

REVIEW ARTICLE

TOWARDS AN EMPOWERED INDIA: THE ROLE OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN VIKSIT BHARAT 2047 VISION

Dr. Sushmitha, V.

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce and Management, MES Institute of Management

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 18th March, 2026
Received in revised form
27th April, 2026
Accepted 20th May, 2026
Published online 24th June, 2026

Keywords:

Women Entrepreneurs, Viksit Bharat 2047, Gender Equality, Strategic Interventions, Policy Reforms, Workforce Participation.

*Corresponding author:
Dr. Sushmitha V

ABSTRACT

Indian economy is poised to take centre stage in global economy by becoming among top three economies soon. For any economy to grow rapidly, the role of entrepreneurship spirit is well proven fact. This role needs to be performed by both male and female led enterprises. As India approaches its centenary of independence in 2047, the vision of a "Viksit Bharat"(Developed India) becomes increasingly central to national discourse. This research paper attempts to explore the role of women entrepreneurs in achieving this vision. Despite notable progress, deep-seated gender disparities persist, particularly in areas such as education, healthcare, entrepreneurship and workforce participation. The GYAN framework—comprising Garib, Yuva, Annadata, and Nari—serves as the cornerstone for India's Viksit Bharat 2047 vision. Among these pillars, the empowerment of women stands as a crucial factor in realizing this ambitious national goal. Despite India's progress, deeply entrenched structural barriers and societal norms continue to perpetuate gender disparities, particularly in educational attainment, entrepreneurial growth and workforce participation. Addressing these challenges requires targeted strategic interventions that emphasize education, healthcare access, financial independence, entrepreneurship spirit and policy reforms focused on achieving and sustaining gender equality.

Copyright©2026, Sushmitha. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: Dr. Sushmitha, V. 2026. "Towards an empowered india: the role of women entrepreneurs in viksit bharat 2047 vision", *International Journal of Recent Advances in Multidisciplinary Research*, 13,(06), 12591-12596.

INTRODUCTION

The year 2024 witnessed a dramatic election process and was witnessed with much anticipation by the rest of the world. In tune with the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi's vision of 'Amrit Kaal' i.e. the golden period. It is anticipated that with a plethora of changes in almost all sectors, the country will witness a quantum leap and the trajectory of India will change from 'developing' to 'developed.' One of the main aims of the country is to turn into a \$ 30-trillion economy. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's goal of "Developed India," or Viksit Bharat, is more than simply a catchphrase; it is a comprehensive plan for the nation's growth. India will use this vision as a compass during its Amrit Kaal. Prime Minister Modi wants to improve India's standing internationally by combining social, technological, and economic reforms. This vision encompasses a wide range of ideas, including embracing technological innovation, inclusive development, and economic progress. A key objective of Viksit Bharat is to enable every citizen to participate in the economy. The economy that PM Modi envisions is strong, inclusive, and full of job and entrepreneurial opportunities. This entails implementing policies to encourage investment, advance economic growth, and foster innovation across various industries.

The government's dedication to creating an environment favorable for business expansion and employment generation is demonstrated by the focus on programmes such as Made in India, Digital India, and Startup India. With the support of digitization, homegrown manufacturing, and a thriving startup community, Prime Minister Modi hopes to raise millions out of poverty and realize the nation's full economic potential. Creating world-class infrastructure to support sustainable growth and raise everyone's level of living is another essential part of Viksit Bharat's mission. The government is initiating massive projects ranging from building top-notch roads, railroads, and ports to boosting internet connectivity and modernizing urban infrastructure in an effort to overcome infrastructural gaps across the nation. Initiatives like the Smart Cities Mission, Bharat Mala, Sagar Mala, and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana demonstrate the government's dedication to creating liveable, sustainable cities, improving connectivity, and providing everyone with affordable housing. The UDAN initiative, Vande Bharat trains, has simplified travel for ordinary residents. A seamless travel experience within cities has also been guaranteed by the growth of metro trains. Female constitutes around 48% of overall population of India. This makes their role highly significant for the overall growth of the country. As entrepreneurship is viewed as an integral component of the economic and, in turn, social growth, of the

country, it is very important that there is due representation of women in the formation and running of enterprises. It is imperative to understand the representation and role of women in such activities including in the start-up ecosystem that has developed in India over past one decade. This article tries to assess the progress made by women/ female led start-ups in India over past 8-10 years. Traditionally, India has significantly less number of women led enterprises particularly high net worth enterprises. As per report published by Micro Save (2022) and associated National surveys, the representation of women entrepreneurship in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is at 20%. However, for small and medium enterprise this share is respectively 5.26% and 2.67% only. In fact, India currently ranks 57th in the Mastercard Index on Women Entrepreneurship out of 65 nations (2022). It also ranks 70th among 77 countries on the Female Entrepreneurship Index. By 2025, according to McKinsey Global Institute estimates, India can boost its GDP by USD 0.7 trillion by improving participation of 68 million women workforce. Thus, there is a great need for targeted intervention so that contribution of women in enterprise development and growth is further enhanced.

Women Entrepreneurs: A woman entrepreneur is a woman or group of women who initiate, organize and operate business enterprise for personal gain. The concept of woman entrepreneur is related to the concepts like the women empowerment and emancipation. Today we find women in different fields as compared to the earlier days where the activities of the women were limited only to the domestic work. Today we find women in not only in papad, pickles and powder businesses but also in manufacturing, trading and service sector. No doubt the speed is very low, but women are entering into the entrepreneurial field and certainly they are creating their impact.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

(Bhatia, 2024, September) Opine that empowering women is not just a moral imperative but a strategic necessity for achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. To bridge the persistent gender gaps in decision-making, education, and workforce participation, India must implement sustained and deliberate efforts. By ensuring equitable economic opportunities, enhancing access to education, and enforcing robust gender equality laws, India can fully leverage the potential of its female population. The benefits of empowering women extend beyond economic growth, contributing to more inclusive governance and stronger communities. Gender parity is a cornerstone of a prosperous and resilient society. As India approaches 2047, prioritizing women's empowerment will be crucial in building a nation where everyone, regardless of gender, has the opportunity to contribute meaningfully to the country's development and economic well-being. Achieving gender equality will not only strengthen Viksit Bharat but also ensure a brighter, more equitable future for all its citizens. (Sharma, March 2024) Has opined that embarking on a voyage of profound significance, this pioneering research delves into the intricate nuances of women's empowerment within the dynamic tapestry of Viksit Bharat. Venturing beyond the confines of conventional paradigms, it endeavors to illuminate innovative strategies that resonate with the essence of societal evolution. Through an interdisciplinary lens, this paper meticulously weaves together threads of collective action, individual agency, and an inclusive ethos, drawing from the

rich reservoirs of psychology, sociology, economics, anthropology, and gender studies. At its core lies a holistic ethos, transcending traditional frameworks to embrace a renaissance of empowerment that speaks to the soul of societal transformation. The narrative is imbued with the essence of intersectionality, shedding light on the intricate interplay of intersecting systems of oppression that shape the lived experiences of women within Viksit Bharat and beyond. (Koneru, 2017) The authors have observed in their study that women are in a better position wherein women participation in the field of entrepreneurship is increasing at a considerable rate. Efforts are being taken at the economy as brought promise of equality of opportunity in all spheres to the Indian women and laws guaranteed equal rights of participation in political process and equal opportunities and rights in education and employment were enacted. But unfortunately, the government sponsored development activities have benefited only a small section of women i.e. the urban middle class women. Women sector occupies nearly 45% of the Indian population. At this juncture, effective steps are needed to provide entrepreneurial awareness, orientation and skill development programs to women. The role of Women entrepreneur in economic development is also being recognized and steps are being taken to promote women entrepreneurship. Resurgence of entrepreneurship is the need of the hour emphasizing on educating women strata of population, spreading awareness and consciousness amongst women to outshine in the enterprise field, making them realize their strengths, and important position in the society and the great contribution they can make for their industry as well as the entire economy. (Chavan, 2016) There is direct relationship between the economic growth, poverty reduction and women entrepreneurship. It has been correctly stated by our first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that —when women move forward, the family moves, the village moves and the nation moves. The study reveals that though women entrepreneurs are gaining recognition recently, still there is a long way they have to go. The transition from homemaker to women entrepreneur is not so easy and in the same way it is also difficult for a woman to succeed and sustain in her business. She has to learn from her experiences, adapt herself and overcome the challenges in her field. She has to creatively utilize her strengths to overcome the threats and grab all the opportunities to minimize her weaknesses. This will be certainly be a mantra for her to develop and grow her business successfully.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The spirit of entrepreneurship among nationals of a country leads and contributes significantly to the growth process of a country. In this drive, there cannot be gender biases among men and women. The government in India has taken several initiatives to increase the participation of women entrepreneurs and, thus, making a partner to the growth and development process of the country. The initiatives in this direction are taken up through Viksit Bharat 2047 vision. The focus of this initiative has been reoriented toward women welfare stressing more specifically on women empowerment through women entrepreneurship programs. A very crucial pillar of Viksit Bharat 2047 is “Mahilayen” (Women). In the vision of Viksit Bharat, where India aspires to achieve comprehensive development across economic, social, and cultural dimensions, gender equality emerges as a non-negotiable aspect. Despite India's progress, deeply entrenched structural barriers and societal norms continue to perpetuate gender disparities,

particularly in educational attainment and workforce participation. Addressing these challenges requires targeted strategic interventions that emphasize education, healthcare access, financial independence, and policy reforms focused on achieving and sustaining gender equality. The empowerment of women and the elimination of gender based discrimination are pivotal to realize the full potential of the nation. The purpose of this paper is to appraise the series of development plans and programs initiated for the empowerment of women entrepreneurship in India

METHODOLOGY

This research employs a qualitative approach, using content analysis to examine existing literature on women’s entrepreneurs and its role in achieving the vision of "Viksit Bharat 2047." The study systematically reviews academic articles, government reports, policy documents, and international indices to identify the key barriers and enablers of women entrepreneurs in India.

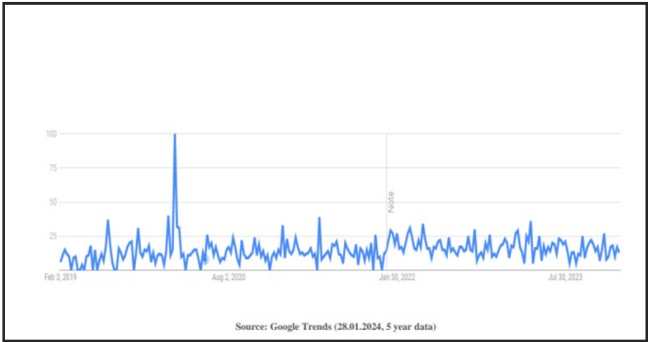
OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To explore the impact of the Viksit Bharat Vision on women.
- To study Women led Start-ups in India.
- To study the challenges faced by the Women Entrepreneurs.
- To highlight the policies, programmes, institutional networks and the involvement of support agencies in promoting women's entrepreneurship.

To explore the impact of the Viksit Bharat vision on women: Women’s empowerment in India has the transformative potential to drive progress across societal, economic, and political domains. By promoting education, expanding economic opportunities, and supporting social initiatives, empowered women gain the agency to contribute significantly to national development. Economically, empowered women are key drivers of growth, actively participating in the workforce, entrepreneurship, and leadership roles. Their involvement not only expands the labor force but also enhances productivity, as gender equality has been consistently linked to economic prosperity. Women’s economic contributions strengthen household incomes, increase GDP, and reduce poverty rates, fostering economic resilience within families and communities. Empowerment also serves as a powerful tool for poverty reduction. Women who are empowered are more likely to generate income and reinvest it in their families’ education, healthcare, and nutrition, creating a positive ripple effect that improves the well-being of entire communities and breaks the cycle of poverty. In terms of health, empowered women are more likely to access healthcare services, leading to better maternal and child health, lower mortality rates, and improved family well-being overall. In education, women’s empowerment directly increases access for girls and enhances educational outcomes across society. Educated women are more likely to prioritize their children's education, creating a positive cycle that benefits future generations. Empowered women also participate more actively in political and social spheres, leading to more inclusive policies, better representation of women’s interests, and stronger governance that reflects the needs of all citizens.

Empowering women is crucial for achieving gender equality, challenging discriminatory practices and stereotypes to create a society where everyone has equal opportunities and rights. This fosters social justice and harmony. Women’s empowerment also contributes to innovation and development, as their involvement in STEM fields and entrepreneurial ventures brings diverse perspectives, sparks creativity, and drives technological advancements. Additionally, women play critical roles in environmental sustainability by advocating for sustainable practices and natural resource conservation. Empowered women contribute to peace and stability within their communities, promoting social, economic, and political resilience. They also drive cultural transformation by challenging traditional gender roles and norms, fostering a progressive society based on equality, respect, and dignity for all. Empowering women is essential to achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat. It is not only a matter of justice and human rights but also a strategic imperative for sustainable development. By unlocking the full potential of half the population, India can foster a more equitable, resilient, and thriving society by 2047 and beyond.

To study Women led Start-ups in India:



The Google trend data on women start-ups in India indicate that this topic/theme gained maximum attention and popularity in February 2020 and has been around 25% of the peak value over past 5 years. However, this popularity currently is at 10%. It means that women start-ups certainly find less representation than men led start-ups. The prominent states in terms of regional representation and interest regarding women led start-ups include Karnataka, Delhi and Maharashtra based on Google trends data. The list of top 10 states is mentioned below in Table 1. It is evident that although Bihar is among the least developed states of India, still it finds 10th place in terms of its focus on women led enterprise and women startups in terms of interest and popularity.

Table 1.

Sub-region	Interest by sub-region (%)
Karnataka	100
Delhi	96
Maharashtra	73
Tamil Nadu	71
Gujarat	51
Uttar Pradesh	44
Madhya Pradesh	42
Rajasthan	36
West Bengal	36
Bihar	33

Source: Google Trends (28.01.2024)

India launched Start-up Policy in 2016. Since then the Start-up ecosystem has expanded and evolved in rapid manner reaching to the third rank globally. As per 2023 report (Times of India), the top three destinations of women founded start-ups are Bengaluru (1,783), Mumbai (1480) and Delhi (1,195). The number of women-led unicorns from 2008 to 2018 was 14. India had around 6000 start-ups in 2017 out of which around 10% were founded by women (WISER's Women's in India's Startup Ecosystem Report). However, in past 5 years, the representation of women start-ups in overall start up ecosystem has increased to 18% (WISER's Women's in India's Startup Ecosystem Report, 2022) reaching to around 15000. During past 8 years, 500 women led start-ups received funding support out of around 6000 overall funded start-ups (Inc42 report, 2023). According to the same report, out of total funding support of 141 billion USD, women led start-ups received funding of 12 billion USD during 2014 to June 2023. Thus, less than 8.5% funding was received by women founded start-ups. Currently the share of this funding has further reduced and is hovering around 5-13% depending upon the location (2023). According to the International Finance Corporation, in recent year only 5.2% women led enterprises received funding by the Indian public sector banks. Scale of funding by venture capitalist is another tricky issue as far as these enterprises are concerned. For example, only 0.3% of India's venture capital funding was routed to women-led start-ups in 2021. However, if we try to understand the growth rate in terms of funding support to women startup, the figures are very encouraging. In fact, during past 5 years the compounded annual growth rate in finding support has been 67%. There has been certain limitations in terms of sectoral representation i.e. type of start-ups preferred by women founders. E-commerce is the most preferred option and thus limiting their presence to few selected zones of the country majority being based out at Bengaluru. Although, total early-stage entrepreneurial activity (TEA) rates are generally high in lowincome countries as per Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) but the same in case of India has an average TEA rate of only 2.6% for women. This again calls for specific intervention and focus.

To study the challenges faced by the Women Entrepreneurs:

Women entrepreneurs in the vision of Viksit Bharat faces several obstacles, including entrenched societal norms and gender stereotypes that limit their access to education and economic opportunities. Inadequate infrastructure and safety concerns also hinder women's full participation in the workforce and public life. Overcoming these barriers requires focused efforts on policy reform, cultural transformation, and strategic interventions to ensure women have equitable opportunities for empowerment.

Individual Level Challenges

- **Social Norms and Cultural Barriers-** Traditional gender roles and societal expectations in India significantly impact women's lives. These norms often dictate women's roles within the family and society, affecting their access to opportunities in education, employment, and decision-making. Despite advancements, deep-rooted cultural beliefs can perpetuate inequalities and limit women's autonomy and agency.
- **Educational Attainment-** Disparities in access to education persist for girls in India, particularly in rural and marginalized communities. Factors such as poverty, social norms favoring boys' education, and concerns

about safety contribute to higher dropout rates among girls. Barriers to higher education include inadequate infrastructure, lack of female teachers as role models, and limited opportunities beyond primary schooling.

- **Healthcare Disparities-** Women in India face challenges accessing healthcare services due to factors such as geographical barriers, economic constraints, and cultural taboos. Gender-specific health issues such as maternal mortality, reproductive health, and diseases like breast cancer may not receive adequate attention or resources. Cultural taboos around women's health often lead to delayed treatment and poorer health outcomes.

Organizational Level Challenges

- **Gender Pay Gap:** The gender pay gap in India persists due to several factors. Women often receive lower wages than their male counterparts for similar work, influenced by occupational segregation, discrimination, and biases in hiring and promotion practices. Additionally, societal expectations and traditional gender roles contribute to women being steered towards lower-paying sectors or positions. According to the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2021, India ranks 140th out of 156 countries in terms of gender wage equality. On average, women in India earn 19% less than men in similar roles. This disparity underscores the need for greater transparency in pay scales and promotions to ensure equity in compensation practices.
- **Glass Ceiling:** Women in India face significant barriers to career progression, often encountering a "glass ceiling" that limits their advancement to senior leadership roles. Factors such as unconscious bias, lack of mentorship opportunities, and workplace cultures that favor male leadership styles contribute to this phenomenon. The representation of women in top leadership positions remains disproportionately low across sectors. As of 2020, women held only 7.3% of board seats in NSE-listed companies in India, highlighting the stark underrepresentation in corporate governance. This underrepresentation underscores the need for targeted initiatives to break the glass ceiling, including leadership development programs and policies that promote gender diversity in decision-making roles.
- **Workplace Harassment:** Despite legislative measures like the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, workplace harassment continues to be a pervasive issue in India. Implementation of these policies varies, with many organizations lacking effective mechanisms for reporting and redressal. Cultural attitudes that normalize or minimize harassment further complicate efforts to create safe and inclusive work environments. According to a survey by the Indian National Bar Association in 2020, nearly 70% of working women in India have experienced sexual harassment in some form or another. This statistic underscores the urgent need for organizations to strengthen their policies and foster a culture of zero tolerance towards harassment through awareness campaigns, training, and robust grievance mechanisms.
- **Work-Life Balance:** Balancing career aspirations with family responsibilities remains a significant challenge for women in India. Traditional gender roles place the burden of caregiving disproportionately on women, impacting their career progression and overall well-being. Limited

access to affordable childcare facilities and flexible work arrangements further exacerbate these challenges. A study by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) highlighted that women in urban India spend nearly six hours a day on unpaid care work, compared to less than an hour for men. This disparity underscores the critical need for organizations to implement policies that support work-life balance, such as parental leave policies, flexible working hours, and remote work options. Addressing these organizational level challenges requires concerted efforts from policymakers, employers, and society at large to create inclusive workplaces where women can thrive professionally without compromising their personal responsibilities.

Industry Level Challenges

- **Sectoral Segregation:** Women in India are often concentrated in certain sectors such as education and healthcare, where they form a majority of the workforce. However, they are significantly underrepresented in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) fields and manufacturing industries. This sectoral segregation perpetuates gender stereotypes and limits women's access to higher-paying and traditionally male-dominated sectors. As of 2020, women constitute only about 14% of the total STEM workforce in India, reflecting the significant gender gap in these critical fields. In contrast, sectors like education and healthcare employ a larger percentage of women, highlighting the occupational segregation based on gender roles and societal expectations.
- **Entrepreneurship and Access to Resources:** Women entrepreneurs in India face numerous barriers, including limited access to finance, networks, and mentorship opportunities. Despite the government's initiatives to promote women entrepreneurship through schemes like the Stand-Up India and Mudra Yojana, accessing credit remains a challenge due to stringent collateral requirements and biased lending practices. According to a report by Bain & Company and Google, women-led startups in India receive only about 2% of the total venture capital funding. This stark disparity underscores the need for targeted interventions to improve access to capital and support networks for women entrepreneurs, fostering an ecosystem conducive to their growth and success.
- **Policy and Regulatory Environment:** While India has implemented policies aimed at promoting gender diversity in workplaces, their effectiveness varies due to gaps in compliance and enforcement mechanisms. The Companies Act, 2013 mandates certain disclosures regarding gender diversity on corporate boards, but the actual representation of women in leadership positions remains low. According to a study by Catalyst, women held only about 17% of board seats in NSE-listed companies in 2020. This indicates a need for stricter enforcement of existing regulations and proactive measures by companies to enhance gender diversity in decision-making roles. Strengthening policies and ensuring their effective implementation is crucial for creating inclusive work environments where women can thrive and contribute meaningfully. Addressing these industry level challenges requires collaborative efforts from policymakers, financial institutions, businesses, and

civil society to dismantle barriers, promote gender equality, and empower women across all sectors of the economy.

To highlight the policies, programmes, institutional networks and the involvement of support agencies in promoting women's entrepreneurship:

Indian and various state governments have launched multiple schemes for promoting entrepreneurship and start-ups. Most of these policies and schemes are gender neutral. However, considering the special needs and issues associated with women entrepreneurs there is always a need to have women focused schemes and interventions. As per Micro Save report (2022), out of all government schemes (both central and state governments combined), only 7% of the schemes for entrepreneurship are exclusively for women employees. Various central government schemes related to women entrepreneurs are mentioned below:

- Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana (under Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises)
- Mahila Samridhi Yojana (under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment)
- Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP) (under Niti Aayog)
- Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD) (under Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises)
- Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (under Ministry of Women and Child Development)
- Mudra Yojana for Women/ Mahila Udyami Yojana (under Ministry of Finance)
- Stand-Up India (under Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI))
- Nai Roshni- Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women (under Ministry of Minority Affairs)
- Mahila Shakti Kendra (under Ministry of Women and Child Development)
- Nari Shakti Puraskars (under Ministry of Women and Child Development)
- Women Scientists Scheme (under Ministry of Science and Technology)
- National Startup Awards (under Ministry of Commerce and Industry)
- BIRAC-TiEWInER Awards (under Ministry of Science and Technology)
- BIRAC Regional Techno-entrepreneurship Centre East and North East Region (BRTC-E & NE) (under Ministry of Science and Technology)
- Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (under Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises)
- Self-Employment Lending Schemes – Mahila Samridhi Yojana (under Ministry of Minority Affairs)

Some other schemes include Udyogini Scheme, Annapurna Scheme, Bharatiya Mahila Bank Business Loan, Stree Shakti Scheme, Dena Shakti Scheme, Cent Kalyani Scheme etc.

CONCLUSION

Representation of women led entrepreneurship in India is still far behind men, both in terms of number and scale of operations. However, with increasing level of education and

awareness, and general positive sentiments about start-ups and entrepreneurship, there is an opportunity to pay due focus to this segment. A systemic approach looking at all vital issues highlighted above including working on perception building, creating dedicated funding system, large scale and focused training and exposure, providing customized and conducive policy in line with the gender-based requirements and consistent support are some of the aspects that need to be undertaken by the government so that we can harness the potential of 'Nari Shakti' (women power) in augmenting economic prosperity of our country and march towards our goal of becoming a 'Viksit Bharat' (a developed nation).

REFERENCES

- Bhatia, A. K. (2024, September). Towards an Empowered India: Women's Role in Achieving the Viksit Bharat 2047 Vision. *Proceedings of the 2nd ICSSR Conference on "India Towards Viksit Bharat (Vol. 2047, pp. 13th-14th)*.
- Chavan, V. M. (2016). Role of women entrepreneurship in Indian economy. *International Journal of Science Technology and Management*, 5(3), 604-612.
- Koneru, K. (2017). Women entrepreneurship in India-problems and prospects. . *SSRN 3110340*.
- Sharma, M. A. (March 2024). Forging Trails for Women's Collective Empowerment: A Diverse Strategy in Advancing Viksit Bharat. *Vidhyayana - An International Multidisciplinary Peer-Reviewed E- Journal* .
- Agarwal, S., & Lenka, U. (2018). Why research is needed in women entrepreneurship in India: a viewpoint. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 45(7), 1042-1057.
- Proceedings of the 2nd ICSSR Conference on "India towards Viksit Bharat @2047", 13th – 14th September, 2024 Bharati Vidyapeeth's Institute of Computer Applications and Management (BVICAM), New Delhi (INDIA)
- Dr. Sanjeet Kumar Sameer, Associate Professor, School of Agribusiness and Rural Management and In-charge, Directorate of Planning, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Pusa, Bihar "Women Founded Start-ups in India: Understanding Recent Trends"
- Sugandha Agarwal, Dr. Ankita Jaiswal , Dr. Pranati Misra , Dr. Radhika Sharma, Osceen Mishra Empowering Women for Viksit Bharat 2047: Challenges, Strategies, and Impact, *International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR)* E-ISSN: 2582-2160
www.google Trends.com
