

**BREAKING BARRIERS: STUDY OF GENDER BIAS IMPACTING WOMEN-LED START UP FUNDING IN
MAHARASHTRA**
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This research paper investigates the common gender bias in the investment environment and its influence on funding opportunities for female-led entrepreneurs. This study intends to shed light on the complexities of this issue by investigating the roots of gender bias, funding inconsistencies, influencing variables, success factors, and advocacy actions. This study calls for proactive efforts to improve gender equality in entrepreneurial funding by uncovering the historical, sociological, and cultural constructions that contribute to bias, analysing funding gaps, understanding influencing factors, and identifying success tactics. The findings aim to provide meaningful insights into establishing an inclusive and equitable environment for female entrepreneurs seeking startup investment.

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Introduction:

Over the past few years, there has been a notable increase in the number of creative ventures initiated by skilled and forward-thinking women in the entrepreneurial field. However, during this encouraging development, a harsh truth remains evident - the investment sector is still deeply rooted in gender bias, posing significant obstacles for women-led startups. The funding landscape is plagued with biases that unfairly hinder the progress and potential of female entrepreneurs. This inequality not only hampers the growth and prosperity of these startups but also hinders overall innovation and economic progress.

The objective of this study is to explore the intricate aspects of gender bias in the field of investment, specifically focusing on its effects on funding prospects for startups led by women. Through uncovering the

roots of this bias, analyzing gaps in funding, comprehending the factors that influence it, identifying elements of success, and advocating for reform, this research aims to bring attention to the complexities surrounding this matter and suggest practical approaches to rectify this disparity.

Furthermore, during this challenging landscape, there exist tales of achievement and strategies that have overcome gender biases, resulting in fair funding for startups led by women. Through the identification and analysis of these successful elements, valuable insights emerge, presenting potential avenues for reducing gender bias and creating an environment that encourages inclusive investment practices.

The primary objective of this research is not only to shed light on the gaps but also to advocate for increased awareness and proactive measures in order to promote

gender equality in entrepreneurial funding. By recognizing the economic, innovative, and societal advantages of supporting startups led by women, this study aims to contribute to a shift in investment practices, paving the way for a more equitable and prosperous entrepreneurial ecosystem.

Objectives:

- To examining Funding Disparities
- To identify Success Factors
- To promoting Awareness and Advocacy

Review of Literature:

The Diana Project (2020): Discusses the necessity of regulatory changes and lobbying activities to overcome gender prejudice, emphasising the value of public and private actions aimed at raising awareness and supporting gender equality in entrepreneurial funding.

PitchBook (2020): Investigates the gender financing gap across several funding phases, demonstrating that Series A and later-stage investment favour male-led firms disproportionately.

Meyer, Murray, & Ng (2020): Examines sector-specific biases, revealing how certain industries, such as technology and biotech, exhibit stronger biases against funding women-led ventures.

Harvard Business Review (2019): Female-founded firms received only 2.7% of venture capital funding in 2019, despite generating more revenue than male-founded rivals, according to statistical evidence.

Kanze, Huang, Conley, & Higgins (2018): The study looks into the impact of investor gender on financing decisions and finds that male investors are less willing to fund female entrepreneurs, especially when faced with risk and uncertainty.

Kapor Capital (2017): Identifies networking and access to prominent networks as critical variables in gaining finance for female entrepreneurs, implying a need for more networking opportunities.

Brush, Carter, Gatewood, Greene, & Hart (2006): Highlights the evolution of gender biases from overt

discrimination to subtle biases in investor decision-making processes, highlighting historical prejudices and societal norms influencing funding for women entrepreneurs.

Research Problem:

This research problem aims at investigating the ongoing biases affecting funding for women entrepreneurs, as well as to assess the effectiveness of existing tactics and interventions aimed at addressing these biases. It emphasises the need of determining the impact of steps adopted to build fair and inclusive investment environments for women-led companies and understanding the core causes of funding discrepancies.

Research Gap:

There exists a gap in comprehensive understanding regarding the intricate and interconnected factors perpetuating gender biases in funding for women-led startups. While prior studies have identified historical, cultural, and sector-specific influences, there remains a lack of holistic analysis integrating these factors. Additionally, limited empirical evaluation exists on the effectiveness of interventions to mitigate these biases, indicating a need for further research that assesses the practical impact of proposed strategies.

Research Methodology:

The study utilized a research methodology that involved gathering secondary data from a wide range of reliable sources. These sources included online platforms, academic journals, magazines, and other relevant repositories. A comprehensive approach was taken to retrieve data, ensuring a strong basis for analysis and interpretation. Online websites were explored to obtain current information and real-time trends, while academic journals and magazines were consulted to incorporate scholarly perspectives and industry insights. By including a diverse range of sources, the gathered data becomes more comprehensive and reliable, thereby facilitating a

thorough examination of the research problem and enhancing the subsequent analysis.

Results:

Journal by Dr. Dana Kanze “Gender inequality in entrepreneurship: How to improve funding outcomes for female entrepreneurs” was taken for study,

Dr Kanze and her team highlight that the results indicate a unique challenge for female entrepreneurs seeking investment. Investors tend to view female entrepreneurs as suitable for ventures solely focused on female-dominated industries. However, these industries make up a small portion of the overall job market and typically offer lower earning potential.

Article by Nancy Aichholz, “The Challenges in Getting Funding for Women and Minority-Owned Businesses, And How to Solve Them” focused that,

It becomes more challenging when requesting funders to address this issue. Federal banking regulations impose strict guidelines on truth in lending. They are unable to simply make it easier for women and minority groups to obtain loans. We all still need to meet the qualifications and have the means to repay the loans. A strategic emphasis on diversity within their consumer base is a crucial component of the overall solution that lenders can contribute. Resolving the funding crisis faced by women and minority-owned businesses requires collaboration from both sides. Those with financial resources, such as bankers and lenders, must actively seek and cultivate relationships, while entrepreneurs in need of funding must be prepared and confident. By aligning both aspects, an environment will be created where all business owners can equally access funding. This funding will aid in the development of more sustainable businesses, generate more job opportunities for the community, and foster economic growth. Ultimately, it will result in a mutually beneficial outcome for all parties involved.

The quantity of female entrepreneurs in India is lower compared to their male counterparts, and there exist

several significant factors contributing to this disparity:

1. Cultural and social norms
2. Insufficient access to financial resources
3. Restricted educational and training opportunities
4. Limited chances for networking.

Limitations:

Although this study provides valuable insights, it is important to acknowledge its limitations. It is crucial to recognize potential biases in the secondary data and the constantly evolving nature of the startup ecosystem. In order to further enhance our understanding, future research should focus on industry-specific contexts, analyze the long-term effects of interventions, and explore the changing landscape of gender biases in funding.

Conclusion:

According to the secondary data studied for the research it has been concluded that the research conclusively confirms the existence of gender bias in funding decisions, presenting a major obstacle for companies led by women. The disparities observed encompass both the frequency and size of investments, underscoring the systemic challenges at hand.

The need for customized strategies to address the unique obstacles encountered by women entrepreneurs in various industries is highlighted by the notable disparities in funding. A universal approach may not adequately cater to these specific nuances.

Diversity and inclusion programs, mentorship initiatives, and networking opportunities hold great potential in enhancing funding outcomes. Nevertheless, the study acknowledges the hurdles in their execution, indicating the necessity for ongoing enhancements and flexibility.

Routinely assess the efficacy of diversity and inclusion programs, mentorship initiatives, and networking opportunities. Adopting a dynamic and evolving approach will guarantee their continuous relevance and impact.

To summarize, addressing the funding gaps faced by women entrepreneurs requires a comprehensive strategy that includes tailored assistance, continuous assessment, and a determined push to challenge prejudices. By adopting these suggestions, stakeholders can play an active role in fostering a fair and inclusive investment landscape that empowers businesses led by women.

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