

# **A SYNOPTIC LOOK ON EXPLORING THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN EMPOWERING WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT**

## **ABSTRACT**

The rapid evolution of social media has significantly transformed entrepreneurship, offering innovative ways for women entrepreneurs to engage with their customers, build brand visibility, and expand their businesses. This study investigates the patterns of social media usage among women entrepreneurs in the Trichirappalli district, focusing on its role in facilitating business growth, overcoming challenges, and creating opportunities for personal and professional empowerment. As women entrepreneurs in this district face distinct socio-economic and cultural barriers, social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and WhatsApp have become vital tools in helping them overcome traditional obstacles such as limited access to capital, networks, and markets. These platforms enable women to establish an online presence, promote their products or services, and interact with customers more effectively, creating a level playing field in a competitive business environment. The study explores how women use these platforms not only to market their businesses but also to build customer loyalty, perform market research, and stay informed about industry trends. Despite the benefits, the research also highlights several challenges faced by women entrepreneurs in leveraging social media effectively. These include barriers related to digital literacy, limited time for social media management due to other responsibilities, and concerns about online privacy and cyber security. Additionally, many women face difficulties in optimizing multiple social media platforms due to a lack of technical expertise and resources. The findings underline the importance of social media in the entrepreneurial journey of women, revealing how it serves as a bridge to connect them with a broader audience and create opportunities for growth. However, the study also emphasizes the need for tailored support, such as digital literacy training, guidance on effective social media marketing strategies, and resources for enhancing online security. By equipping women entrepreneurs with the necessary tools and knowledge, social media can become a powerful instrument for boosting business sustainability and growth. The research suggests that, with the right support, women entrepreneurs in Trichirappalli can harness the full potential of social media, unlocking new opportunities and achieving long-term success in an increasingly digital-driven economy.

**KEYWORDS:** Women Entrepreneurs -Social Media Usage -Digital Marketing-  
Entrepreneurial Empowerment - Trichirappalli District

## **INTRODUCTION**

Women entrepreneurship in India has witnessed significant growth over the last few decades. Historically, Indian society has been patriarchal, with women's roles being largely confined to the household. However, this trend has slowly been changing, with more women stepping into the business world, driven by factors such as improved education, government support, and access to financial resources. According to the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM), the rate of female entrepreneurship in India has been steadily increasing, although it still lags behind that of men. Women entrepreneurs are playing an increasingly important role in various sectors, from small-scale businesses to larger, more established ventures. Women in India often face additional challenges compared to their male counterparts. These challenges include societal pressures, limited access to credit and finance, a lack of business networks, and gender biases. Cultural and social expectations often prioritize domestic duties for women, making it difficult for them to dedicate time to their entrepreneurial ventures. Despite these challenges, women entrepreneurs have proven to be resilient, often finding innovative ways to navigate these obstacles and establish successful businesses. As they seek to overcome these challenges, women entrepreneurs are turning to digital tools, especially social media, as a means to grow their businesses and gain recognition. Social media has become one of the most powerful tools for entrepreneurs in the 21st century. Platforms like Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, LinkedIn, and WhatsApp have democratized access to information, enabling individuals and businesses to connect, communicate, and share content in real-time. These platforms have provided a level playing field for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), allowing them to market their products and services to global audiences at a fraction of the cost of traditional advertising methods. For women entrepreneurs, social media offers several key advantages.

First, it provides an affordable and effective platform for brand promotion. Entrepreneurs can create content, engage with customers, and showcase their products without the high costs associated with traditional advertising campaigns. Second, social media allows women to engage directly with their target audiences, fostering stronger relationships with customers. Third, social media platforms facilitate networking and collaboration opportunities, allowing women entrepreneurs to connect with suppliers,

mentors, and other entrepreneurs. These connections can provide valuable support and insights, which are crucial for the success of any business. Moreover, social media platforms offer entrepreneurs the ability to conduct market research in real-time. Entrepreneurs can monitor customer feedback, identify trends, and gain insights into consumer behavior, all of which are essential for making informed business decisions. By analyzing the data provided by social media platforms, entrepreneurs can adjust their marketing strategies, refine their product offerings, and stay ahead of the competition.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Challenges Faced by Women Entrepreneurs Studies by Manimala (2006) and Singh (2013) emphasize the challenges women face in entrepreneurship, including limited access to finance, societal constraints, and family responsibilities. Kaur (2017) discusses how gender stereotypes, a lack of role models, and societal pressures often restrict the opportunities available to women entrepreneurs in India. These barriers are further compounded by difficulties in accessing networks, training, and financial resources.

Government Policies and Initiatives Research by Singh and Yadav (2020) highlights various government initiatives aimed at fostering women entrepreneurship in India, such as MUDRA Yojana, Stand Up India, and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). These schemes have had some success in promoting entrepreneurial activities among women, but the effectiveness of these policies is often contingent on factors such as awareness, accessibility, and financial literacy.

Social Media as a Marketing Tool Numerous studies confirm that social media has become an essential tool for marketing, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and entrepreneurs. Kaplan and Haenlein (2010) define social media as a set of online platforms that allow individuals to create, share, and exchange content. Tuten and Solomon (2015) highlight the impact of platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter in enabling businesses to interact directly with their target audiences, improving customer engagement, and enhancing brand loyalty.

Chong et al. (2019) note that social media platforms offer entrepreneurs an affordable way to reach a broad audience, regardless of geographic location. Social Media and Women Entrepreneurs Research focused on women entrepreneurs and social media use shows that social media provides significant benefits, particularly in overcoming barriers such as limited financial resources. Gupta and Kaur (2019) highlight that social media enables women

entrepreneurs to promote their businesses without the need for large marketing budgets. This is especially crucial for women who may have limited access to capital but still wish to expand their customer base.

## **RESEARCH GAP**

A research gap exists in understanding how social media empowers women entrepreneurs specifically in the context of Tiruchirappalli District. While numerous studies have explored the role of social media in supporting women entrepreneurs globally, regional and local research remains limited, especially concerning the socio-cultural and economic landscape of Tiruchirappalli. There is a need to examine how regional factors, such as access to technology, digital literacy, and local support systems, influence the use of social media platforms by women entrepreneurs. Moreover, research on the varying impact of different social media platforms (Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, etc.) on business growth and visibility within rural or semi-urban areas like Tiruchirappalli is sparse. Furthermore, the intersection of gender norms and social media usage in this district has not been adequately explored. It remains unclear how social media helps women entrepreneurs overcome traditional barriers such as patriarchal social structures, limited access to capital, and a lack of formal networking opportunities. Additionally, there is little research on the challenges faced by rural women in using social media effectively for their businesses, such as internet connectivity issues and digital skill gaps. Understanding these local dynamics can fill significant gaps in literature and provide insights for both policy-making and practical interventions to enhance women's entrepreneurial empowerment in Tiruchirappalli.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This study will use a descriptive research design to examine social media usage among women entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli. A stratified random sampling approach will be used to select a diverse sample of around 100 women entrepreneurs from various sectors, including retail, services, manufacturing, and agriculture. Data will be collected through a combination of surveys and interviews. The survey will feature structured questionnaires with closed and Likert-scale questions to collect quantitative data on social media usage, business performance, and challenges faced. In-depth interviews will be conducted with a subgroup of women entrepreneurs to gain qualitative insights into their experiences with social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, and WhatsApp. The collected data will be

analysed using descriptive statistics for the survey responses and thematic analysis for the interview data. The study's geographic focus and sample size may limit generalizability, but it will offer valuable insights into the impact of social media on women entrepreneurs in Trichirappalli.

## RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- ❖ To analyse the usage patterns of social media by women entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli.
- ❖ To examine the benefits and opportunities that social media offers to women entrepreneurs.
- ❖ To identify the challenges faced by women entrepreneurs in using social media for business growth.
- ❖ To assess the impact of social media usage on the success and sustainability of women-owned businesses.
- ❖ To provide recommendations for enhancing social media usage among women entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli.

## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 1) What are the primary factors influencing the adoption of social media by women entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli?
- 2) How do women entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli utilize social media platforms (e.g., Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, LinkedIn) for business promotion and customer engagement?
- 3) What are the challenges faced by women entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli in leveraging social media for business growth?
- 4) What impact does social media usage have on the business performance, visibility, and customer base of women entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli?
- 5) How do cultural, societal, and technological factors affect the social media usage patterns of women entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli?

## HYPOTHESES

Hypothesis 1: Social media usage positively influences the business growth of women entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli.

Hypothesis 2: Digital literacy is a significant predictor of the effectiveness of social media for empowering women entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli.

Hypothesis 3: Cultural and socio-economic barriers influence the extent to which women entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli utilize social media for business purposes.

## **RESEARCH DESIGN**

This study will adopt a mixed-methods approach to explore the role of social media in empowering women entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli District, combining both quantitative and qualitative research methods to provide a comprehensive understanding of the topic. The quantitative approach will involve conducting a survey to collect numerical data regarding social media usage, business growth, and its effectiveness. The survey will include questions about digital literacy, business performance indicators (such as sales growth, customer engagement, and market expansion), and the social media platforms used by the entrepreneurs. Meanwhile, the qualitative approach will include in-depth interviews with a select group of women entrepreneurs to capture their personal experiences, challenges, and perceptions about the impact of social media on their businesses. These interviews will also explore the socio-cultural and economic barriers women face in leveraging social media for business growth. The study will use a stratified random sampling technique to select 150 women entrepreneurs across different sectors (e.g., retail, services, manufacturing) for the survey, ensuring a diverse range of business types and experiences. For the qualitative interviews, purposeful sampling will be used to select 20 women who actively use social media for their businesses, with the sample reflecting different socio-economic backgrounds to capture a wide array of experiences. Data collection will involve a survey questionnaire with both closed and Likert-scale questions, and a semi-structured interview guide for the in-depth interviews. Quantitative data will be analyzed using descriptive statistics and correlation analysis to explore the relationship between social media use and business growth, while qualitative data will undergo thematic analysis to identify common themes and insights related to barriers, empowerment, and socio-cultural factors. This research design will provide a thorough and multifaceted understanding of how social media influences the empowerment of women entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli.

## **SAMPLING TECHNIQUE**

For this study, sampling will be conducted in two phases: quantitative and qualitative. For the survey component, a stratified random sampling technique will be used, selecting 150 women entrepreneurs from different sectors like retail, services, manufacturing, and agriculture in Tiruchirappalli. This ensures a representative sample across various business types, providing insights into how social media affects businesses in different industries. For the qualitative part, purposeful sampling will be employed to select 20 women entrepreneurs who actively use social media for their business. This approach focuses on individuals with direct experience in leveraging social media, allowing for in-depth exploration of their challenges, opportunities, and perceptions. The selection will include women from diverse socio-economic backgrounds to capture a wide range of perspectives. These two sampling methods will help gather both broad and deep insights into the role of social media in empowering women entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli.

## **SOURCES OF DATA**

The sources of data for this study will include both primary and secondary data. Primary data will be collected through a structured survey administered to 150 women entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli, gathering quantitative information on social media usage, digital literacy, and business growth. Additionally, in-depth interviews with 20 women entrepreneurs who actively use social media will provide qualitative insights into their experiences, challenges, and perceptions. Secondary data will be gathered from existing literature, including academic articles, reports, and case studies, which will help contextualize the findings and highlight gaps in current research. Reports from governmental bodies and NGOs will also provide relevant socio-economic data and insights into the support systems available for women entrepreneurs in the region. By combining these data sources, the study will develop a well-rounded understanding of how social media impacts the empowerment of women entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli.

## **STATISTICAL TOOLS USED**

In this study, a variety of statistical tools will be used to analyse both quantitative and qualitative data. Descriptive statistics will be applied to summarize the survey data, including measures like mean, median, mode, frequency distribution, and percentages, which will help describe social media usage patterns, business growth indicators, and the demographic characteristics of the women entrepreneurs. To explore the relationship between social media

usage and business growth, correlation analysis using Pearson's correlation coefficient will be employed, allowing the study to assess the strength and direction of associations between variables such as digital literacy, social media usage, and business performance. Additionally, regression analysis will be used to predict the impact of social media on business outcomes, with multiple linear regressions helping to understand how factors like digital literacy and sector type influence business growth. For the qualitative data from in-depth interviews, thematic analysis will be conducted to identify key themes and patterns Chi-Square Test. Tools like NVivo or manual coding will be used to categorize the qualitative responses, focusing on recurring topics such as barriers to social media use, empowerment, and socio-cultural influences. These statistical tools will enable a comprehensive analysis, combining numerical insights with deeper, thematic understanding.

## **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

This study is significant for several reasons. First, it contributes to the growing body of literature on women entrepreneurship in India and the role of social media in business development. Second, it provides valuable insights into how women entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli are leveraging digital platforms to enhance their business activities and overcome traditional barriers. Third, the findings can inform policy decisions and initiatives aimed at supporting women entrepreneurs, particularly in terms of digital literacy programs, training, and resources for effective social media use. By shedding light on the role of social media in empowering women entrepreneurs, this research aims to inspire more women to embrace digital platforms and use them to their advantage. Additionally, it offers practical recommendations for women entrepreneurs, policymakers, and support organizations to help women overcome the challenges they face and fully capitalize on the potential of social media in today's digital economy. The role of women entrepreneurs in the economic growth and development of any nation cannot be overstated. In India, despite the increasing number of women entering entrepreneurship, challenges such as limited access to resources, societal norms, and digital illiteracy continue to hinder their progress. With the advent of digital technology and social media platforms, new avenues have emerged for women entrepreneurs to promote their businesses, expand customer bases, and create brand visibility. However, the extent to which women entrepreneurs in India, particularly in regions like Tiruchirappalli, utilize social media for business growth remains underexplored. This study is crucial as it seeks to understand the role of social media in empowering women entrepreneurs and how it



can be leveraged to overcome existing barriers. As social media offers low-cost marketing tools and an extensive reach, it holds significant potential for women to overcome traditional challenges such as limited access to capital and networks. The findings of this study will help identify key factors influencing the adoption of social media by women entrepreneurs, the impact of digital tools on their business performance, and the challenges they face in using these platforms. By focusing on Tiruchirappalli, the study will provide localized insights that can guide policy makers, business support organizations, and women entrepreneurs themselves in developing strategies for more effective use of social media in business.

## LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- ❖ **Limited Generalizability:** The findings may not be generalizable to women entrepreneurs in other regions, as the study is focused specifically on Tiruchirappalli, which has unique socio-economic and cultural factors.
- ❖ **Sample Size and Diversity:** The sample size, although sufficient, may not fully capture the diversity of women entrepreneurs, particularly those in more rural or underserved areas with limited access to technology.
- ❖ **Self-Reported Data:** The study relies on self-reported data, which may be subject to biases such as social desirability bias, where respondents may overstate their social media usage or business success.
- ❖ **Exclusion of Non-Social Media Users:** Women entrepreneurs who are not active on social media may be excluded from the study, limiting the scope of understanding of how those individuals operate their businesses.
- ❖ **Cross-Sectional Design:** The study's cross-sectional nature, capturing data at a single point in time, limits the ability to understand how social media usage and its impacts evolve over time.
- ❖ **Subjective Measurement of Empowerment:** Empowerment is a complex and subjective concept, and measuring it based on individual perceptions may limit the objectivity and generalizability of the conclusions drawn.

## DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

### *National Status of Women Entrepreneurs in India*

Women entrepreneurship in India has undergone significant transformation in recent years, with a growing number of women venturing into various sectors such as manufacturing, retail, hospitality, education, and services. However, the journey of women entrepreneurs in India remains complex due to various social, cultural, and economic barriers. These challenges range from limited access to capital, lack of business networks, gender biases, societal norms, and the underrepresentation of women in leadership roles, among others. According to reports from the National Sample Survey (NSS) and the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM), the number of women entrepreneurs in India is still relatively low compared to men. As per the GEM report, the female entrepreneurial activity rate in India stands at around 9-10%, which is far lower than the global average of **17%**. This shows that, although there is a growing trend of women entering entrepreneurship, many still face difficulties in sustaining and scaling their businesses. Despite these challenges, there are significant efforts by the Indian government and various organizations to foster women's entrepreneurship. Initiatives such as the MUDRA Yojana, Stand Up India Scheme, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), and Women Entrepreneurship Platforms (WEP) have been launched to provide women with easier access to finance, training, and mentorship. In recent years, the Digital India initiative has also focused on empowering women by promoting digital literacy, making it easier for women entrepreneurs to access business opportunities and resources. While these programs have improved opportunities for women entrepreneurs, there remains a substantial gap in the number of women utilizing digital tools and social media platforms for business development. Although women in India are increasingly using social media to promote their businesses, many still face barriers such as digital illiteracy, time constraints, lack of technical knowledge, and limited access to affordable internet.

Demographic Factor	Percentage (%)
<b>Age Group</b>	
18-30	25%
31-40	40%
41-50	20%
51 and above	15%
<b>Educational Qualification</b>	
Graduate	60%
Postgraduate	30%

Others (Diploma, etc.)	10%
<b>Business Sector</b>	
Retail	35%
Services	30%
Manufacturing	20%
Agriculture	15%

**Table 1: Demographic Profile of Women Entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli**

### Step 1: Set up the observed data table

Age Group	Retail	Services	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Total
18-30	25%	0%	0%	0%	25%
31-40	0%	40%	0%	0%	40%
41-50	0%	0%	20%	0%	20%
51 and above	0%	0%	0%	15%	15%
<b>Total (%)</b>	35%	30%	20%	15%	100%

### Step 2: Calculate Expected Frequencies

The formula for **expected frequency** is:

$$E = \frac{\{\text{(Row Total)}\} \times \{\text{(Column Total)}\}}{\{\text{Grand Total}\}}$$

To calculate the expected frequency for each cell, we multiply the row total by the column total and divide by the grand total. The expected frequencies will tell us the values we would expect to see if there was **no association** between Age Group and Business Sector.

### Step 3: Apply the Chi-Square Test Formula

Once expected frequencies are arrived, it can be calculated the **Chi-Square Statistic** using the formula:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

Where:

- O = Observed frequency
- E = Expected frequency

The **Chi-Square Test** compares the observed data to the expected data. If the result is statistically significant ( $p\text{-value} < 0.05$ ), we reject the null hypothesis that there is no association between the variables.

#### **Step 4: Compute the Chi-Square Statistic**

1. Calculate the difference between each observed and expected frequency.
2. Square the differences.
3. Divide each squared difference by the expected frequency.
4. Sum the results to get the Chi-Square statistic.
5. Compare the statistic with a critical value or use the **p-value** to determine significance.

#### **Step 5: Degrees of Freedom and Interpretation**

Degrees of freedom (df) for the Chi-Square test are calculated as:

$$df = (R - 1) \times (C - 1)$$

Where R is the number of rows and C is the number of columns. In this case, with 4 age groups and 4 business sectors, we have:

$$df = (4 - 1) \times (4 - 1) = 3 \times 3 = 9$$

If the **p-value** is less than 0.05, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between age group and business sector.

#### ***International Status of Women Entrepreneurs***

On the global stage, the role of women entrepreneurs is equally significant but varies greatly depending on the region, culture, and economic context. According to the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM), the rate of female entrepreneurship is steadily increasing worldwide, although significant disparities exist across countries. North America and Europe have seen substantial growth in women-led businesses, while regions such as Sub-Saharan

Africa and Latin America have seen the highest rates of women's entrepreneurial activity. For instance, the United States and Canada have been leaders in supporting women entrepreneurship, with access to venture capital, mentorship, and networks. The United States Small Business Administration (SBA) has actively promoted programs aimed at supporting women entrepreneurs through grants, resources, and specialized loans. These nations also benefit from relatively higher levels of digital literacy and internet penetration, which have allowed women entrepreneurs to make the most out of social media. In Europe, women entrepreneurship is strongly supported through initiatives such as the European Commission's Women Entrepreneurs Network and various government-backed schemes aimed at promoting gender equality in business. The European Union (EU) has also been focusing on increasing digital skills among women entrepreneurs through funding and policy measures that address barriers like digital literacy and access to technology. In Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa, while the entrepreneurial spirit among women is strong, women often face significant barriers such as low education levels, limited access to financial resources, and patriarchal social norms. However, women in these regions have increasingly turned to digital platforms to navigate these challenges. In Africa, social media platforms have become critical tools for marketing, community building, and access to global networks, with many women entrepreneurs using WhatsApp, Facebook, and Instagram to expand their businesses.

## **MAJOR FINDINGS**

### **Age Group Distribution:**

- ❖ A significant portion of women entrepreneurs (40%) belongs to the 31-40 age group, indicating that social media usage might be higher among this demographic due to familiarity with technology and digital tools.

### **Educational Qualification:**

- ❖ A majority (60%) of the entrepreneurs are graduates, suggesting that education plays a role in adopting social media for business. Postgraduates (30%) may also use social media, but the impact could differ based on business sector and the level of formal education.

## **Business Sector Trends:**

- ❖ Retail sector (35%) has the highest representation, which could indicate that social media is more effective for businesses requiring direct customer engagement, like retail.
- ❖ The services sector (30%) follows closely, reflecting a similar need for visibility and customer interaction on platforms like Facebook and Instagram.
- ❖ The manufacturing sector (20%) and agriculture (15%) sectors are less represented, possibly due to a lower need for online presence in these areas or limited access to digital resources in rural areas.

## **Impact of Social Media:**

- ❖ Social media platforms (like Facebook, Instagram, and WhatsApp) have a significant role in increasing business visibility and customer engagement, especially for those in retail and services sectors.
- ❖ Entrepreneurs report improved customer base and market reach through targeted marketing and digital promotions.

## **Barriers to Social Media Usage:**

- ❖ Despite the growing adoption of social media, there are barriers such as digital illiteracy, lack of time, and cultural constraints (e.g., social norms limiting women's online presence) that prevent some women entrepreneurs from fully exploiting the potential of social media.

## **Empowerment and Entrepreneurial Growth:**

- ❖ Women entrepreneurs who actively engage with social media report a sense of empowerment, with increased self-confidence, market presence, and business growth.
- ❖ Social media platforms provide a sense of community support, as women entrepreneurs can network, collaborate, and share knowledge with others in the industry.

## **CONCLUSION**

As women entrepreneurs continue to navigate the complex societal and economic challenges in India, social media has emerged as a transformative force in reshaping their business landscape. By offering a dynamic, low-cost platform for business promotion, customer engagement, and brand building, social media provides women entrepreneurs with opportunities to break free from traditional barriers such as limited access to resources, networking opportunities, and capital. This digital transformation has the potential to level the playing field, enabling women entrepreneurs to reach wider audiences, enhance visibility, and explore new business prospects that were previously out of reach. Tiruchirappalli district serves as an insightful case study for understanding the diverse ways in which women entrepreneurs are leveraging social media for business growth and development. This study not only sheds light on the potential advantages of using digital platforms but also identifies the challenges that hinder their full utilization, including digital illiteracy, cultural barriers, and limited access to technology. By understanding these dynamics, the research will offer valuable insights into the strategies that can help women entrepreneurs overcome such hurdles and tap into the full potential of social media. Furthermore, the findings from this study will provide key recommendations for policymakers, business incubators, and support organizations to design targeted initiatives aimed at enhancing the digital literacy and technological capacity of women entrepreneurs. Such initiatives can bridge existing gaps and create an enabling environment for women to thrive in a digital-first business world. With adequate support, women entrepreneurs can not only compete successfully in the digital-driven business environment but also empower future generations of women to follow in their footsteps. Ultimately, this study will contribute to a broader understanding of how social media can foster women's entrepreneurship not only in India but globally. By leveraging the power of digital platforms, women entrepreneurs can overcome the traditional barriers that have historically limited their participation in economic growth, promoting gender equality and contributing to the larger goal of inclusive development. This research serves as a catalyst for the necessary changes that can create a more equitable, supportive, and dynamic ecosystem for women entrepreneurs worldwide.

## REFERENCES

- 1) Manimala, M. J. (2006). Women Entrepreneurship in India: An Overview of Trends, Challenges, and Policy Recommendations. *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations*, 42(4), 365-378.

- 2) Singh, R. (2013). Challenges Faced by Women Entrepreneurs in India. *International Journal of Entrepreneurship & Business Environment Perspectives*, 2(3), 94-100.
- 3) Kaur, P. (2017). A Study of Women Entrepreneurs in India: Barriers and Opportunities. *Global Journal of Management and Business Research*, 17(5), 11-17.
- 4) Gupta, V., & Kaur, P. (2019). Role of Social Media in Promoting Women Entrepreneurs. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Management and Social Sciences*, 8(6), 80-95.
- 5) Kaplan, A. M., & Haenlein, M. (2010). Users of the world, unite! The challenges and opportunities of social media. *Business Horizons*, 53(1), 59-68.
- 6) Tuten, T. L., & Solomon, M. R. (2015). *Social Media Marketing*. Pearson Education.
- 7) Chong, A., Chan, W. W., & Toh, L. S. (2019). Social Media Marketing and Its Impact on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). *International Journal of Marketing Studies*, 11(1), 45-59.
- 8) Chakraborty, S., & Sharma, R. (2020). Digital Literacy and Social Media Usage among Women Entrepreneurs in India. *International Journal of Digital Literacy and Digital Technologies*, 12(2), 102-120.
- 9) Vasudevan, H. (2021). Social Media and Women Entrepreneurs: A Study of Digital Barriers in Rural India. *Indian Journal of Entrepreneurship*, 13(3), 56-72.