

# A Systematic Review on Women Entrepreneurship in Food Processing Sector

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**Area of the Paper:** Business Management.

**Type of the Paper:** Systematic Review.

**Type of Review:** Peer Reviewed as per [C|O|P|E](#) guidance.

**Indexed In:** OpenAIRE.

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6963752>

**Google Scholar Citation:** [IJCSBE](#)

## How to Cite this Paper:

D'Silva, Reema Jenifer, & Ganesh Bhat, S., (2022). A Systematic Review on Women Entrepreneurship in Food Processing Sector. *International Journal of Case Studies in Business, IT, and Education (IJCSBE)*, 6(2), 15-49. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6963752>

**International Journal of Case Studies in Business, IT and Education (IJCSBE)**

A Refereed International Journal of Srinivas University, India.

Crossref DOI : <https://doi.org/10.47992/IJCSBE.2581.6942.0183>

Paper Submission: 02/07/2022

Paper Publication: 05/08/2022

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### ABSTRACT

**Purpose:** *The recent surge in women entrepreneurship has resulted in a shift in the demographics of business and country's economic growth. This paper attempts to understand the evolution of women entrepreneurship and major contributing factors behind the development in the Indian context through a systematic literature review.*

**Design:** *The study reviewed the literature on various aspects of women entrepreneurship of food processing sector in India published between 1980 and 2022 and further analyzed women entrepreneurship of food processing sector using ABCD analysis.*

**Findings:** *Of late, women entrepreneurship has become quite popular in India, there are several gaps in the research in this area, resulting in numerous dimensions for future research.*

**Practical implication:** *This study will provide a historical perspective of women entrepreneurs in India and will assist the researcher in focusing the study on essential areas that require additional research.*

**Value:** *Women entrepreneurship has sparked a lot of interest among academics. Several studies and reviews are being conducted in this field. A review of the evolution of women entrepreneurship in India, on the other hand, is distinctive and exceptional. The author has attempted to explore only women entrepreneurs in food processing sector as limited research is seen in this field of research. Researchers and professionals would find this article valuable through the paper's present status and existing gap in the literature of women entrepreneurs in food processing sector.*

**Paper Type:** *Review paper*

**Keywords:** Women Entrepreneurship, Female Entrepreneurship, Gender and Entrepreneurship, Literature Review, New Venture Creation, Food Processing Sector, ABCD Listing.

### 1. INTRODUCTION :

Empowered women visionaries play a significant role in the international tussle for long-term growth of the economy in today's highly competitive society. Women entrepreneurs are the world's fastest-growing business component and they have piqued the attention of many scholars in recent decades. Emerging literature shows women add considerably to venture creation (Noguera et al., 2013) [1] and sustainable growth (Kelley et al., 2017) [2]; (Hechevarria et al., 2019) [3] by making new job opportunities (Bahmani-Oskooee et al., 2013) [4] which has a favorable influence on alleviating poverty (Langowitz & Minniti, 2007) [5]. Being good decision-makers and managers, women entrepreneurs are good at organizing and managing the resources of their enterprises and also they undertake all the risks to increase profits (Coughlin & Thomas, 2002) [6]. Some opportunity-driven women entrepreneurs take initiative to pursue business and there are necessity-driven entrepreneurs who are forced to start a business due to their challenging situations (Dhameja, 2002) [7].

In comparison to the older age groups, youngsters have a higher rate of women visionaries (Dhameja et al, 2000) [8]. These women have a wide range of educational backgrounds (Patole & Ruthven, 2002)

[9]. Most of the women entrepreneurs are from lower and middle-income families (Vinze, 1987) [10] and they run service-oriented businesses (Gupta, 2013) [11]. Women's entrepreneurship has extended their businesses from preparing pickles, papads and spices powder to advanced technological sectors like engineering (Munshi et al, 2011) [12].

A study by (Burt, 2000) [13] shows that there are three basic categories of female entrepreneurs – namely, “Continuous Primary Entrepreneurs” who have become and stayed entrepreneurs for their entire lives; “Interrupted Primary Entrepreneurs”, who decided to return to entrepreneurialism after working individually and “Secondary Entrepreneur” who have pursued entrepreneurship while working as full-time from the inception of the business.

Prior studies state there are four categories of women who build an enterprising management culture or viewpoint which will probably result to become business owners, such as; First- Intentional Entrepreneurs are those women who always plan to become an entrepreneur; Second- Co-preneurs are those women who team up with their husbands; Third- Spiral careerists are women who have responded to employment issues by becoming entrepreneurs; Fourth- Punctuated careerists are women who took a less-than-obvious route to become entrepreneurs (Moore, 2000) [14].

## **2. OBJECTIVES OF SCHOLARLY REVIEW :**

The purpose of this literature review is to investigate the literature on women entrepreneurs in food processing sector in particular. The paper provides a glimpse of a comprehensive literature review on women entrepreneurs and other sectors from a variety of food processing sectors all over the world, covering key issues such as challenges faced by women entrepreneurs, financial and marketing issues, industry performance, gender bias, dimensional role of women, women participation rate, women empowerment, women self-employment and women upliftment using systematic review methods. Various research articles are evaluated to explain the fundamental concepts and analyze the existing and available literature on women entrepreneurship in food processing sector. The major objectives of this research are:

- (1) To understand the contributory factors behind the emergence of women's entrepreneurship in food processing sector.
- (2) To study the role of women entrepreneurs in the productivity improvement and achievement of the food processing companies.
- (3) To identify multiple studies on various elements of women entrepreneurs.
- (4) To identify the research gap by knowing current status and desired status of women entrepreneurs.
- (5) To list the advantages, benefits, constraints and disadvantages of women's entrepreneurship in food processing sector using ABCD Listing.
- (6) To suggest some strategies to be incorporated by women entrepreneurs towards economic development.

## **3. METHODOLOGY :**

This paper examines the current available literature from 1980 to 2022. The Google Scholar search engine is used to collect various research papers, review papers and case studies published in peer-reviewed Indian and international journals. In the paper title, the keywords searched are “female” or “women” or “gender” or “entrepreneur” or “review” and “literature”. Cross reference and a specific keyword search were also used to better understand the evolution and theories. Other published sources, such as books, thesis and websites were also used to better understand the theory. Further, ABCD listing is used for analyzing the women's entrepreneurship in the food processing sector

## **4. SCHOLARLY REVIEW OF RESEARCH LITERATURE :**

### **4.1 Emergence of women entrepreneurship:**

Women's employment has increased significantly in many countries especially the United States where the number of self-employed women has increased compared to self-employed men. The current need in our country is to promote growth to prioritize women's skill development and education. As entrepreneurs, women prefer small businesses and India has been quite successful in promoting the growth of small businesses and has extensively supported start-ups. Therefore, encouraging policy,

financial support, infrastructure, training and education were designed and promoted for women entrepreneurs. Many coordinated efforts have been initiated in training women as potential entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneurship is expanding over the years due to the active assistance of promotional agencies and a good family occupational status. Women entrepreneurs are assisted in assessing and launching new projects. Financial institutions offer term loans on a generous basis. For the promotion and development of women entrepreneurs, a new set of concessions, incentives and subsidies have been introduced. Some states provide specific incentives to women entrepreneurs especially to those women who have a good educational background, a unique ability for entrepreneurial training, expertise in business and projects, trading and business, family background and so on (Yadav, 1999) [15].

#### **4.2 Role of women entrepreneurship:**

Women are attempting to achieve equality of opportunity in a variety of ways that fluctuate through the years among countries. Women's entrepreneurship allows them to contribute their financial resources and skills. It sets the path for more efficient use of capital as well as the mobilization of female human potential. Women can succeed as entrepreneurs because they can work when they have free time. Self-employed women have fewer restrictions and they do not have time restrictions which makes it easier for them to have a work-life balance. Women prefer to work in a small firm as it fits their dual position perfectly.

Women entrepreneurs have their own point of view, are self-assured, can withstand any risk and are effective managers. Despite having two duties, many women organize their lives and successfully perform their dual tasks. Beyond her house, she has obtained knowledge that allows her to deepen family connections with a new perspective on culture and customs in an evolving environment. Women are better organizers and foster growth by constantly finding connections with the worlds of science and culture. Women are endowed with immense qualities and create impulses that contribute to the nation's economic productivity. They ensure ethics are maintained in the business and a human approach to social and economic relationships. Although women are over half of the world's population, their contribution to management and leadership is significantly lower. Women must break free from the monotony of housework and express their talents and business creativity. It is critical to emphasize that women who engage in economic ventures work as catalysts of a country's economic growth and socioeconomic activities and financially viable activities have previously been identified in the literature in different sectors of the economy (De Vita et al., 2014; Adom, 2015) [16-17].

#### **4.3 Various studies on different dimensions of women entrepreneurship:**

The role of women entrepreneurs is a necessity for establishing a good country. In India, for the women entrepreneurs, including urban and rural areas, a concerted attempt by societal culture, the government, financial institutions, self-help groups and non-profit organizations is required to raise women's entrepreneurial skills and expertise. Training women in marketing and production helps to improve their socio-economic standing in society. The government has also developed as a facilitator by offering training incentives and facilities to financially support successful women. The study focuses on urban women entrepreneurs, emphasizing their current status, government schemes and policies and the challenges they face in today's competitive business environment and examining the essential components to becoming a successful entrepreneur and visions for total success and development (Bargal et al., 2018) [18].

Women's entrepreneurship has been identified as an essential economic development factor. Women entrepreneurs are capable to create new jobs for themselves and others. Women play a vital role in critical economic activities and in national growth, however, they remain a minority of all entrepreneurs (D'Silva et al., 2021) [19].

Women entrepreneurs frequently encounter gender-based impediments like discriminatory property, marriage and inheritance practices and laws, limited access to formal financial methods, limited access to information and networks. Women entrepreneurs has the potential to contribute significantly to the economic welfare of families and communities, reduction in poverty and empowerment of women, thereby contribute to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As a result, governments worldwide and numerous development organizations' are aggressively helping women entrepreneurs through numerous programs, inducements and promotional measures (Sharma, 2018) [20].

Entrepreneurship is a critical component of an economy’s growth and development. With the help of young Indian entrepreneurs, an entrepreneurial revolution is sweeping the country. With a rising economy offering up new opportunities, the entrepreneurial revolution is spreading fast across the country. With a rising economy offering up new opportunities, the entrepreneurial landscape has become more democratized. Real economic development cannot occur if women are excluded. Women’s participation as entrepreneurs has been extensively acknowledged since women can be effective managers who can work with low resources with a high level of responsibility and commitment. Women’s financial freedom and self-esteem are enhanced by entrepreneurship. In India, there were 8.05 million female entrepreneurs out of a total of 58.5 million entrepreneurs, accounting for 14% of all entrepreneurs. Women’s engagement in business is expanding due to increased literacy, equality of opportunity and non-discrimination provided by the Constitution (Mozumdar, 2022) [21].

**5. RELATED RESEARCH WORKS :**

**5.1 Indian Perspective - Empirical Research Literatures:**

**Table 1:** Contribution of different authors to women entrepreneurship from an Indian perspective.

S. No.	Field of Research	Focus	Outcome	Reference
1	Factors of motivation of women entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial success.	This paper discovers the women entrepreneur’s motivational variables and their effect on business achievement.	Dependent variable in the regression model was entrepreneurial success, while the seven discovered components of an entrepreneurial motivation were considered independent variables. Determination, knowledge, skills, support of family members, market opportunities, independence, government subsidies, and happiness were seen as important entrepreneur’s motivational factors in the study. It stated that the entrepreneur’s motivational factors of determination, knowledge, competence and independence have consider able effect on entrepreneur’s achievement.	Krishna Moorthy et al., (2014). [22]
2	Study on issues and performance of women entrepreneurs.	The paper examined how women of Erode District have been effective in overcoming the obstacles against the constraints of their homes by engaging in various types of professions and services.	The regression model of motivational factors for women entrepreneurs is presented together with operational suggestions. Women enter the corporate world for various reasons such as skill, knowledge and adaptability. The research discovered the motivational variables that impact women’s decision to become entrepreneurs, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of women entrepreneurship that inspire entrepreneurship and suggested	Palaniappan et al., (2012). [23]



			alternatives to encourage women's entrepreneurship in Tamil Nadu regions.	
3	The Women Entrepreneurs in India.	This paper examined the considerable increase of Indian women entrepreneurs and how it changed before independence and during British rule.	This research examined the issues and the development of women entrepreneurship in four diverse periods based on both qualitative and quantitative analyses: Pre-Independence Period (before 1947), Post-Independence Period (after 1947), Post-Liberalized Period (after 1991) and Post-Global Recession Period (2008 onwards). The report revealed on how India's social networks may continue to build a favorable environment for women entrepreneurs in India.	Lal, (2012). [24]
4	Anatomy of an entrepreneur between men and women entrepreneurs,	A thorough investigation was conducted on the upbringing, determinations and experiences of men and women entrepreneurs.	Five economic and emotional parameters that encourage women to become business women were discovered in this study. These include a desire to accumulate wealth, a desire to benefit from their business concepts, the demand for pace of innovation, a goal for their firm and a version of being employed by someone else. As per the findings, women are more worried about defending their knowledge resources than their male counterparts. Mentorship is beneficial to women because it offers motivation and monetary help from key stakeholders and experiences and a well-developed professional network.	Cohoon et al., (2010). [25]
5	Women entrepreneurship in India.	The study examined the challenges experienced by women entrepreneurs with suitable suggestions.	The paper researched the good and bad aspects of an enterprise and provided numerous challenges experienced by women entrepreneurs. Women need to be educated by spreading awareness and consciousness among them in the organization, educating them about their strengths, their role and the contribution they can make to the enterprise and the whole economy.	Deshpande et al., (2009). [26]

6	Women entrepreneurs engaged in food processing	This research focused on women who work in food processing sector.	According to this study, the majority of Gujarati women have the knowledge and a particular skill for making and processing food. Food processing has various forms and quantities, nonetheless this sector has proven to be the most successful. The study showed that 65 percent of the women entrepreneurs were Hindus, who were from nuclear households, few of them had formal training, and the ladies who were chosen for the study had a severe problems with stress. The study sheds insight on the knowledge, issues, practices and attitudes of women entrepreneurs.	Samani, (2008). [27]
7	An increase in the number of Indian Women-owned Businesses.	The research concentrates on obstacles faced by entrepreneurial women with suitable suggestions.	This paper cited many barriers to women's entrepreneurship growth such as limited communication with successful entrepreneurs, social rejection as women entrepreneurs, household tasks, sex discrimination, a lack of system and no importance by banking sector in providing loans to entrepreneurial women. He proposed corrective actions such as fostering smaller businesses, unlocking institutional frameworks and push and pull factors to expand.	Singh et al., (2008). [28]
8	Women in Family Business.	The research shows the psychographic variables affecting women entrepreneurs.	Based on demographic parameters, the research established psychographic parameters like degree of responsibility, business hurdles and upcoming expansion plans. The study found that women entrepreneurs have self-identity, self-esteem, entrepreneurial zeal and operational difficulty. According to the study, despite a significant increase in the women who choose to be employed in family-owned businesses, still face many obstacles and lower status.	Lall et al., (2008). [29]

9	Women Entrepreneurship-A Literature Review.	This article looked at the multifaceted nature of women's impact on the growth of the East Khasi Hills region of Meghalaya, to identify the supportive and restrictive factors related to successful personal, social, cultural, political and economic factors.	In spite of having a low level of education and coming from a poor household, Khasi women have proven to be just as industrious and prosperous as males because of their hard work, patience and communication skills. Khasi culture has a great impact in establishing such attributes amongst women who construct a strong economic foundation to give a good upbringing for their children. Women can be encouraged to take risks and innovation to increase their output as they are educated and have employability skills.	Sairabell et al., (2007). [30]
10	Economic roles of women in Kerala and its effect on child health and care.	This paper aims to investigate the relationship of women's jobs and the happiness of children in the society.	The cause and effect relationship is studied between women's employment level and their children's happiness. As they have more job responsibilities, the amount of time that moms spend on parenting reduces. This study reveals that while a mother's job does not effect on the child's health, it does limit women's ability to obtain alternative parenting options and forces them to handle the majority of the parenting job.	Thampi, (2007). [31]
11	Female labor supply in rural India: An econometric analysis.	The Heckman selection to study females from APL and BPL households and wage regression model to relate to wages of individuals to their socio-economic characteristics and econometric models to investigate the influence of real wage increases on rural poverty incidence.	The study found that education, land ownership, age and the number of kids (under age 5) at home, all had a bad effect on women's job force contribution rates in rural India. Monthly per capita income and wage rates had a negative impact on women's participation in the job force especially for Below Poverty Line households.	Dasgupta, (2005). [32]



12	In a poor agricultural society, labor supply works.	The article investigated the factors that influence women's job force participation in rural West Bengal in India.	In rural West Bengal, the study verified that the count of dependents in the household, the majority of adult males in the household, the rate of employed village labor force and the family's income standards have a negative effect on women's labor force participation rates. The harvest season increased women's labor-force participation rates (July-September). In rural areas, lower caste and tribal women outnumber higher caste women in the labor force.	Bardhan, (1979). [33]
13	A study of labor force participation of married women.	The study concentrated on evaluating the issues that affect married women's decision to enter the job field.	The study discovered that women had to work when their husbands' wages were lower than permanent earnings. Furthermore, if their husbands' educational level was high, changes in income had only a minor impact on participation rates. Unemployment and women having small children at home were also mentioned as negative factors for women's participation at work. The paper identified the key factors of women's job force participation of non-married or divorced women which might be examined further in the future.	Mincer, (1962). [34]
14	Women Entrepreneurship in India: Opportunities and Challenges.	The research focuses on the opportunities and challenges confronted by women entrepreneurs with findings.	Women encounter when launching a business, according to the study are money and balancing work life. Other external obstacles that impede progress include gender discrimination, lack of access to information, training opportunities, and infrastructure, etc. Internal reasons like women being afraid to take risks, lack confidence and lack of vision among others, might obstruct women's entrepreneurship development. According to the findings, the government should encourage women entrepreneurs when allocating industrial plots, sheds and other amenities and preventive measures must be adopted to prevent men from	Bhardwaj et al., (2012). [35]

			misusing such facilities in the name of women.	
15	In India, establishing an empowered atmosphere for women's entrepreneurship .	The purpose of this research was to identify strategies and policies that could foster a supportive framework for women entrepreneurs in India.	Its goal is to provide policy-relevant suggestions to motivate the positive growth of female entrepreneurs' economic ventures. The study was based on current research, primary and secondary data from 63 female entrepreneurs in 12 Indian states. Research papers of successful female entrepreneurs were done and the evidence obtained helped in the environmental analysis in which female entrepreneurs operate and the issues they face. According to the study, sociocultural factors are major obstacles and women entrepreneurs struggle to balance work and family life. Informal forms of funding for opening a company outnumbered government strategies and programs.	Shah, (2013). [36]

### 5.2 International Perspective - Empirical Research Literature:

<b>Table 2:</b> Contribution of different authors for women entrepreneurship from an International perspective.				
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Field of Research</b>	<b>Focus</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Reference</b>
1	The relationship between women entrepreneurship and gender equality.	The paper focuses on gender equality and women entrepreneurship toward economic growth.	The extent to which entrepreneurs support the economy is determined by many factors like the quality, gender mix and category of business ideas. Gender equality and female entrepreneurship are major elements of growth in the economy. The article emphasizes the link between gender-related economic development and female entrepreneurship. They highlighted the link between gender-related development indices (created by the United Nations) and various stages of women entrepreneurship (formed by the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, GEM) stating that women entrepreneurship is not strongly correlated with gender equality.	Sarfaraz et al., (2014). [37]

2	Investigation on women entrepreneurs.	Study focuses on the evolution of women entrepreneurs, their contributions, their opportunities and challenges with suitable findings and suggestions.	The primary goal of this research was to record the development of the field of female entrepreneurship. The second task was to assess the contributions made by the researchers in this field and the third was to analyze the challenges and potentials of the scholarships provided to women entrepreneurs. The study highlighted that despite that entrepreneurship is more inclined to men than women, it is mostly started in families that result in necessity than opportunity and entrepreneurs want to achieve their goals than financial gain.	Jennings et al., (2013). [38]
3	Nigerian society of women participation and empowerment in labor force.	This study focuses on women's economic empowerment and involvement as tools for self-sufficiency and growth in Nigeria.	Intensive agriculture, trading, craftsman, food processing, hair grooming and poultry rearing were the study's primary economic occupations. Women used personal savings, household loans and bank credit. Due to a lack of government support, lack of education, corrupt practices, cultural restrictions, family responsibilities, women have been unable to arise as entrepreneurs. Women's participation in enterprise and socioeconomic growth in Nigeria would be boosted if an appropriate property tenure system, concessional advances, credits and preparation programs were made accessible.	Ekesionya et al., (2012). [39]
4	Empirical study of Malaysia's women entrepreneurs' success.	This study examined the elements that influence successful Malaysian women entrepreneurs.	Findings shown that family involvement, social connections and self-motivation had a strong influence on the achievement of women entrepreneurs. The studies highlighted, few women entered the corporate world not due to a lack of interest but due to a lack of chances. A survey revealed in the United Kingdom, there is an increase of women entrepreneurs throughout the world reducing gender bias.	Alam et al., (2011). [40]
5	Literature review of women entrepreneurs.	Article examined the literature on women entrepreneurship in Pakistan, particularly in terms of motives,	Even though women are interested to become entrepreneurs, they have to face many barriers such as economic downturn, war, floods, lack of finance, technical	Anwar et al., (2011). [41]

		restrictions and outcomes.	challenges, socio-political difficulties, labor shortage and tax policies. According to this report, women entrepreneurship activity is lower by -3.43 percent compared to overall entrepreneurial activity.	
6	Opportunity entrepreneurship in the rural sector: evidence from Greece.	This paper focuses on opportunity entrepreneurship among men and women for enterprise success.	Improved customer service, company advanced technologies and the entrepreneur's previous knowledge are the major indicators of potential business, according to the study. It was discovered that a successful entrepreneur must have previous knowledge of the market, an understanding of consumer issues and ways to serve markets.	Zampe-takis & Kanelakis (2010). [42]
7	Growth model of women entrepreneurship .	A growth model of women entrepreneurship in small and medium enterprises is presented with suitable suggestions.	This study concentrated more on women entrepreneurs in small and medium-sized industries. According to this report, small and medium-sized industries are slowly rising in many countries, on average, each country accounts for more than 95 percent of all industries in all sectors. The study also shown that women entrepreneurs in small and medium-sized industries are very less when compared to men because of lack of education, capital, cultural and religious constraints and those women entrepreneurs who are interested in launching their businesses are those women who are forced entrepreneurs seeking better family incomes.	Tambunan, (2009). [43]
8	A relationship model for human capital and women's self-employment.	A relationship model for human capital and self-employment of women is presented with suitable suggestions.	The paper looked at the association among skilled labor variables and self-employed women. The study discovered out that the human capital variables differentiate among self-employed women and working women. Self-employed women obtain higher levels of education faster and the percentage of managerial positions occupied is greater than working women. Men and women, who work for themselves have nearly identical in terms of knowledge and	Darrene et al., (2008). [44]

			training but quite different in occupational and industry experience.	
9	A model to assess the significance of women's contributions.	A model to assess the significance of women's contributions to India's financial growth is presented with research and advocacy activities.	This paper tried to evaluate the work women do, time spent at their work place, assess their job's financial value and analyze the contributions that women have made towards the social growth of the country through work without pay. This study showed that women undertake a vast amount of work that is valuable to their families, society and country. As the women manage the household chores and rearing children, men can engage themselves in a paid job.	Debra et al., (2007). [45]
10	An efficiency model for women entrepreneurs.	An efficiency model for women entrepreneurs to determine their importance and involvement in the nation's financial expansion is presented with suitable review suggestions.	Article investigated an argument that entrepreneurship provides great economic importance. As a result of this comprehensive study, the following questions were answered: What is the impact of entrepreneurs on the economy compared to non-entrepreneurs? These questions were based on four empirically studied measures: First- creation of jobs; second – advancement; third - productivity and growth; fourth - the involvement of entrepreneurship in increasing individuals' efficiency. In the findings, entrepreneurs are crucial to the nation. They generate jobs, improve efficiency and develop great ideas for the development of the economy. Women entrepreneurs must be given more attention as they create a large share of Gross Domestic Product, provide a secure job market and many produce many innovative products.	Mirjam et al., (2007). [46]
11	Entrepreneurs Competencies: The Psychology of Entrepreneurs hip.	This paper focuses on the entrepreneurs' competencies and their psychology in influencing the business.	In the paper, entrepreneurs are those who have the expertise, talents and ability to be strong leaders for their businesses, with their activities influencing the businesses success. Entrepreneurs develop strategies, identify possibilities, and then turn those	Markman, (2007). [47].

			prospects into a successful organization.	
12	A model for economic cooperation and development of women's entrepreneurship .	A model for economic cooperation and progress of women's entrepreneurship is presented to determine the women's support and potential in the job market with suitable suggestions.	According to this article, women entrepreneurs are crucial to the nation, as they have the potential to create jobs for themselves and others. Insufficient education, gender bias, low social status, provision of funds and conflicting pressures were all identified as barriers to women entrepreneurship in this study. The study shows that providing support to women in boosting their status in society, supporting them in their business ventures, proving child care facilities and having no gender bias will increase their ability and participation in the job market.	Delmar et al., (2004). [48]
13	Growth of Tanzanian women entrepreneurs.	The purpose of this study examined the procedures and important aspects for women in starting and running small businesses. The study focused on techniques used by women who had achieved upward mobility and how the external environment was impacting it.	According to the findings, women entrepreneurs started businesses for many reasons such as generating jobs for themselves and others, increasing revenue, fulfilling family necessities and so on. Women entrepreneurs must obtain business and technology training to improve their business. Women entrepreneurs are under stress to provide sexual favors to crooked politicians, they lack ownership rights over investments that could be collateralized.	Chuo Kikuu, (2003). [49]
14	Your new core strategy: Employee retention.	The article attempted to prepare a report on the socio-economic factors and obstacles to women's involvement in countries like India, Spain, France, Brazil, Sweden, Germany, China and the United States.	The report looked to provide perceptions and knowledge of working women and each country's institutional and governmental actions to close the gender gap and enhance women's involvement. Cultural preconceptions and attitudes were shown to be stronger hurdles to women's participation in many underdeveloped countries. Government intervention is more successful in fostering gender diversity than business and in women's involvement than that private-sector intervention.	Michelman, (2003). [50]



15	Contribution of women to the household financial plan in Pakistan.	The article focused on the role of women in household expenditure.	He concluded that more women work in dressmaking in Bahawalpur and thus contribute more to that sector. He also finds a link between women’s role and their unemployed spouses, the number of children at home, family members availing bank loans and the location of the city. Factors determining the role of women differ across rural and urban locations. This report recommends that the government must intervene by providing bank loans to informal sector women, public health care services and enforcement of minimum wage legislation.	Kausar, (2001). [51]
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**5.3 Food Processing Sector Literature Review - Empirical Research:**

**Table 3:** Contribution of different authors to the food processing sector.

S. No.	Title of Research	Focus	Outcome	Reference
1	Haryana’s agriculture and agro-industry situation and prospects.	The aim of the research paper is to look into the prospects and issues of Haryana’s agriculture and agro-industry.	Position and prospects of Haryana’s agriculture and agro-industry were studied in the paper. According to the report, the state has a lot of potential for agro-processing companies because raw material availability, manufacturing and sales are not major issues. As the state has a good infrastructure, there is a good prospective for the agro-processing businesses like wheat and rice processing, feed and concentrate industry, edible oil, cotton and sugarcane processing, fruit and vegetable processing. In the near future, the significant rise of transforming the potential of primary agricultural processing goods as well as by-products must be increased. It would establish agricultural linkages which would aid agricultural growth by developing linkages with other sectors, providing jobs, adding value to farmers’ products and boosting their revenue.	Rai et al., (1996). [52]

2	Emphasis on production, financial and marketing issues of the bakery industry in Kolhapur district.	The study focuses on the issues and prospects of western Karnataka food-processing industry.	The issues and prospects of the food processing industry were researched in the article in western Karnataka. He investigated the nature and scope, the opportunities and future prospects of 339 food processing sectors. Most of these food processing sectors are located in metropolitan areas and have an investment of Rs. 1,000,000 or less. Many of these sectors are ignorant of the government's concessions, subsidies and special incentives. They face various problems such as manufacturing and sales issues, power shortage, etc. According to the study, these sectors should employ thorough market research to analyze the evolving competitive market. A centralized food testing laboratory and modern technology are required to maintain quality.	Bhat, (1998). [53]
3	A study of bakery industry in Kolhapur district with special reference to production financial and marketing problems.	This research looks at the bakery business in general and the numerous manufacturing issues it faces.	In the Kolhapur district, the study conducted a research on 100 bakery businesses. The study observed that the majority of the bakery businesses are located in the rural and semi-urban areas. Only one-fifth of bakery entrepreneurs have received bakery and food-craft certification. The double licensing policy is in place. Half of these businesses comprise different divisions for different manufacturing processes. Machinery are still being used following the traditionalistic legacy in most of the bakery businesses. Independent baking businesses could need a good quality management system and a financial and sales management system. A scientific management system should be in place with updated documentation, stock management, logistics, packing and so on with well-maintained machinery.	Bhagwat, (2001). [54]
4	The role of banking firms in India's Industrial growth with a focus on small-scale industries.	The study looked into the role of the financial sector in developing and providing financial support to small businesses.	Goals of his research are to assess the government's policies, analyze financial sectors' effectiveness in the growth of small scale sectors. These sick SSI units should be made aware of the various initiatives available as financial assistance from financial sectors to simplify	Dixit, (2005). [55]

			and enhance the supply of credit to them. The financial sector's contribution to the sick SSI units is insufficient and the amount has always been less than one percent. Financial assistance by the state must be increased from five to ten percent of the total support. Many states such as Karnataka, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu account for only half of the total assistance. According to RBI standards, instead of sixty percent, only twenty percent of overall lending is given to SSI units' credit. So to reestablish their core competitiveness, the money distributed to these sick SSI units needs to be increased.	
5	Evolving microcredit problems in dairy farming in Karnataka.	Purpose of this article is to examine the various components of the New Swarnima Scheme which popularly promotes dairy among underprivileged populations.	According to the article, the dairy industry is a well-established sector in rural India that contributes significantly to additional revenue and jobs. The Dairy industry is a beneficial and major development in Karnataka because the state gives funds to milk production, sales and manufacturing to different dairy goods in India. Microcredit institutions in the dairy industry assist financially deprived areas in the state to choose dairy as employment. The scheme was evaluated by choosing eighteen recipients from landless and rural farmers in Karnataka's Kolar district. This research discovered that the microfinance initiative has increased not only jobs and revenue but also natural resource management possibilities.	Ramakrishna ppa et al., (2006). [56]
6	Women entrepreneurs' success in west Africa.	The analysis of this research is primarily focused on Niger, with data obtained in the nation's three biggest metropolitan.	This paper found that food processing distributors with more knowledge and experience were successful in a questionnaire of 400 business owners. The objectives of this paper are to assess the significance of Kosai production in three Niger cities, Miamey, Maradi and Zinder, and to classify the success factors of women entrepreneurs engaged in the value-added processing of cowpeas into kosai. The regression results were used to examine the contributing	Ibro et al., (2006). [57]

			factors of the success of women entrepreneurs. Success was determined by the size of the operation as measured by the amount of cowpea per day. The analysis indicated that distributors with more expertise are successful than distributors who demonstrated daily cowpea transactions as a source of income.	
7	Milk production's productive efficiency in Tamil Nadu.	This paper focuses on dairy farming and its effect on India's economic growth.	According to this study, dairy plays a significant part in developing India's overall economic situation. Agriculture and associated industries must grow in a stable and productive manner to maintain ecological equilibrium. Policymakers have given importance to the associated industries for the economic growth of the rural sector. Dairy farming is regarded as a minor sector that employs people. It accounts for around six percent of economic output.	Dhanabalan, (2009). [58]
8	Changes in performance and profitability in the Indian food processing industry.	This paper focuses on technological and management aspects of productivity and efficiency of the food manufacturing industry.	The article examines the performance and profitability changes in 12 key areas of the food industry before and after liberalization, spanning two decades from 1980-81 to 2001-02. The Malmquist Total Factor Productivity (TFP) change is computed using the nonparametric Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) method, which has been divided into efficiency and technological change. The performance of primary contributions utilized in the food sector and the reasons of incompetence in different parts are evaluated in this article. The policymakers and food processors can use the recommendations reported in this article, to make decisions about key technological and management aspects of productivity and efficiency.	Ali, et al., (2009). [59]
9	Entrepreneurial organizations' crucial successes and failures aspects of SMEs in	The paper focuses on the successes and failures of SMEs in Bahawalpur and Pakistan.	The objective of this report is to demonstrate the successes and failures factors in Bahawalpur Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs). According to the findings, the most important success are customer	Naqvi, (2011). [60]

	Bahawalpur, Pakistan.		service, business knowledge and manager's previous experience. Whereas various failure factors are investigated, critical ones are a lack of access to financial capital, an inappropriate government structure, inadequate infrastructure and corrupt practices. This report provides insight into the factors for SMEs in Bahawalpur and Pakistan that contribute to failure and success. Due to time constraints and organizational resistance, research is limited to a small scale.	
10	Success of small scale industries in the Globalized world.	This paper focuses on the food processing sector of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise sectors in India.	According to the article, there are many reasons that affect the proper functioning of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sectors in India. They include a lack of demand of 71.6 %, a lack of working capital of 48%, a lack of raw material availability of 15.1%, a lack of power of 21.4%, labor problems of 7.4%, marketing problems of 44.5%, equipment problems of 10.6% and management problems of 5.5%.	Misra, (2012). [61]
11	Common causes and treatments of sick small scale industries.	The article highlights the issues and obstacles that small scale industries face.	The article discovered that if small-scale industries face financial problems then they will have to face many problems like poor production policy initiatives, incorrect production scheduling, insufficient product management, incorrect market analysis techniques, poor promotional campaigns, ineffective executive leadership, inappropriate people management, personnel problems, advertising, production and financial restrictions. These small-scale industries offered effective measures to curb these problems.	Sujatha et al., (2012). [62]
12	Evaluation of Foreign Direct Investment in the Indian food processing industry.	The study focuses on the capital provided by Foreign Direct Investment in India.	The study shows that India is experiencing a capital deficit, which prompted a proposal to allow foreign direct investment (FDI) into the country particularly following the 1991 economic reforms. The results of this paper's research of FDI in India's food processing sector exhibited a favorable pattern while the policy and operational levels have to be developed.	Saravanan & Sundaram, (2013). [63]

13	Evaluation of the manufacturing sector's total factor productivity growth in Punjab.	This paper focuses on the performance and profitability of the food manufacturing industry.	The focus of this research is to look at the growth of Punjab's manufacturing sector. Statistics from 12 two-digit industrial groups from 1980-81 to 2007-08 were used for this. After dividing the total data into pre-reform and post-reform periods, the outcomes of Punjab's manufacturing sector's total factor productivity (TFP) revealed a little development over the last 28 years. The findings of panel data revealed that output, labor skills, factory size and good compensation to the employee, have a positive influence on the TFP of Punjab's manufacturing sector. The research concluded with policy recommendations.	Verma & Kaur, (2017). [64]
14	Transcripts of food processing unit success stories in Karnataka.	The study focuses on the food-processing industry in India which is critical to India's financial growth and India's ability to meet both domestic and export requirements.	The food processing sector contributes to the processing and transformation of agricultural products such as field crops, pulses, horticulture crops, livestock and fisheries. Thus, agricultural transition through forward and backward linkages with industry has recognized as an essential alternative for tackling the obstacles of enhancing labor force participation and maintaining the livelihood of rural households. Most of the raw materials are processed in rural areas so there are high employment opportunities with low investment. Furthermore, the food industry creates more demand for agricultural outputs that are important for processing. Growth of these industries would alleviate wage goods restrictions to financial enhancements by increasing the supply of their goods. The paper suggests that there is a need to strengthen food-unit capacity to leverage backward linkages with agricultural and associated actions to competently change a portion of the production into important goods for domestic and international markets which creates job opportunities for a variety of abilities in food processing, packaging, grading and distribution.	Maruthi, & Reddy, (2018). [65]



15	The role of state government in the functioning of grain-based distilleries in Maharashtra.	Purpose of this report is to consider the problem tackled by grain-based distilleries in Maharashtra.	Food processing is primarily dependent on agriculture, and the food processing industry is extremely important in human life and growth. The current investigation focuses on one of the most important issues, namely the role of the state government in the operation of grain-based distilleries in Maharashtra. The government and policymakers will believe that it is supportive in approach making as it makes the change in the weak and ignored areas of the food handling industry.	Deshmukh, (2018). [66]
16	Empirical research from the Indian food processing industry on leverage and firm achievement.	This paper focuses on the capital structure theories of Indian food processing enterprises.	He study examined the relationship between financial performance and leverage for 56 BSE-listed food processing firms from 2000 to 2018. It shows that leverage has a strong and positive relationship with company success using pooled OLS, fixed effects and random-effects models. The outcome produced are consistent across estimating methodologies. Among the different capital structure theories, the pecking order theory and the static tradeoff theory both describe Indian food processing enterprises' behavior.	Tripathy & Shaik, (2020). [67]

#### 5.4 Women Entrepreneurship in Food Processing Sector - Literature Review:

**Table 4:** Contribution of different authors to women entrepreneurship in food processing sector.

S. No.	Field of Research	Focus	Outcome	Reference
1	Changes in performance and profitability in the Indian food processing industry.	The aim of this report is to investigate the women involvement in food processing activities in several African countries by screening the full range of their activities in agriculture, food processing industries, food trade, catering and selling prepared meals.	The nations are chosen based on the availability of recent and extensive data that can highlight the problem and allow specimen samples to be selected in associated activities. In Africa, female participation is low, yet food processing is a type of home-based activity that is widely performed by women and is still inadequately recognized. The study addresses the main reasons for women's underrepresentation in the labor force and contribution to GDP and includes many case studies based on national statistical data that lead to various data collection and policy design recommendations.	Charmes, (2000). [68]

2	<p>Inseparable: The crucial role of women in food security revisited.</p>	<p>This study looks at food security policy and the global food crises with a focus on women and proposes a number of measures for the government to consider.</p>	<p>In this paper, disparities in food security show that women and girls get less food than males, within households. Women play an important part in eliminating food security because of their numerous roles such as food producers, custodians of traditional knowledge and biodiversity preservers and food providers for their families. Women are in charge of domestic crop production, food processing, storage, transportation and marketing after harvest. In many countries, women raise legumes and vegetables in addition to staple crops to feed their families. Women are invariably in charge of preparing food at home and they participate in all phases and procedures of the food processing process. Latin American women, Brazilian women and Chilean women were studied in this paper.</p>	<p>Karl, (2009). [69]</p>
3	<p>Women and gender based meal politics.</p>	<p>This paper focuses on women and the gender based politics of meals. Alternation and manipulation on food lead to harmful effects of the animal food chain.</p>	<p>Seeds and food procreate and increase by women and food is shared widely and appreciated. Women's seed and food market is considered as 'productive labor' and women's seed and food knowledge is considered as 'knowledge'. Due to globalization, seed and food is nonrenewable and managed by companies than women. Seeds have now been patented and genetically altered. It is seen as the "invention" and "property" of companies such as Monsanto. Seed sharing and saving have become illegal. In corporate hands, food is also altered, manipulated and monopolized, which ceases to be our sustenance and becomes a commodity. If food chain is more profitable, it is transformed to cattle feed. If it is more rewarding to transform food grain to biofuel to power vehicles, the outcome is ethanol and biodiesel.</p>	<p>Shiva, (2009). [70]</p>

4	Importance of indigenous knowledge of women in food processing industry by attaining food and nutrition security in rural Sudan.	The purpose of this research is to highlight women's abilities to manage limited resources in rural Sudan by using traditional knowledge to secure food supplies for their families.	In rural Sudan, women manage food processing and storage, water and firewood collection and subsistence income generation. The research discovered that women's responsibilities in ensuring family food security in rural Sudan because women manage food preservation and preparation to improve availability. Women are also responsible for vegetables, fruits and milk processing during the famine by utilizing indigenous processes such as drying or fermentation. This article shows some indigenous foods found in Sudan's rural areas. The importance of women's indigenous knowledge must be more documented and promoted in the plan.	Ibnouf, (2012). [71]
5	Detailed analysis of solar energy in food processing.	This study emphasizes on solar food processing technology and various stages of food processing are discussed with suitable suggestions.	Solar food processing is an innovative technology which produces good quality foods with fuel. For different phases of food processing and value addition, solar dryers, collectors and concentrators are used. The Solar Cabinet Dryer with Forced Circulation, was designed by the Society of Energy, Environment and Development (SEED) is used for dehydration and the growth of value-added goods from locally grown fruits, vegetables, leafy greens and forest produce. It also provides job opportunities for the rural people particularly women.	Eswara, (2013). [72]
6	Women's participation in food production.	Research focuses men and women productivity in comparison to agricultural productivity and other productive resources.	This study investigates the stereotype that women produce sixty to eighty percent of food in underdeveloped countries. The statistical claim of 60-80% shows that it is difficult to distinguish labor of men and women and it can be properly understood by taking into account the gender gap in land rights, capital, assets, human capital and other productive resources.	Doss, (2014). [73]

7	Uplifting Afghan women to develop family food security.	This study examines the background of women's food security and agricultural prospects, outlines main project work plan and strategies and discusses project achievements and difficulties and also conservation and suggestions for future initiatives.	Kitchen gardens have the potential to increase household food security and nutrition. While women in Afghanistan tend to these gardens, they confront distinct hurdles in terms of acquiring training and resources to maximize small-scale agricultural production. The women in Agriculture Project at the University of Maryland trains female enhanced version educators to work with vulnerable women to develop and maintain kitchen gardens. Through seminars, presentation gardens and farmer field education institutions, the female enhanced version educators teach vegetable gardening, apiculture, small-scale poultry production, post-harvest processing and packaging, nourishment and advertisement.	Wilcox et al., (2015). [74]
8	Investigating the socio-cultural difficulties faced by food processing women entrepreneurs in Iringa, Tanzania and the techniques used to overcome them.	This study also discusses the general and transversal techniques they employ to address the problem and also the potential for mobile technology to be used as a transversal tool.	Sub-Saharan African economies benefit greatly from the efforts of women entrepreneurs. But women in this region face a lot of problems in the workplace. The problems that women entrepreneurs face in the food processing business in Iringa, Tanzania, are examined in this research. Interviews and focus group discussions are used by the researcher to collect data, while content analysis is used to understand the results. According to the research, these women entrepreneurs confront challenges such as a lack of market access, unequal social responsibility and insufficient money. Research shows that women entrepreneurs in this region's food processing industry use a variety of cross-cutting tactics to address and mitigate socio-cultural difficulties, such as the formation of economic organizations and entrepreneurship clubs.	Kapinga et al., (2017). [75]

9	Challenges of Women Entrepreneurship in Food Processing Sector.	This report focuses on the difficulties of women entrepreneurship in food processing sector.	Food processing sector has the potential to propel India's economy forward, all that is required is a focus on technological advancement and the generation of skilled labor. The food processing sector will be strengthened by the construction of infrastructure in food processing facilities such as roads, cold chains and power. As a result, this article can assist entrepreneurs, particularly women, in overcoming obstacles such as self-confidence, hard effort, technological training and tenacity in order to become successful food processing businesses.	Kavitha Shree et al., (2020). [76]
10	Female entrepreneur inspiration case study	According to the study, women often seek business opportunities to meet social needs rather than concentrating on traditional business consequences like expansion or financial gains.	Study discovered that female founders in Norway have a larger motivation to contribute to the needs of society than their counterparts in Russia and Ukraine. This suggests that, in comparison to emerging countries, the cultural and social context of developed countries, such as Norway, likely affords more opportunities for female entrepreneurs to self-realize elsewhere, allowing more room for focusing on societal challenges in business.	Solesvik et al., (2019). [77]
11	Women entrepreneurs in Tanzania's food processing sector use mobile technology to motivate themselves.	The purpose of this paper was to create a mobile application that contextualizes Tanzanian women entrepreneurs need for developing business achievement in the food processing sector.	According to the findings, women entrepreneurs operate in an unfavorable environment, as evidenced by limited contact to market facts, insufficient wealth, gender disparities, patriarchal philosophy, an absence of product wrapping resources and an absence of management skills. The study created mobile application solutions to access market information when running a business. The mobile application improves women entrepreneurs' aptitude to identify potential customers and make informed decisions about the sale and delivery of the goods. As a result, it allows women to develop and start businesses on their own though still fulfilling the societal obligations.	Kapinga, (2020). [78]

## 6. CURRENT STATUS OF THE STUDY :

The study undertaken by the researcher will help in understanding how women entrepreneurs contribute to the food processing sector. The current study emphasizes on the perception and attitude of women entrepreneurs in food processing industry. With rising consumer demand for processed foods at the local, national and international levels, women-led firms in this sector can expand and find better and more profitable prospects in organized and retail markets, as well as, international food export.

## 7. IDEAL SOLUTION AND DESIRED STATUS :

The ideal solutions and improvements required, that are needed, for women entrepreneurs in the food processing sector would be as follows:

- (1) **Building a network:** Networking is the process of establishing long-term, mutually beneficial relationships with others. Networking helps in generating business leads, forming relationships that can lead to opportunities and being up-to-date on new industry trends. Networking can take place in person at events or conferences but with the advent of social media, virtual networking like LinkedIn helps to network with thousands of people around the world. Women entrepreneurs using such networks will be able to develop their business beyond their local market.
- (2) **Financial partner:** Having outside capital is essential for the development of a business. While many women are risk-averse and do not seek outside financing, women entrepreneurs are more likely to get approved for a loan than male entrepreneurs. Banks offer expertise, guidance and opinions on financial strategies that are aligned with the company's business plan. There are also alternatives to banks for finding capital such as women-focused capital funds and informal providers such as crowd funding.
- (3) **Resources:** Women entrepreneurs must have access to a wide range of resources. The resources which will help the women entrepreneurs are access to capital, education, connections and market channels. Access to financial education, advisory services, business development programs and mentorship are other resources available for helping women entrepreneurs working for any sector in the industry.

## 8. RESEARCH GAP :

Most of the earlier research studies are on women entrepreneurship in the agricultural sector, tourism or manufacturing sector. Despite the fact that several studies on women entrepreneurship and food processing sector have been undertaken, few academicians have conducted complete assessments of the available literature. One of the most effective ways for collecting and analyzing current literature is a systematic review. A systematic review of prior studies is essential [79]. Further, a formal literature review in contrast to a systematic review has the possibility of being incomplete and is prone to reviewer bias and evaluates differences in the quality of the research study [80]. To contribute to the existing body of knowledge, the current study conducts a complete literature review on women entrepreneurship and food processing sector. A systematic review is one way for conducting a more in-depth review of existing literature [81]. Furthermore, while attempting to examine patterns in the topics, this methodology is efficient and it is also a renowned technique to researchers and scholars for performing evaluations of the entrepreneurship concept [82]. The process is systematic and allows for an evidence-based review of the current literature [83]. There are only a few studies done on women entrepreneurship in food processing sector in Mangalore so more research is required to assess the effect of women entrepreneurship in the food processing sector.

## 9. RESEARCH AGENDAS BASED ON RESEARCH GAP :

Based on the literature review, the research scholar proposed the following:

- (1) What are the contributory factors behind the emergence of women entrepreneurship in food processing sector?
- (2) What is the role of women entrepreneurship in the productivity improvement and achievement of the food processing companies?
- (3) What is the conceptual framework for integrating women entrepreneurship with food processing sector?



- (4) What are the challenges faced by women entrepreneurs and the strategies developed by them in combating the problems?
- (5) What are the advantages, benefits, challenges and disadvantages of women entrepreneurship in food processing sector?
- (6) What suggestions do you have for improving the problems faced by women entrepreneurs in food processing sector?

## 10. ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH AGENDAS :

There are many dimensions of women entrepreneurs and they carry out their respective roles for the functioning of the business in four major functional areas such as marketing, finance, operations and human resources. From the marketing point of view, the women entrepreneurs identify their market segments by implementing market research. They classify their target customers by making marketing decisions on the basis of marketing mix which consists of product, price, place and promotion. From the human resource point of view, the women entrepreneurs study the organizational structure and understand how it works. They recruit and select the employees with the desired skill set and provide them with proper training and guidance, in compliance with the employment law, for the development of the business. From the operations point of view, the women entrepreneurs ensure their products are of good quality and in compliance with consumer law. They will check the production processes are in the proper place and maintain good relations with their suppliers. They will ensure that their products are sold online as well as in-store and the location of the store will be easily accessed by the interested consumers. From the finance point of view, the women entrepreneurs identify suitable sources of finance and use the right source which is feasible for the business. They will have proper systems in place to monitor revenue, cost and profit by calculating break-even points and cash flow statements. They also make sure to calculate the average rate of return to make the right savings decision.

## 11. RESEARCH PROPOSAL :

Following a comprehensive study and evaluation of the available research literature, the article suggests conducting substantial mega research on understanding women entrepreneurship in food processing sector.

**11.1. Proposed title** (comprehensive): Women Entrepreneurship in Food Processing Sector

**11.2. Purpose:** As mentioned in the current status section, there is an opportunity to study the women entrepreneurship in food processing sector. To determine the challenges faced and strategies used by women entrepreneurs to combat the problems, a holistic approach will be used to provide useful insights to future women entrepreneurs.

### 11.3. Research Objectives:

The subsequent objectives of the study are mentioned below-

- (1) To understand the contributory factors behind the emergence of women entrepreneurship in food processing sector by a systematic review of literature from 1980-2022.
- (2) To study the role of women entrepreneurship in the productivity improvement and achievement of the food processing companies.
- (3) To develop a conceptual framework for integrating women entrepreneurship with food processing sector.
- (4) To assess the challenges faced by women entrepreneurs and the strategies developed by them in combating the problems.
- (5) To propose new theories to introduce the various developmental stages of women entrepreneurs in food processing sector.

### 11.4. Proposed Methodology:

**Study population:** Women entrepreneurs in food processing sector of Dakshina Kananda.

**Study Sample:** Sample size of 300 to 400 women entrepreneurs will be chosen for the study. Women entrepreneurs specifically food processing sector will only be considered for the study.

**Instruments:** Quota and random sampling technique will be used to study the population. Questionnaires with 5 Likert scale or focus group interviews will be done to collect the relevant information. After the data is collected, SPSS software is proposed to be utilized for the study.

**Study procedure:** Postulates will be framed to identify the relationship between the variables using an inductive approach. Based on the postulates, a conceptual model on the research will be developed and empirically proven using the deductive approach. The conceptual model developed will be based on secondary data which is compiled from various literature reviews. It will be tested and improved using various statistical tools such as SPSS, etc. to provide the appropriate results.

**Analysis & interpretation of the study:** After testing the conceptual model with the statistical tools, the results will be construed based on empirical and exploratory assumptions to provide accuracy in findings of the study.

### 11.5. Final Conclusion & Implications:

The conclusion of the study will illustrate the research objectives and findings to solve the problems and attain the set goals of the study. The implications and scope of the study for future research will be disclosed to the relevant parties.

### 11.6. Research Ambit and Constraints:

There are several limitations to this study. First, it exclusively focused on women entrepreneurs engaged in food processing sector in Mangalore. Second, it only addresses to women food processing entrepreneurs. Third, women belonging to the unregistered sector are excluded and only Mangalore city is considered for the study. In this study, the respondents may not open up about their work from home environment, to find a clear picture of their career satisfaction in the food processing sector. Despite these limitations, this study establishes a foundation for future research prospects.

## 12. ABCD LISTING OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN FOOD PROCESSING SECTOR:

A system ABCD - (Advantages, Benefits, Constraints and Disadvantages) analyses can be used to easily access and understand the results of a study. This analysis is undertaken to recognize and examine to access the usefulness of a business model/strategy/concept or system and it is introduced by Aithal, P. S. et al., (2015) [84]. The researcher will attain the focus group approach which is a qualitative data collection instrument used to extract the multiple variables that contribute to the four constructs of ABCD system. The essential components of these factors and the core aspects that support them are recognized in this table [85-100]. This section presents the ABCD analyses of women entrepreneurship in food processing sector.

**Table 5:** ABCD analyses of women entrepreneurship in food processing sector

Constructs	Features
<b>Advantages</b>	1) Social acceptance of this industry as a source of income.
	2) Individual's standard of living rises.
	3) Increase in the new generation's earning concept.
	4) No age limit for retirement, women can work till they desire.
	5) Scope for market expansion.
<b>Benefits</b>	1) Various government programs are launched from time to time.
	2) Family security and status.
	3) Women can work from their own residences or near their homes with flexible timing.
	4) Often a family business and loyal family support were available.
<b>Challenges</b>	1) Investment requirement.
	2) International market expansion.
	3) Development of supporting industries such as electronics, computer science, medicine and so on.
	4) Inadequate technological equipment.
	5) Insufficient automation in information management.

<b>Disadvantages</b>	1) A lack of technological knowledge.
	2) Low pay in comparison to other industries.
	3) The evolving nature of global food production laws.
	4) Inadequate land availability for raw materials and land.
	5) Decrease in interest in this sector's jobs.

### 13. FINDINGS :

- (1) The biggest challenge that women encounter when launching a business are money and balancing family life with business life.
- (2) Women entrepreneurs have to confront challenges such as lack of market access, unequal social responsibility and a lack of sufficient financing.
- (3) Women entrepreneurs are driven to involve in business to increase their household income and employment in the informal sector and also to enhance their family's life quality and financial status.
- (4) Women entrepreneurs are driven more by push factors than pull factors, according to factor analysis. The most important issues that women entrepreneurs confront include a lack of access to money, gender-related issues, social and cultural obligations.
- (5) The number of women confronting various issues did not vary much according to the type of entrepreneurship.
- (6) Maximum inefficiency is caused by inefficient raw material use, which is the largest cost component of food processing units.
- (7) In comparison to the older age groups, youngsters have a higher rate of women visionaries.

### 14. SUGGESTIONS :

The following suggestions are taken note while executing the research work:

- (1) Financial support by banks, family members or small financial institutional services must be provided to women who aspire to become entrepreneurs.
- (2) Women entrepreneurs in food processing sector must use a variety of cross-cultural tactics to address and mitigate socio-cultural difficulties, such as the formation of economic organizations and entrepreneurial clubs.
- (3) Family members must not burden the women to work to increase their household income. Men must provide an equitable distribution of the household income to ensure women's economic empowerment.
- (4) Organizations must make greater efforts to promote diversity and gender equality through structured programs to effectively address the gender gap.
- (5) The women who chose to work in the food processing sector confronted challenges of a comparable nature and scope as their issues do not vary much.
- (6) Government action in raw material sourcing for food processing units is crucial, necessitating legislative changes to allow food processors to purchase raw materials directly from farmers.
- (7) The mobile technology improves women entrepreneurs' ability to identify potential customers which empowers them to improve and start businesses on their own and also fulfill their other societal commitments.

### 15. CONCLUSION :

This paper proposed a systematic review to find and examine the recent research on women entrepreneurship and food processing industry. This study provided a comprehensive perspective to classify similar opinions, variances and gaps in these areas. According to the descriptive analysis presented in this study, attention to this topic has expanded significantly since the 1980's. Women have received training from the Department of Food through community canning and processing centres and mobile training centres. The expansion of the food processing business, in general, creates more opportunities for women to work as packaging, quality control and marketing operations are particularly well suited to women. The majority of women are experts in food preparation and processing. Furthermore, the urge to participate in the money generation processes leads many women to start a food processing business. Women in this industry confront unique obstacles and challenges compared

to other working women. As a result, research focusing on women entrepreneurship in food processing sector would be extremely valuable.

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