WORK AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (BWEE-007)
ASSIGNMENT 1(TMA-l)
BWEE-007

Assignment Code: BWEE-007/TMA-1/26-27
Maximum Marks: 100

Answer all questions. Questions 1 to 6 carry 10 marks each. Question 7 carries 40 marks.

1. Highlight the contribution of women's work to the Indian economy. (10)
2. Which interventions can increase women's work participation and productivity? Give suitable examples. (10)
3. How can group enterprises be promoted through SHGs? Explain. (10)
4. "Enterprises for women SHG members are promoted through government schemes and initiatives". Do you agree with this statement? Support your answer with examples. (10)
5. How can women be encouraged to overcome the barriers they face in setting up enterprises? Explain, giving examples. (10)
6. How would you help women members of SHGs in business idea generation? Explain in detail. (10)
7. Discuss in detail the planning of a training session on **any two** of the following themes: (20+20)
   a. Women in enterprise
   b. Managing production operations
   c. Service- based enterprises
   d. Gender- sensitivity in training women for enterprise management

   Give details of **one training session in each case** specifying the target group, duration, training method(s) and training aid(s) to be used.

1. Highlight the contribution of women’s work to the Indian economy. (10)

Answer

Women’s work is indispensable to the Indian economy, although a substantial part of it remains invisible in conventional estimates of employment and production. Women work as cultivators, agricultural labourers, entrepreneurs, wage earners, salaried professionals, home-based producers and providers of essential unpaid care. Their economic contribution should therefore be understood through both market production and the work that makes market production possible.

Contribution to agriculture and allied activities

Rural women participate in sowing, transplantation, weeding, harvesting, livestock care, dairying, poultry rearing, seed preservation and processing. Their contribution supports food security, farm incomes and the supply of raw materials to industries. In many farming households, women also manage production when men migrate for work. Nevertheless, restricted land ownership and limited access to machinery, extension services and credit often prevent their contribution from becoming equivalent economic decision-making power.

Industry, services and entrepreneurship

Women contribute to textiles, garments, food processing, handicrafts, construction, domestic services, education, healthcare, retail, banking and digital services. Workers in informal and home-based employment produce goods and services whose value moves through larger supply chains. Women-led microenterprises create self-employment and, as they grow, employment for neighbours. A tailoring unit, for example, can purchase local cloth, train apprentices and serve schools or nearby markets. Women professionals and managers also contribute skills, innovation and organisational leadership.

Self-help groups and local economic development

Self-help groups (SHGs) pool small savings, facilitate access to credit and encourage collective action. Members may develop food-processing units, community nurseries, dairy businesses or services. Joint purchasing reduces input costs while collective marketing helps them negotiate with buyers. Group