduced the concept of innovation in the profit theory which is closely associated with entrepreneurial activity. Entrepreneurial activity can be carried out by anyone who is spirant towards business. A woman entrepreneur is a woman who bears the risk and manages all resources. According to the Govt of India, women entrepreneur is the one who is having control of the business. As per the legal definition, women should possess 51% of capital out of total capital is known as a women entrepreneur. In India women, entrepreneurship can be expressed as entrepreneurship having a dominant role and financial control over their enterprises. These women entrepreneurs lead to social and economic empowerment of women. A worldwide scenario of women entrepreneurs shows that there is a gender gap in women entrepreneurship. Various research concludes that economic Globalization is an active force to create entrepreneurial aspirations among women. Report of OECD countries on policy brief on women entrepreneurship (2017) explains that women are also less likely to be involved in entrepreneurship.

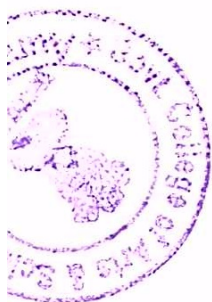
WHAT IS GENDER GAP?

The gender gap in entrepreneurial activity is fewer women are involved in entrepreneurship than men. There is an unequal share of men and women in the stock of self-employed. This gap is reflected in the annual survey of enterprises in various countries. A report "policy brief on women entrepreneurship" by OECD also reveals that the gender gap in entrepreneurial activity is a common feature in developed countries also. The self-employment gap in the European Union is also higher. In the social and institutional context, gender equality policies in the labor market is also an important cause behind the gender gap. Following are the main features of women entrepreneurship.

1. Women entrepreneurs are less likely to start a business in teams.
2. Studies in European countries shows that self-employed women work in the health and social work sectors. Only 5% of women are working in the transportation and storage sector.
3. Women-owned and managed businesses are not oriented towards achieving high growth.
4. The export potential of women entrepreneurs is less than men.
5. Women entrepreneurs work fewer hours in the business than men.
6. There is a difference in individual motivation, intention towards innovation in entrepreneurship among men and women.

In the case of developing countries like India overall work participation rate is less. According to the All India Census of Micro small Medium enterprises, the share of women enterprises was only 13.74% in the unorganized sector. According to MSME Annual Report, women-owned enterprises constitute 7.35% including organized and unorganized sectors. It is considered as Men's domain.

UNDP's report on women's voices: employment and entrepreneurship in India (2015) highlights the following points :



PRINCIPAL
Govt. College of Arts & Science
Aurangabad

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