

Theme: Impact of women entrepreneurs during the COVID-19 pandemics

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Abstract

COVID-19 expands that Corona Virus Disease 2019, most recently new virus infectious disease and before the outbreak began in China (Wuhan), in December 2019. Nowadays, mostly, analyse the symptoms and to protective them. Whereas, pandemic and subsequent lockdown, meant severe restrictions on travel and business than to disproportionately affect women entrepreneurs impacted during crises. Corona and entrepreneurs are measures to ensure that the policies against women are critically interrelated pandemics. Economic crises, existing inequalities for women across key facets like access to finances and education. Manually, the pandemic, supporting and catalysing women entrepreneurship are gaining traction across organising and investment firms. It is an important role in improving survival and treatment outcomes and will be significantly weakened if it does not factor in the ways in which inequalities have made all of us more vulnerable to the impacts of the crisis. These protection gaps and human rights restrictions will be addressed. Post-pandemic recovery will hopefully lead to an expansion of rights and participation of women in public affairs so that we are more resilient to future such crises.

Keywords: COVID-19, Pandemics, Corona crisis, Entrepreneurs, Women empowerment, Innovation

Introduction

COVID-19 expands that Corona Virus Disease 2019, most recently new virus infectious disease and before the outbreak began in China (Wuhan), in December 2019. Corona is large family of virus that cause more severe illness and have been confirmed in large number of countries characterized as pandemics, most common symptoms of Corona are fever, Shortness of breath, dry cough and some of the people may have pains, runny nose etc. [Shereen et al. (2020),]. Nowadays, generally analyse the symptoms include less sense of smell and taste; discoloration of figure and toes. The most protective measures against COVID-19 are Wash hands frequently, avoid face touching, practices respiratory hygiene, cover to face mask etc. Although, women are under constant control by their perpetrators and unable to ask for help and never brought to the surface the close link between crisis and to increase the pandemics day by day (when

quarantine) and particularly, very relevant villages and towns really, all changes and how to make and better reach to success [Singh and Adhikari (2020)].

Corona is very harmful virus; the pandemic will excessively affect women entrepreneurs, professions whose representatives are gradually more on frontier fighting this pandemic (Figure 1). Nowadays, we are seeing there is reduce the earning graph due to their pandemic crises. We can use take strategies and potential and almost 30% of women in wage employment are estimated to lack contact to social protection mechanisms. Initial phase of struggle are very steady and the impact of business by supporting more local talent. Historically, Economic crises widen existing inequalities for women across key facets like access to finances and education. On the other hand, articles and online webinars in the past two months that have brought to light how the pandemic and lockdown has exacerbated gender inequities across the board. In social and economic sector, usually, Initial

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evidence indicates that it, disproportionately [Dhar (2020)].

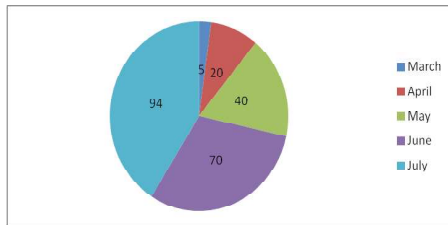


Figure 1: Showing analysis of COVID-19 increment cases in India

Impacting Factors of women entrepreneurs:

In this Pandemics, and subsequent lockdown, intended severe restrictions on business and travelling and no way to move anywhere and existing inventory.

Lack of external sources

Nowadays, prior to the crises, may catalyse and supporting source of entrepreneurship are gaining traction across intermediary organisations and investment source firms and income. This will only emphasize and widen existing investor biases and rebuilding phase, it is likely that women will take longer to recommence their small business and to slow down investment in women-led enterprises [Shereen et al. (2020) and Ranjan (2020)].

Unsources / Unpaid care work

Women entrepreneurs, typical for all people but mainly for the women and support services like; domestic help facilities also being impacted due to the pandemic, like villages and town areas. During take survey, women we connect all states that the increases care demands placed on them, with families being physically distanced and confined to their homes, has reduced the time they spend on their businesses and now to increase domestic workload, in addition to trying to keep their businesses afloat [Dhar (2020) and Selvamalar (2006)].

Earning stage to low income sources

Majority is lots about earning factor because addition to trying small and growing businesses, a day in the life. Disproportionate, close to low in emerging markets are staring at failure of the year. However, economic census estimates of Indian establishments are owned by women and the microenterprises, self-financed and women-led businesses. Although, are still affected like tourism, education, and beauty, due to

new physical distancing measures [Shereen et al. (2020), Singh, and Adhikari (2020) and Selvamalar (2006)].

Hypothesis

Corona verses Unemployment access- We must emphasize the need to ensure that address and a lot of support services for entrepreneurs and they have access to prevention, protection and the direction they require even in the absence of physical convening's. However,

the assumption that both men and women have equal access to support and women same network of peers to reach out need to for moral or technical support [Singh, and Adhikari (2020), Selvamalar (2006) & Rajesh et al. (2020)].

Support women entrepreneurs with relevant access and to providing training; flexible financing network options and basic phenomenon to their help business status. i.e: Make interventions gender responsive; Focus on digital inclusion; Make financial services more comprehensive; Additional and disappropriation [Selvamalar (2006)]. Pandemic act and their structures, and look at designing inclusive and sustainable support systems for entrepreneurs and new approaches are called for incorporating women's experiences into entrepreneurship theory [Rajesh et al. (2020)].

Noble gesture of woman entrepreneur's- In pandemic crisis, take an initiative and utilize the time of lockdown period during the COVID-19, a woman entrepreneur running a craft centre, domestic, tailoring etc. In tailoring; stitching face masks for protection against novel coronavirus and is distributing them free of cost in the rural areas. Unusually, craft centre can be use in pandemic in small cities and towns; centre while adhering to maintain social distancing norms [Rajesh et al. (2020) & Arulrajah, and Philip (2011)].

Problems and methodological associated with researching (Women Entrepreneurship)

Need to feminize the research on entrepreneurs; to include all experiences of women in what we know to be true about entrepreneurs and the entrepreneurial process. Significant outstanding role,

women play the leading role in developing the society. In India women do not use their rights and neither is considered independent to take any decision. In order to provide own status manner in our society. Women lead to be dependent on many different variables that includes geographical location

[Selvamalar (2006) & Arulrajah and Philip (2011)]. Mostly, significant methodological problems in researching women's entrepreneurial experience, problems which in the past, have prohibited researchers from an understanding and grasping the knowledge of this experience, and which continues to stand in the way of developing female perspectives. Accordingly, the impact of entrepreneur to improve the changes that needs to be considered for economic development [Hussain and Jadhav (2013)].

Entrepreneurs in the time of COVID-19

To better understand the situation of female entrepreneurs during the coronavirus pandemic. Examine the effects of the pandemic on the operation of companies led by women and the difficulties female entrepreneurs faced in reconciling their entrepreneurial and family roles. Although, the difficulties of coronavirus epidemic and mainly focus on front-line health workers; who experienced increased burdens at home following the closure of departments or institutions. Additionally, female entrepreneurs coped with the difficulties caused by the virus, both on the economic and family fronts [Selvamalar (2006) & Hussain and Jadhav (2013)]. At the same time, women significantly, good output for consideration and they have been challenged in multiple ways in recent months. According to these scenarios, means all up-to-date information on development resources in India during these difficult times.

National and International Impact of COVID-19:

Economic impacts; Health impact; Unpaid care are usually; COVID-19 across the global economy will be profound. Already, as described in greater detail in the policy brief 'Shared responsibility, Global Solidarity' on the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19, markets and supply chains have been disrupted, businesses are required to close or scale back operations, and millions have or will lose their jobs and livelihoods. According to WHO guidelines; Prevention, access and detection is very important; COVID-19 Pandemic has affected not only the individuals but also the companies across the World is almost certain to see an increased focus on climate change and social issues. Emerging evidence on the impact of COVID-19 suggests that women's economic and productive lives will be affected disproportionately and differently from men. Across the globe, women earn less, save less, hold less secure jobs, are more likely to be employed in the informal sector. They have less access

to social protections and are the majority of single-parent households. Their capacity to absorb economic shocks is therefore less than that of men. Although, As women take on greater care demands at home, their jobs will also be disproportionately affected by cuts and lay-offs [Maheswaranathan, and Kenedy (2010)]. Such impacts risk rolling back the already fragile gains made in female manual labor force participation, limiting women's ability to support themselves and their families, especially for female-headed are felt especially by women and girls who are generally earning less, saving less, and holding insecure jobs or living close to poverty. However, unpaid care work has increased, with children out-of-school, heightened care needs of older persons and overwhelmed health services etc. Impacts in Humanitarian and Fragile Settings and on Human Rights; Lastly, the global pandemic has led to a significant increase in restrictions on the freedom of movement of people worldwide reports on the misuse of emergency measures to further erode human rights and the rule of law, as will be detailed in a forthcoming policy brief on the Human Rights Impacts of COVID-19. This has led to an adverse impact on civic space and the ability of communities and individuals to exercise their right to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression [Arulrajah, and Philip (2011), Hussain and Jadhav (2013) & Hazarika (2011)]. Women leaders and activists continue to bear the brunt of harassment and attacks both on and offline.

Conclusion

COVID-19 pandemic and its social and economic impacts have created a global crisis unparalleled in the history of the United Nations and requires a whole-of-society response to match its scale and complexity. But this response, whether at the national or international level, will be significantly weakened if it does not factor in the ways in which inequalities have made all of us more vulnerable to the impacts of the crisis. A pandemic amplifies and heightens all existing inequalities. These inequalities in turn shape who is affected, revealed per cent of frontline age medium and old aged group and on the other hand, workers have reported that the cases received have increased in their level of complexity during the COVID-19 outbreak. Instead, every COVID-19 response plans, and every recovery package and budgeting of resources, needs to address the gender impacts of this pandemics i.e.: Women's

organizations at the heart of the COVID-19 response, transforming and designing for inequalities of unpaid and other one, has socio-economic plans.

The prospects of a long-term global recession raise serious concerns over how these protection gaps and human rights restrictions will be addressed. Post-pandemic recovery will hopefully lead to an expansion of rights and participation of women in public affairs so that we are more resilient to future such crises. In addition, this study discusses the key findings and draw attention for future.

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