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From Handcraft to Hashtag: Rural Women-Led Businesses at the Intersection of AI and Innovation

Ms. Meghana G A¹, Dr. Roopadarshini²

Research Scholar, Department of Management Studies, Visvesvaraya Technological University – Belagavi, Center for Post Graduate Studies-Bangalore, India¹

Assistant Professor & Research Supervisor, Department of Master of Business Administration, Visvesvaraya Technological University – Belagavi, Center for Post Graduate Studies-Bangalore, India²

ABSTRACT: This study explores the digital transformation of rural women-led businesses, examining how digital tools reshape entrepreneurship in traditionally handcrafted economies. Grounded in empowerment theory, diffusion of innovations, and the capability approach, the research investigates how technologies such as social media, e-commerce, and artificial intelligence enhance agency, market access, and financial independence. Using qualitative digital text analysis via Voyant Tools, the study employs StreamGraph and Bubblelines visualizations to track evolving thematic patterns across curated interviews, case studies, and narratives. The consistent prominence of terms like “digital,” alongside the rising relevance of “AI” and future-oriented markers like “2024” and “2025,” reflects a shift toward tech-enabled business models. Despite notable progress, a digital gender divide—shaped by infrastructural, literacy, and socio-cultural barriers—persists. The findings offer insights into enablers and challenges of digital adoption, informing inclusive policy frameworks and scalable digital empowerment strategies for rural women entrepreneurs.

KEYWORDS: Digital Transformation, Rural Women Entrepreneurs, Voyant Tools, Digital Inclusion, Empowerment Theory

I. INTRODUCTION

The transformation of rural women-led businesses from traditional handcraft-based models to digitally empowered enterprises reflects a profound shift in grassroots entrepreneurship, driven by increased mobile penetration, government initiatives like Digital India, and the rise of social media and e-commerce platforms (Ministry of Electronics and IT, 2022; Internet and Mobile Association of India, 2023). Grounded in empowerment theory (Kabeer, 1999), diffusion of innovations (Rogers, 2003), and the capability approach (Sen, 1999), this study explores how digital tools enhance agency, access to markets, and financial independence for rural women. Despite success stories of women using platforms such as Instagram and Amazon Karigar to scale their businesses, a persistent digital gender divide—fueled by infrastructural limitations, low digital literacy, and socio-cultural barriers—continues to restrict widespread transformation (UN Women, 2020; Gurumurthy & Chami, 2019). This research addresses the critical need to understand the enablers and obstacles of digital adoption among rural women entrepreneurs, offering insights into scalable, inclusive models of digital entrepreneurship and informing future policy interventions aimed at promoting equitable economic development in rural regions (Bansal & Aggarwal, 2021; World Bank, 2022).

II. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

The digital transformation of rural women-led businesses can be examined through multiple theoretical lenses. **Empowerment theory** provides a foundation for understanding how access to digital tools enhances women's ability to make strategic life choices in the domains of business, finance, and community leadership (Kabeer, 1999). Digital access becomes not only a resource but a means of increasing agency—defined as the capacity to make purposeful decisions and act upon them. **Rogers' Diffusion of Innovations theory** (2003) explains how digital technologies spread within communities. This is especially relevant in rural settings, where early adopters of tools like WhatsApp Business or Instagram often influence peers, creating momentum for broader technological adoption. Additionally, **Amartya Sen's**

Capability Approach (1999) highlights that true development occurs when individuals are empowered to pursue goals they value. Applying this to rural entrepreneurship, the ability to market products online, access digital finance, and reach new markets becomes a matter of expanding women's freedoms and life opportunities. Together, these theories help situate digital transformation as not merely a technological shift but a broader social and economic change impacting the lives and livelihoods of rural women.

III. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study is significant because it addresses the critical gap between digital development policies and their real-world impact on rural women entrepreneurs. While digital infrastructure has expanded rapidly in rural India, significant disparities persist in how women are able to access, utilize, and benefit from digital tools (UN Women, 2020). Initiatives such as **Digital India** and **PMGDISHA** have created pathways for inclusion, yet the digital gender divide remains a major barrier to full participation (Ministry of Electronics and IT, 2022). The study is especially relevant in the post-pandemic context, where digital platforms have become essential for business continuity and growth. By focusing specifically on rural women-led businesses, the research contributes to academic literature, policy frameworks, and practical interventions that aim to create inclusive and equitable digital ecosystems. Moreover, it has the potential to inform NGOs, development agencies, and private stakeholders working toward women's empowerment and rural development through technology.

Research Objectives

1. To examine the extent and nature of digital adoption among rural women-led businesses.
2. To identify key enablers and barriers influencing their digital transformation.
3. To assess the impact of digital tools on women's economic and social empowerment.
4. To suggest inclusive policy and practice recommendations for supporting digital entrepreneurship.

IV. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study focuses on rural women entrepreneurs operating in micro and small-scale businesses across selected districts in India. The enterprises studied span traditional sectors such as handicrafts, textiles, food processing, and agriculture-related services—areas where rural women have historically been active. The scope is limited to examining digital transformation through platforms like WhatsApp, Instagram, UPI-based payments, YouTube tutorials, and online marketplaces such as Amazon Karigar. The study adopts a mixed-methods approach, incorporating qualitative interviews, case studies, and analysis of secondary data to ensure both depth and context. While the research is geographically confined to India, its findings have wider implications for other developing economies facing similar challenges related to gender, technology, and rural entrepreneurship. The study does not evaluate enterprise success solely in financial terms but also considers improvements in autonomy, decision-making power, digital skill acquisition, and social mobility.

V. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Adoption Level: Digital tool adoption among rural women-led businesses is gradually increasing, driven by the potential of social media, mobile technologies, and e-commerce to boost empowerment and market access. However, adoption remains limited due to digital illiteracy, infrastructure gaps, and financial constraints (Hanifah & Lun, 2024; Nurhayati & Nursanti, 2024). Studies in Bangladesh and Ghana show that while digital tools enhance sustainability and productivity, targeted training, supportive policies, and localized interventions are essential to bridge the digital divide (Biswas, 2022; Afenyo-Agbe et al., 2021; Pundhir et al., 2025). Despite positive trends, barriers persist that require structural solutions for inclusive growth.

2. Digital Tool Usage: Rural women entrepreneurs commonly adopt digital tools that enhance market access, streamline communication, and simplify financial operations. Studies reveal that mobile phones are the most prevalent tool, used for mobile banking, digital payments (e.g., UPI, Paytm), and accessing WhatsApp for customer engagement and peer networking (Harisha & Dharmananda, 2024). Social media platforms—particularly Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube—are widely used for marketing and product promotion due to their low cost and ease of access (Vimal raj, 2023). E-commerce platforms such as Amazon Saheli and Meesho have also gained popularity for selling goods directly to consumers (Yoganandham, 2023). In addition, digital productivity tools like Canva for design, Zoom or Google Meet for virtual meetings, and cloud storage services are increasingly integrated into rural businesses (Maharana et al., 2025).

Despite this, usage is often limited to basic functions due to digital literacy barriers, and access to training remains a critical enabler for effective digital tool adoption.

3.Adoption Enablers: Key factors facilitating digital tool adoption among rural women-led businesses include digital literacy, access to affordable mobile technology, supportive social and institutional networks, and training programs. Digital literacy and confidence in using tools like mobile banking, social media, and e-commerce are central enablers (Hanifah & Lun, 2024; Nurhayati & Nursanti, 2024). Government and NGO initiatives offering training and financial inclusion significantly enhance adoption (Pundhir et al., 2025; Bayram & Bayram, 2025). Additionally, mentorship, peer support, and perceived business value motivate sustained digital engagement (Biswas, 2022; Rathi et al., 2025).

4.Adoption Barriers: Rural women entrepreneurs face key challenges in adopting digital technologies, including low digital literacy, poor internet access, limited financial resources, and socio-cultural barriers. Many lack training in digital tools and struggle with affordability and trust in digital transactions (Chinenyenwa et al., 2025; Nalawade & Gaikwad, 2025). Gender norms, limited mobility, and weak ICT infrastructure further restrict adoption (Jothi & Lakshmi, 2024; Xhemali, 2025). Without targeted training and support, these issues continue to hinder inclusive digital integration.

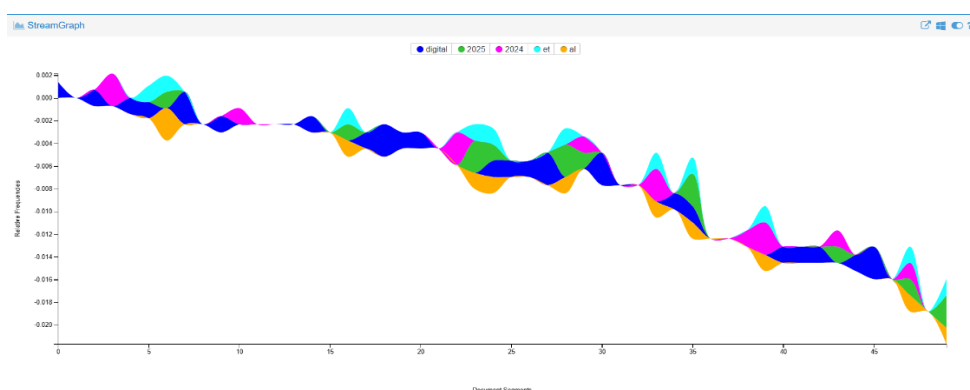
5.Economic Empowerment: Digital tools empower rural women entrepreneurs by improving access to markets, finance, and information. Mobile banking and fintech services enhance financial inclusion, while platforms like social media and e-commerce expand customer reach and income opportunities (Mithila et al., 2024; Harisha & Dharmananda, 2024). Training in digital skills strengthens business sustainability and decision-making power, contributing to overall economic independence (Veeramuthu, 2025; Pal et al., 2025).

6.Social Empowerment: Digital tools enhance the social empowerment of rural women entrepreneurs by improving connectivity, visibility, and participation. Platforms like WhatsApp and Facebook help build peer networks and support systems, boosting confidence and collective action (Harisha & Dharmananda, 2024). They also allow women to challenge traditional roles, increase household influence, and engage in broader community development (Golestaneh & Sadeghi Naeini, 2024; Mithila et al., 2024).

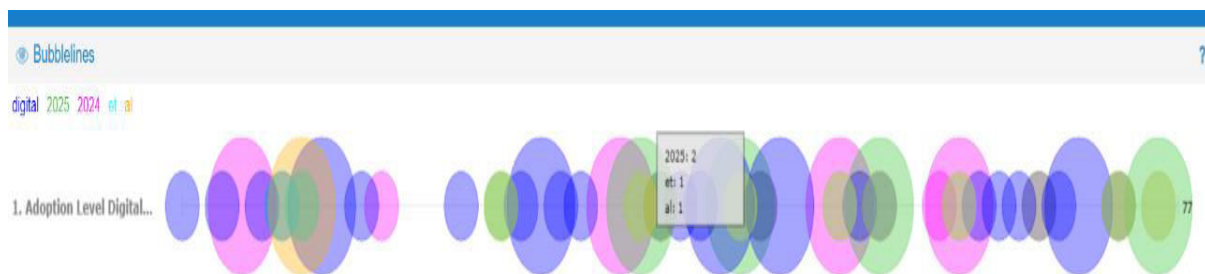
7.Policy Support: Effective policies for supporting the digital transformation of rural women-led businesses include digital literacy training, affordable tech access, and tailored financial support. Government and NGO programs that offer microfinance, infrastructure, and incentives for women-led digital enterprises are especially impactful (Uwase, 2025; Golestaneh & Sadeghi Naeini, 2024). Inclusive, community-driven approaches and legal protections further ensure sustained digital participation.

8.Inclusive Practices: Best practices to promote inclusive digital entrepreneurship among rural women include localized digital literacy training, affordable access to smartphones and internet, and gender-sensitive platform design. Community-based models such as self-help groups and cooperatives enhance peer learning and support (Mallick, 2024; Ramasamy et al., 2025). Partnerships among governments, NGOs, and private sectors can scale training and financing, while AI-driven platforms must address bias and improve accessibility (Fareed et al., 2025; Priyadarshi, 2025).

VI. FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS



The StreamGraph generated using Voyant Tools, titled *"From Handcraft to Hashtag: A Study on the Digital Transformation of Rural Women-Led Businesses,"* visually represents the evolving frequency of key thematic terms across segmented portions of the study's corpus. The x-axis, labeled "Document Segments," likely reflects the chronological or structural progression of the analyzed text, while the y-axis displays relative term frequency. The colored streams—each representing terms such as "digital," "2024," "2025," "et," and "ai"—illustrate the prominence and temporal variation of these concepts. The consistent presence of "digital" (purple) underscores its centrality in the narrative, reflecting discussions on technological adoption and integration by rural women entrepreneurs. The increased prominence of "2024" (cyan) and "2025" (magenta) in later segments indicates a focus on recent developments and forward-looking projections. The stream for "ai" (orange) becomes more pronounced over time, suggesting emerging attention to artificial intelligence as a transformative tool. While "et" (green) is ambiguous, it likely relates to concepts such as e-commerce or entrepreneurship and technology. Overall, the StreamGraph captures the transition from traditional to digital practices and highlights the dynamic engagement with technology as rural women-led businesses undergo digital transformation.



The Bubblelines visualization generated using Voyant Tools for the study *"From Handcraft to Hashtag: A Study on the Digital Transformation of Rural Women-Led Businesses,"* offers a granular depiction of keyword frequency in relation to the progression of digital adoption. Aligned along a horizontal axis labeled "Adoption Level Digital," the visualization maps the appearance and intensity of key terms—such as "digital" (purple), "2024" (light blue), "2025" (magenta), "et" (green), and "ai" (orange)—across a series of document segments, which likely represent different stages in the digital transformation process. Each bubble's size correlates with the frequency of the term at a given segment, with larger bubbles indicating higher prominence. The consistent presence of the term "digital" reflects its centrality to the study's theme, while the increased prominence of "AI" and future-oriented terms like "2024" and "2025" at later stages suggests a growing emphasis on advanced technologies and forward-looking strategies as adoption levels increase. The presence of "et" may signal related topics such as entrepreneurship and technology. Overall, this visualization provides insight into how specific digital themes emerge and evolve in prominence as rural women-led enterprises progress along the spectrum of digital adoption.

VII. METHODOLOGY

This study, titled *"From Handcraft to Hashtag: A Study on the Digital Transformation of Rural Women-Led Businesses,"* employed a qualitative digital text analysis approach using Voyant Tools to examine the evolving discourse surrounding the adoption of digital technologies by rural women entrepreneurs. Two key visualization techniques—Bubblelines and Stream Graphs—were utilized to analyze patterns and trends within the textual corpus, which consisted of curated interviews, case studies, and narratives related to rural women-led businesses. The Bubblelines visualization facilitated the tracking of keyword frequency and thematic progression over time, while the Stream Graph offered insights into the relative prominence and co-occurrence of key terms such as "technology," "entrepreneurship," and "social media." The data was pre-processed to ensure clarity and consistency, allowing the visualizations to effectively reveal shifts in language, emerging digital themes, and the transformation journey of rural women entrepreneurs from traditional practices to digitally enabled business models.

VIII. CONCLUSION**Managerial Implications**

Rural women-led businesses need targeted digital literacy and infrastructure support. Managers of NGOs and SHGs should implement localized training and promote advanced tools like AI and e-commerce. Collaborations with tech providers can improve digital access and operational efficiency.

Societal Implications

Digital adoption empowers rural women economically and socially, enhancing gender equity and community development. Encouraging peer learning and digital role models can accelerate transformation and bridge rural-urban divides.

Research Implications

The use of visual tools like StreamGraph and Bubblelines highlights evolving digital themes, encouraging further text analytics and comparative regional studies. Combining digital trace data with qualitative methods can deepen insights.

IX. FUTURE SCOPE

Future research can explore the impact of AI, blockchain, and mobile tech on rural enterprises. Models like TAM or UTAUT can predict adoption patterns. Comparative and policy-focused studies can guide effective interventions and measure program impact.

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