
A Study on the Role of Women Business Entrepreneurs in the Education Sector

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Abstract

This article takes a closer look at the work of women in the education sector. The report describes the strides achieved by women in the education sector in getting a start in business. Women prefer being employed as teachers or in education-related fields, and work as teachers or as professionals in the field of education are the preferred careers they seek. Also, for most women, it is a struggle to make ends meet and to balance work and home life with a full-time schedule. Even today, women aren't simply employed in the traditional workplace as employees, but they are contributing to the business world through entrepreneurship. Doing what you like and working the manner you want is a great way to experience joy and achieve great results. Following World War II, women have become more active in the work world. As traditional female jobs have evolved, from jobs that were specific to women, to all options formerly in the realm of "male-dominated" endeavours, paid employment of women has completely transformed. Women have made significant contributions in many different industries, such as the food business, packaging, textile industry, and even the educational sector. The food business is one of the most popular choices for women entrepreneurs. "Lizzat & Papad" is the epitome of love and hate, love and hate. In our minds, when we think of school, we see a woman in a dress wearing a teacher's cap. Only women may be employed at the Montessori level because they have the aptitude and the capacity to manage young children easily, to demonstrate patience,

and to assist in teaching them the principles of education while being warm and kind. There would be no Montessori school and primary school if it were not for female instructors. In the majority of cases, women hold positions of authority in secondary schools. In addition, women are working in the Director job, the Dean position, the Head of the Department position, the Registrar position, the Chief Executive Officer job, and the Education Officer role. Several women have transformed themselves into business leaders in the education industry as well. The transition for them from being a play school, or a private school, to now becoming coaching courses and skill development centres is rather significant. When it comes to employment, women concentrate on the finer points. They like quality, and they do everything they can to make sure all the smaller details are taken care of.

Keywords: *Education, Entrepreneur, Profession, School, Women*

INTRODUCTION

Today, thanks to globalization, people are getting closer to one another. While things which were impossible in the past are now available to everyone, we can conclude that many more things which are currently out of reach for the majority of people are possible. Additionally, although if knowledge and resources are easily accessible to the general population, it must be overlooked that many individuals are still deprived of these information and resources. Although there are several groups who are working diligently to assist those people in need, there is a long road ahead. Another organisation to which this

applies is women and girls who have to strive to receive great education, and who go on to lead their professional lives. It is essential to the growth of every society that education is implemented well.

Lack of education is a huge concern in India, with many people unable to afford excellent education for their children. Despite the existence of various educational laws, initiatives, and facilities for universal education, India has not yet succeeded in its goal of universal literacy. Although many people fail to show up to school each day due to a lack of knowledge about education, low-income

households, and a shortage of schools, the fact remains that people aren't actually going to school when they don't have to. As is well known, there is a significant problem with waste and stagnation in education, especially in the elementary and secondary levels, but also in postsecondary education. Uniformity is a major problem in the education industry and also with various education services. While access to world-class education facilities is reserved for a few few, the great majority of pupils go without even the most basic education. It is also an issue to educate girls at all levels. This is seen at both the school and college levels. On Board and university examinations, females consistently achieve outstanding results, and they end up being the best students in their class. The entire scenario is completely different at the upper level or even with regard to professional opportunities. In such case, the females don't perform nearly as well. Despite still being faced with challenges that are almost exclusively created by males in such fields as science, technology, engineering, and medicine, they have been unable to break into these male-dominated industries. This change or pattern of career and professional choices women have chosen may be the result of a variety of factors. Another possible explanation for this may

be the belief held by the general population. Boys and girls are assigned careers depending on the professional possibilities that are offered to them by their parents. We live in a world where gender preconceptions will almost certainly be followed. Until we remove the impediments to women working in diverse industries, we will never be able to appreciate women's contributions to society.

As an individual's work is increasingly determined by their family, it is of utmost importance that their family shares their goals and interests. The assumption may be made that if women have recently attained high positions in their families, it is because they are responsible for running the family businesses or the husband's businesses. We have to bring into being a culture where women can stand on their own and take autonomous decisions in regard to their job or the profession they would like to pursue. Ensuring that education is available for those who wish to launch their own businesses is a critical task in this regard, and women in particular would benefit from access to training to assist them decide their career options. In order for women to best prepare for future needs, they should prioritise the need beforehand. Girls have

to deal with a number of unique issues at various stages and on the path to professional success. In rural and urban locations, the problems are very different. While males have a generally easier time transitioning into the work force after they get married, for many women the process is more difficult. Becoming a married couple increases the burden of daily domestic duties and having a kid results in professional changes or gaps that assist them to even out everything. It should not just be assessed by the money you make but how satisfied you are with your work, how well you're advancing professionally, and the empowerment that you have in all parts of your life.

BACKGROUND

Following World War II, women have returned to the workforce in greater numbers. Due to more recent changes in the workforce, paid employment of women has transitioned from traditionally female-oriented industries to more diverse industries that were previously dominated by males.

Educating the human being is absolutely necessary for the individual's social, economic, and moral growth. Education was not available to most of the population in India prior to independence because of

its concentration in the upper caste and upper class. Due to poor literacy, lower caste and female populations were excluded from having a stake in the labour market, the economy, and entrepreneurship since they could not take part in these pursuits due to poor wage or inadequate compensation. As far back as history records, women have earned less money than males. The vast majority of people (those belonging to the lower castes, and women) remain locked in poverty and poverty-stricken communities due to a lack of education and regular occupations. As a result of India achieving Independence in 1947, this new environment emerged. Among the goals that the creators of the Indian Constitution listed as essential in the Directive Principles of State Policy was provision of universal primary education. It may be found in Article 45 of the Constitution, which requires the state to strive to offer free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of seven and fourteen by the year 1960. A country's economic prosperity is greatly influenced by the kind of education it provides. If both men and women have equal access to education, they can lead to a rise in their own personal financial situation and for their country as well. To use another way of saying this, if you're working and

earning your own keep, you are not a burden on society. Conversely, if you are jobless, you are a burden on your family and, ultimately, on society since someone else must support you or earn for you. The more educated people are, the more self-sufficient they become. When women recognise their true value and their potential, they may focus on obtaining education and advancing their careers. They have no interest in limiting themselves to simply traditional roles, therefore to them, a situation like this appears as though they've stepped out of their current existence and transcended the roles women have previously performed. Teaching students to be independent, confident, and knowledgeable ensures that they are ready for success in both their personal and professional lives.

Various socio-religious groups during the British rule, including Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, led by advocates of women's education in India, all advocated for women's education. While Jyotiba Phule, Savitribai Phule, and Periyar E.V.Ramasamy, to name a few, were leaders in India who took numerous measures to provide education to women in India, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who is one of the most controversial figures in India, served as an

educational reformer. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar became inspired by the goal of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, a feminist who wanted to educate women. His fervour for social justice and improved education had a powerful impact on the British government, causing them to take action. This caused the government to implement a reform as well as to defend women's social rights. Everyone, regardless of their social and economic standing, must have an equal opportunity to receive an education.

Due to the challenges of research, it is difficult to gather accurate information about women's employment in India. Women make up the majority of the workforce in the informal sector. of the entire population of India, women make up 48% of the entire population. A very different view of excellent education is in effect now because of the significant shift brought on by the changing state of global business and technological development. Acquisition of fundamental information no longer stands alone in determining educational excellence; it must be accompanied with personal growth and behavioural change.

On the other hand, when it comes to higher education, females fare better than their

male counterparts. However, as soon as females enter the workforce, they have difficulties. In addition to marriage, many women find themselves having to quit their work or education after marriage as it brings more responsibilities to their lives. Due to a lack of available time, they cannot devote themselves fully to academics, their careers, or their professions. Although exceptional cases exist where women have accomplished a lot, even after marriage and motherhood, however, this is only possible when they have a strong motivation, dedication, determination, and all of the support and help they can get from their family, friends, and the surrounding society. In any case, the tendency seems to be for women to change careers. Women, on the other hand, are more likely to seek out work that is less urgent and doesn't always demand new skills and experience to be mastered. Many women drop out of the workforce to be at home with their children. There are other reasons why some women prefer to become entrepreneurs: they have control over their schedule and pace, they can work when they want, and they don't have to account to anybody. Furthermore, it encourages children to express their creativity and discover their own identity.

The topic of entrepreneurship deals with the act of launching a new company unit, but it does so on a smaller scale at first before it evolves into a larger endeavour. Women have had a significant impact in several sectors such as food industry, packaging, textile industry, and even the educational sector. According to the survey, the food business is still favoured by female entrepreneurs. Women in the food sector have added dry and wet spices, pickles, and papad to their preparations. They've also begun making pickles, papad, and snacks, as well as preparing ready-to-eat meals. In catering services, women are delivering a lot of diversity in food, with cuisines from different areas to custom-made cakes, different kinds of chocolates, and different sorts of savoury dishes. All types of packaging work, especially smaller-sized jobs, can be completed at home using materials supplied by the business owner or the local businesses. The textile and fashion sector incorporates everything from stitching to the creation of various outfits for a variety of events. We also have several fashion designers from India who have done quite well in the worldwide market.

A lot of women are working in the education industry. The only thing that comes to mind when we think of school is

female instructors. In the Montessori system, only women are employed because they have the skill and patience to care for little infants without distraction, with care and compassion. It is hard to conceive of elementary schools or Montessori schools without female instructors. In the majority of cases, women hold positions of authority in secondary schools. A significant proportion of working women now perform positions that have been historically associated with men, such as managing director, dean, head of department, registrar, chief executive officer, and education officer. Education has allowed a significant number of women to develop as entrepreneurs in the area. The Dofa family is proud proprietors of the Skill Development Centres after going from owning a play school and a private school to being full-time coaches and trainers. Women find it extremely rewarding to focus on every last detail when it comes to work. They desire to keep the quality of work at an optimal level.

According to the QES's first quarter report, which featured updated figures from the QES, women were most prominently involved in the education sector, which employed 24.47 lakh people. This was

followed by the manufacturing sector, which employed 18.57 lakh people (2017).

Since the advent of women into the world of business, they have been trying out their ideas in the field. Women have worked in a number of sectors, including as science, law, politics, and social work, where they have shown initiative and proved their competence. Another important subject is the education sector. We must forget the example of Savitribai Phule, who is still an inspiration to people today. Her background as a school teacher had aided her much in the world of entrepreneurship, for she had founded and been the first principal of the school for girls. Awards have recognized her achievements by allowing her to bear the name of the University of Pune. Since 2014, the University of Pune has been renamed as Savitribai Phule Pune University in memory of her and to remember her efforts, which she had done decades earlier, in providing resources and opportunities for the underprivileged and disadvantaged women.

Teaching and education have been around for a long time and are highly regarded professions. As our Gurus, Teachers, and Mentors, we have a long heritage of Rishis, Munis, and Sages. For women, the

education industry and teaching profession are the most ideal careers, as they are both important for society. Teaching involves a wide range of abilities, including pedagogical, professional, and topic expertise. In addition to the requisite knowledge, those who work in the teaching profession also require interests, patience, collaboration skills, leadership traits, and basic counselling capabilities. While there are many young girls who hope to pursue a teaching or educational career at a young age, not all young girls make that a priority. The teaching and education industry provides oneself a feeling of honour, respect, and acknowledgment not only from the kids, but also from the parents and guardians. A woman has innate maternal instincts, and as a result, she has a propensity to empathise with emotional sentiments and to have acute observational abilities. Students feel inspired and adore teachers that go above and beyond in their efforts to help students succeed in academics while providing attention and caring.

WOMEN ENTREPRENEUR IN EDUCATION SECTOR

In the paragraphs following, we will highlight many exemplary women who have distinguished themselves in the sphere of education and have provided a

positive impact. Although they have worked to help those in need, women have made their imprint in numerous areas of education via creativity, experimentation in the teaching and learning process, and addressing societal issues such as educational equity.

Embibe's creator and CEO, Aditi Avasthi, is shown here. She has received her bachelor's and master's degrees in engineering and business from Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology and Booth School of Business in 2010. She has previously worked at TCS and Barclays. Embibe is an educational technology business launched in 2012 located in Bangalore. To emblemize the concept of artificial intelligence, a platform known as Embibe gives instruction to pupils to the most modern of standards. Additionally, the company offers services based on JEE Advanced. This start-up was set up to help the candidates appearing for such competitive examinations as JEE Main, JEE Advance, BITSAT, and CET / AIPMT. This learning tool has been found to enhance knowledge and produce better learning results for students. She was awarded as the 'Accenture Vaahini Innovator of the Year' and the 'Women Entrepreneur of the Year' by the Education Congress in 2019. Her

nomination for the “Innovator of the Year” was acknowledged by the publication Economic Times and she was presented with the Prime Women Leadership Awards (ET PWLA) by them. In addition, she was recognised as the “Woman of the Year” by Vogue in 2018. She was also listed by the BBC as one of the 100 most inspirational and inventive women in the UK in 2017.

Divya Gokulnath is the Co-founder of BYJU's mobile app for learners, a teacher, and a team builder. She has graduated from the RV College of Engineering, Bangalore with a degree in Biotechnology. Her goal was to attend a Master's programme in another country. Despite her gaining the qualification for the GRE, she opted to return to India and work at BYJU's. During BYJU's hours, Divya Gokulnath gave courses for the organisation and also created question papers and practise tests for the pupils. She taught BYJU classes till 2009, and afterwards the organisation embraced technology by using V-SAT. At this point, it has nearly doubled in size to about 90 centres. BJU released an app to assist its students in learning in 2015. This programme is useful for understanding mathematics and scientific topics, but it's also useful for disciplines like history and

social studies. When the epidemic had hit and people were unable to leave their homes, this app was subscribed to by many children at school. It has also brought in both real-time training, new areas of study, and numerous languages. Following on Divya Gokulnath's belief, education is most definitely the most powerful influence on how the younger pupils think. She firmly believes in tailoring lessons to meet the distinct and individualised needs of individuals. She is firmly convinced that instructors are critical in helping kids achieve their full potential.

Katha's Executive Director, Geeta Dharmrajan, is here. She is a teacher, a children's book writer, an editor, and a social worker. Her distinction, the Padma Shree, was conferred on her in 2012, making her the fourth highest civilian honour in India. ‘Katha’ was first founded under her name in 1978. Today Katha is running educational facilities for the impoverished, located in roughly 252 slums located in diverse areas across Delhi, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, and Maharashtra. In the year 1989, Katha was a recognised non-profit, non-governmental organisation established in Delhi, and they are still in operation today. Katha is involved in teacher training, as well as the

study of children's education and literature. For over 10 years, Geeta Dharmarajan has developed a teaching learning strategy, "Story Pedagogy," and it has been employed in storey learning centres since then. In addition to writing over 30 children's books and writing over 450 individual pieces in magazines and newspapers in India and abroad, she has also written over 30 research papers. She is a strong believer in the concept that children, who have the opportunity to access a variety of great reading material, may contribute to significant and long-term change in their communities and families. In recognition of her innovation, she was presented with the "Innovator" award by the Millennium Alliance, which was a partnership between USAID and the Indian government. These results assist us to understand how Katha has aided almost 20,000 women by improving their household income tenfold. In today's climate, Katha is home to around 45,000 students in 43 training laboratories that are provided by 200 slum dwellers who donate their time. Several individuals have chosen to attend college to get a higher education degree, while others have enrolled in programmes for post-secondary professional degrees in various industries. Globus Infocom is the company, run by Kiran Dham, that provides IT services for

customers. Globus Infocom was started by Kiran Dham, her husband Ashish Dham, and several other partners. It is focused on solving problems using novel technical approaches in the realm of educational technology. Digital board, teaching solutions, digital language laboratories, digital longue, virtual classroom solutions, and video conferencing solutions are some of the technology solutions that may be used to increase student achievement. Due to the current state of lockdown, the use of online education was found to be the greatest choice to keep pupils interested in studying. After dedicating several years to her career, Kiran Dham began to discover that she is truly interested in business, which led to the founding of Globus Infocom in 2001.

Dr. Monisha Mathur is a doctor, as well as an educator, who founded and is currently the CEO of Million Sparks Foundation (MSF). She has finished Masters in Technology from IIT Delhi and is currently working on a Ph.D. in Neuro Computing and Machine Learning. For the previous 29 years, she has been active in the teaching and learning process. Additionally, she is an adjunct teacher at the Indian Institute of Technology in Delhi. Mona Mathur, a clinical professor of paediatrics, argues that every kid must

have equal access to chances for learning. MSF's priority is teacher training and lifetime learning, as well as teacher and teacher leader continual capacity building. Scholastic and non-scholastic learning given by the MSF are both included in the teacher training given by the organisation. Teachers are able to increase their intellectual and pedagogical abilities when they use these types of information. MSF was given the BETT Asia Pacific award for innovation in educational technology at the BETT Asia 2019 event in Malaysia. The organisation was also recognised by the Global EdTech Company Awards 2018, which presented its choice for the best educational technology startup award at the Learnit Conference in London, 2019. Dr. Mona Mathur was also a finalist in the NITI Aayog's 'Women Transforming India Awards' for transforming India. She has served as an advisor and a contributor to various non-profit and entrepreneurial organisations working in the realm of education.

Pragnachakshu Mahila Seva Kunj (Pragnachakshu Women's Service Project) was founded by Muktaben Dagli. It was formed in 1995 by women who are blind or visually challenged, and it is a non-profit school. Meningitis, an illness caused by a parasite, took away Muktaben's

eyesight at the age of seven. After obtaining her certification, she went on to finish a Teachers Training Diploma for the Blind and pursue a BA degree with a first class. A vocational training programme, Pragnachakshu: Women in Computer Coding and Braille Education, gives instruction in computer coding in many languages, alongside Braille studies. Muktaben feels that it is critical for the students to develop their ability to face life's difficulties as well as to sharpen their personal and professional capabilities. She was honoured with the prestigious Nari Shakti Puraskar in 2001, which is India's fourth highest civilian award, and she was awarded the prestigious Padma Shree, which is India's fourth highest civilian honour, by the country's president, Ram Nath Kovind.

The innumerable instances where women have given back to those in society who have fewer resources provide an excellent example of this. The ExamFear website is an example of Roshni Mukherjee's effort to spread free education (2011). Her goal is to give excellent educational services to all people regardless of their financial situation. She has been awarded the honour of being included among the one hundred prominent women achievers in India by the Ministry of Women and Child

Development, the government of India. Doubtnut has had the co-founder Tanushri Nagori on board since its inception (2017). It serves as a tool for dealing with questions produced by students who use app-based platforms. According to a study, it is estimated that over 12-12 million queries are made every month and over 4,000 films are generated each day in order to clarify the issues made by students. Vimla Kaul started a school named Guldasta in Delhi in 1993. This school has been created for students who have had difficulty succeeding in the social classes due to their lower socioeconomic status. As you've seen in the above instances, women have played important roles in many professions such as instructors, educators, founders, facilitators, mentors, and guides for pupils.

CONCLUSION

Women who work in the education sector are more likely to be business owners, as they deal with a wide range of tasks in their companies. It has taken tremendous effort for them to achieve the position in which they are currently employed, and in addition, it has given new job chances for others. In every case, they have served as an example for everyone else. The principles of professionalism have seen a rise in importance, as women have

embraced and adopted them in order to hone their interpersonal skills, intrapersonal abilities, lifelong learning, self-discipline, and respect for the work culture. There can be no question about the fact that education is crucial in the growth and development of any civilization. Every culture has to deal with a distinctive set of issues when it comes to teaching its citizens. Problems pertaining to education are significantly different between urban and rural regions. This research can investigate inequalities in education, especially with regard to gender and socioeconomic status, as well as underserved portions of the population, those from disadvantaged backgrounds, and individuals with learning disabilities. Women are putting up their best efforts in education by entering the industry and working hard to deliver excellent education to the public. To care for those most in need, some people are looking at the most vulnerable populations and particularly focusing on them because education is a basic human right. As residents of a free democracy, we have a responsibility to acknowledge their efforts and encourage and support women in our community who are working to universalize education and helping everyone else achieve it. Prior to the modern era, women have traditionally

been seen as a less dominant part of society. This view is gradually changing due to the development of unique ideas in nearly every area and the growth of a female population that has developed their own niche. Indira Gandhi, Bachendri Pal, Kalpana Chawla, Pratibhatai Patil, Mary Com, Meera Kumar, Sushmita Sen, Indira Nooyi, Sudha Murthy, and Meghna Gulzar are all instances of the people who've overcome obstacles to achieve success. We all are inspired by Indian ladies who continue to strive for excellence.

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