**Position paper**

**Country name - Russia**

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**Agenda – Empowering women through entrepreneurship**

 **Historical**

**Women from an important segment of the labor force and the economic role played by them cannot be isolated from the frame work of development. The role of women as business owners is gradually increasing all over the world. Women entrepreneurship development is the instrument of women empowerment.**

**Empowerment leads to self – fulfilment and women become aware of where they are going, what their position in the society, their status, existence and rights and women are becoming more ownership. Thus, the present study is initiated on empowering women through entrepreneurship development (ED) in emerging economies. The research is based on desk study. Moreover, the recommendation would be helpful to the practitioners, researchers, planners, policy makers and academicians, who are involved in the concerned area. Further, the present study also tries to contribute to this literature by empowering women through ED in emerging economies**

 **Country history**

**A 2007 survey indicated that Russia was the only country in the world where more women than men actively sought to start their own businesses. In the social context of significant gendered inequalities in the labor force, many educated women perceived business management as a part to upward socioeconomic mobility and self – development (samorazvitie). To be a businesswomen in president valdimir’s Russia was not easy, however; it meant going against the grain of cultural assumptions that “normal” women strove to become mother and wives. Women who headed their own firms often faced difficulties finding spouses, professional partners, and friends who respected them and their social contributions. Based on ethnographic fieldwork with urban managerial women in a variety of commercial sectors, this article asks: how did this women make sense of their place in the Russian society? Rather than to attempt to alter gendered social and economic inequalities, women focused on changing their own self – perceptions and constructing new narratives about their lives. They found languages for doing so in their workplaces and in an array of globally circulating motivational seminars and media that have appeared in Russia during the past two decades. This article examines the cultural logics by which modes of change focused on the person became so compelling for these women, as well as the ways in which self – development was culturally productive in a context of political disenfranchisement.**

 **Solution**

**The role played by women entrepreneur is contributing to at most development of economic growth and social living.**

**Women entrepreneur means an act of business ownership and business creation that empower their economic strength as well as position in the society.**

**We should give opportunities to women because women have amazing ability to work hard and develop innovative ideas to construct economically sound and healthy society.**

**Participation of women in economy is the part of solution of finance and economic crises. The world economic forum (WEF) data shows that women have relatively high share in professional and technical occupation.**