



FACTORS LEADING TO SUCCESSFUL WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS: A ANALYTICAL STUDY IN HARYANA

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ABSTRACT The paper is an attempt to throw light on factors leading to successful women entrepreneurs in rural market in Haryana from different angles and for the purpose a sample of 200 respondents was selected randomly out of total women entrepreneur in the villages of district Jind of Haryana. The study is purely based on primary data and revealed that Sample population has principally ranked their personal character of they possess as team players of the organization; it is ranked first with a higher mean score of 4.17 on a Likert's scale of five points. It has been further determined that there exists an association between the educational qualification of women entrepreneurs and the nature of personality characteristic qualities their owner. It could be observed that educated women have learned skills like: stay focused, seek novelty, punctual and eager to learn things.

KEYWORDS : Leading Factors, Personality Characteristic Qualities, Stay Focused, Seek Novelty, Punctual And Eager To Learn Things.

INTRODUCTION

A country, which is rich in entrepreneurship, can achieve economic growth. The entrepreneurs establish the economic ventures for producing goods and services at lower cost with objects of maximization of new employment and setting up a new business. It is a matter of firm belief that the economic development and social progress of women is the key to liberation of women in its common sense. Women as entrepreneurs have become a significant part of national development planning and strategies. The entrepreneurship indications the path to women's independence and in turn fulfils the requirements and ambitions for a better living standard. In recent years, women have exposed and preference towards taking self-oriented jobs and occupations with their family support, financial support and industrial guidance. The same time the procedure of entrepreneurship, women have to face various problems related to entrepreneurship and these problems get assembled because of their dual roles as wage earners and homemakers.

Moreover, it is found that unequal access to education curbs women from obtaining even functional levels of literacy required to acquire skills. In terms of skill development, women are obstructed by their lack of mobility, low literacy levels and biased attitudes towards women. When women discuss with banks and government officials, others often banish them in their community for being 'too forward'. Government and bank officials have prejudiced ideas and stereotypes of what is considered women's work and what women are capable of.

The present effort was made to study leading factors/motivation, problems and opportunities available for women entrepreneurs. So that a clear picture of entrepreneurial activities in study areas is drawn, which may work as a road map of entrepreneurial development in north India and can help estimation how far have we come and how much is to be done in order to make women self-sufficient. This study draws a detailed discussion on the concept: Women Entrepreneurs (Leading factors) in the study area of four districts of Haryana (Jind, Rohtak, Sonipat and Panipat).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objective of the study is to examine the factors leading to successful women entrepreneurs.

HYPOTHESIS

Ho: There exists an association between the educational qualification of women entrepreneurs and the nature of personality characteristic qualities they possess.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research design

Research/Design of the present study is exploratory cum descriptive. The purpose of exploratory study is to achieve a new insight into a

phenomenon and generate new ideas.

Sample design

It is not possible to examine the entire universe accurately and extensively, when its size is very big. So the only alternative is to take a resource of sampling. A sample is the representative of the universe. While designing the sample following steps was taken.

Sample frame

Women entrepreneurs from the following four districts of Haryana considered as sample frame.

- Jind
- Rohtak
- Sonipat
- Panipat
- Population

All women entrepreneurs across the country consider as population for the purpose of study

Sample Size

The study carried out on a representative sample of 400 women entrepreneurs selected from four districts of Haryana.

Sampling Technique

In the present study non-probability 'convenience sampling technique' was followed for drawing a sample from the population.

Sample unit

The woman entrepreneur in Haryana was taken as the sample unit in this study.

Data collection

- **Secondary Data:** Secondary data collected from articles, journals, annual reports published by different organizations.
- **Primary Data-**The study was mainly based on primary data collected through structured questionnaire and direct interviews with women entrepreneurs.

Statistical techniques

The data were analysed, interpreted and evaluated with the help of various statistical tools and techniques such as tabulation, graphic presentation, percentage, measures of central tendency, rank, regression, chi-square test, ANOVA, and other appropriate statistical techniques which was suitable for analysis of data.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Entrepreneurship before it was measured as a male dominated activity, but time has changed the situation and fetched women as today's most

Land ownership and the levels of educational attainment in Haryana

K.V. Chamar, S.K. Chamar and N.K. Chamar

Introduction

Education is an ever-increasing demand in modern Indian society. It helps people in their everyday activities and prepares them for better employment opportunities in life. There is a common belief that education is an effective instrument to effect changes in people's attitudes and aspirations. With such assumptions, the Indian Constitution and successive Indian governments since Independence have invested in strengthening educational programmes and their accessibility to the people belonging to the deprived and backward sections of the Indian society, namely Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Castes (OBCs) and minorities.

However, like all castes, the deprived castes are heterogeneous in their economic condition and the process of their social mobility (Ahmad, 1999). Access to education also is also different within and among the social communities. In a study of the village Sirsa Kheri in the Jind district of Haryana, Chamar and Chamar (2015) analysed the caste-wise levels of educational attainment and observed uneven attainment of education among social groups. They found that among the SCs, only the Chamar caste in Haryana has taken a lead in terms of educational attainment due to their occupational mobility. In another study, Chamar and Rekha (2015) analysed the clan-wise levels of educational attainment of the Chura caste in the village Badli of the Jhajjar district of Haryana. The study shows that in this particular caste, male literacy stood at 74% while female literacy was 65%, with an overall literacy rate of 70%. The largest number of the educated (one who has taken formal education) persons among this caste, forming nearly 44%, had an educational attainment up to 'middle' level only. Furthermore, it was observed that no Chura female had received education beyond graduation. This also indicates gender differentials in educational attainment within social groups. Taking a cue from this, the present chapter seeks to examine the state-level scenario of education among SCs as well as OBCs and general category, that is non-SC/OBCs. In particular, we try to examine: who has greater access to education among SCs, OBCs and non-SCs?

Chamar

ACCESS TO SOURCES OF LIGHTING AMONG HOUSEHOLDS IN RURAL INDIA

K.V. Chamar
S. K. Chamar ✓

Abstract

Lighting is the deliberate use of any source of light for illumination. It includes the use of both artificial source of light as well as natural illumination by capturing day light. Proper lighting can enhance task performance and improve the appearance of an area. Hence, availability of proper light has positive psychological effects on the occupants of a household. The present research work is based on district-wise household data on sources of lighting obtained from Census of India, 2011. Percentage technique has been adopted to understand spatial variations in the use of different sources of household lighting at regional, state and district, levels in rural India. The study reveals that 55.31 per cent of rural households in India are dependent on electricity, while 43.15 per cent are using kerosene for household lighting. On the other hand, 0.53 per cent households do not have access to any source of lighting in rural India, hence still living in darkness.

Keywords: Households, Lighting, Electricity, Kerosene, Solar Energy, Other Oil.

Introduction

A house is one of the three basic human entitlements that provide shelter to its occupant. It is a social concept; its nature and cognition are varying with caste, class, religion and region (Unni, 1965). It is also the most important need of mankind where people sleep, take rest and carry on their occupational activities. As per Census of India, a 'household' is a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen. The persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. The important point in knowing whether it is a household or not, is a common

kitchen. Thus, there is difference between a house and household, in the former, provision of shelter is a common point, while in the later it is the common kitchen which is at the central stage.

Lighting includes the use of both artificial source of light as well as natural illumination by capturing day light. Proper lighting can enhance task performance and improve the appearance of an area. Hence, availability of proper light has positive psychological effects on the occupants of a household. On the basis of sources of lighting, Census of India has grouped the households into six categories of having electricity, kero-

A Psycho-analysis of Women Characters in D.H. Lawrence's Novels 'Sons and Lovers' & 'The Rainbow'

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ABSTRACT: The present study has made a brief analysis of women characters in 'Sons and Lovers', and 'The Rainbow' with a view to examine Lawrence's treatment of women. Regarding the Lawrence's views about women, it has been revealed that in case of Lawrence, biographical approach is more important for an understanding of his work than for the majority of authors because he lived more intensely than most human beings and projected his experiences more directly. The closeness of Lawrence's union with his mother seemed to have given him a precocious knowledge of women and this closeness played a vital role in the life of Lawrence, the artist. It is evident at least in his treatment of women characters in 'Sons and Lovers'. All the three major women characters in the novel betray autobiographical touches to a very great extent. Likewise, in the novel 'The Rainbow' the same treatment of women characters has been revealed by the novelist.

KEYWORDS: Novelist, Women, Treatment, Human Beings, Closeness, Betrayal.

INTRODUCTION: Most of the scholars who analysed D.H. Lawrence's fiction, depicted the fact that it was the time when society and its morality started declining in twentieth century. Here, one more important thing that is very necessary to describe is that this decline came when reign of Queen Victoria came to a climax in the diamond jubilee year (1897) and these factors influenced the world and became the lead to the two world war and social unrest. The decline in religious faith, social and moral values was the result of it. This decline created alienation in the general public. People moving towards materialistic world and forgot the mutual understanding and alienation prevailed in the society.

The women characters as has been observed by D.H. Lawrence in the novel 'Sons and Lovers', serve mainly to reflect the psychic state of the protagonist in the novel, Paul Morel. The split in Paul's consciousness or the passivity in his character which result in the



भारत में 2014 के लोकसभा चुनाव के बाद भारतीय जनता पार्टी का बढ़ता जनाधार

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शोध आलेख सार— वस्तुतः भारतीय लोकतंत्र के इतिहास में वर्ष 2014 के लोकसभा चुनाव के परिणाम भारतीय दलीय व्यवस्था तथा संसदीय प्रणाली की दृष्टि से काफी महत्वपूर्ण माने जाते हैं। यह प्रथम अवसर था जब 1989 के बाद कोई राष्ट्रीय दल अकेला बहुमत के आंकड़े को पार कर गया और सरकार निर्माण में सफलता प्राप्त की। उस चुनाव में भारतीय जनता पार्टी गठबंधन 336 तथा अकेले भारतीय जनता पार्टी 282 सीटें जीतने में सफल रही। परन्तु वर्ष 2015 में दिल्ली तथा बिहार में हुए विधानसभा चुनाव में पार्टी को गहरा झटका लगा, जो राजनैतिक विद्वानों के लिए बड़ा विवाद का विषय बन गया। लेकिन धीरे-धीरे अन्य राज्यों में भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने अपना जनाधार मजबूत किया और मार्च 2018 में 20 से अधिक राज्यों में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की अकेले या गठबंधन के साथ सरकारें बन चुकी हैं। अभी हाल ही में हुए पूर्वोत्तर के तीन राज्यों के विधानसभा चुनाव के परिणामों ने पार्टी के जनाधार में नई जान डाल दी है और अब भारतीय जनता पार्टी को अपना भविष्य अधिक सुरक्षित दिखाई देने लग गया है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में वर्ष 2014 के बाद भारत में राज्यों की राजनीति के सन्दर्भ में बढ़ते जनाधार का विश्लेषण किया गया है और इसके भविष्य का भी आकलन किया गया है।

मूलशब्द— संसदीय लोकतंत्र, आम चुनाव, विधानसभा चुनाव, राज्यों की राजनीति, जनाधार, गठबंधन, वामदल, लोकसभा चुनाव, पूर्वोत्तर की राजनीति।

संक्षेप— यदि भारत के राजनैतिक इतिहास का विश्लेषण किया जाये तो यह बात स्पष्ट होती है कि देश में लम्बे समय तक कांग्रेस पार्टी का शासन रहा है। लेकिन वास्तव में यह नहीं है कि देश में अन्य राजनैतिक दलों का अस्तित्व नहीं था। पहले

Effective Teaching Methods in Indian Higher Education System: Obstacles and Requirements

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ABSTRACT

Teaching is one of the core mechanisms in educational planning which is an important element in constructing educational plans. Although the significance of worthy teaching, the results are far from idyllic. The current study targeted to examine effective teaching in higher education in India depend on the know-hows of eminent professors in the country and the eminent state professors from different University of Haryana. The present analytical was conducted through convenient sampling technique. Data was collected from 10 faculty members (3 eminent professors from the country and 7 eminent state professors) with the help of Interview technique. The result found that the superlative teaching methodology is the mixed technique (teacher-centered together with student-centered), earlier willingness and educational planning.

Keywords: Higher Education, Teaching, Obstacles, Requirements, Qualitative research.

INTRODUCTION

Usually, teachers were the 'holders of information' and their role was to communicate this skill and knowledge to students. The internet has reformed all that as information can now be acquired anywhere, any time on anything. Hence the role of teachers has rehabilitated to emerging the tools and skills to support students in censoriously investigating the surfeit of information offered.

An Overview Of Constitutional Framework Of Legislative Relations In India

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ABSTRACT: Actually, India is a "Union of States". Therefore, form of our constitution is federal which establishes a dual polity with the Union at the Centre and States at the periphery, each endowed with sovereign powers to be exercised in the field assigned to them respectively. The Union is not a "League of States" united in a loose relationship like U.S.A. There is a provision of strong centre during emergency in the country. However, a federal system can function smoothly if there is a sincere and active-cooperation between the two. There are many constitutional provisions which are very helpful to make cordial and smooth relations between the Centre and the States. Keeping in the view, we have made a modest attempt to understand the nature of Centre-State legislative relations (Articles 245-255) in India. Thus, the present study covers all the major constitutional aspects of legislative relations in India.

KEYWORDS: Union of States, Legislative Relations, Constitutional Provisions, Union List, State List, Concurrent List.

INTRODUCTION: Articles 245 to 255 in Part XI of the Constitution deal with the legislative relations between the Centre and the State. However, it is a well-known fact that the constitutional fathers were nearly of unanimous opinion that what they wanted was one State, and one Union, nevertheless, we cannot ignore the fact that there are many irritants in federal relations in India. But, focus of the present study is to make an overview of legislative relation in India. Here, it is noteworthy that at the same time, they also wanted that there should be enough scope for every province to grow and expand and that there would be nothing to prevent any province from reaching its ultimate goal consistent with the common obligation. Therefore, they devised a scheme of government which was to be federal with a strong Centre. Moving the consideration of the Draft Constitution in the Assembly, Ambedkar said that the form of the constitution was federal. It establishes a dual

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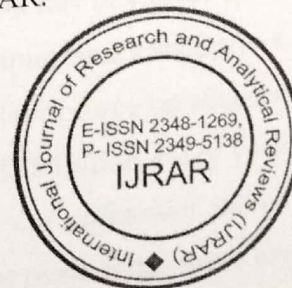
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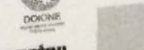
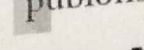
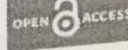
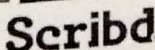
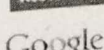
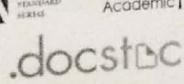
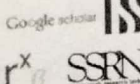
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India's Act West Policy: A Study of New Frontiers

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ABSTRACT: Indian relations with West Asia have been comparable, noteworthy and development. The exchange among India and Arabia turned into the business underpinning of the Arab Peninsula toward the finish of the principal thousand years BC. All sides profited from exceptionally old exchange, which fortified their insight and their common arrangement. The Arabs were additionally an Indian driving way toward the West. While data frameworks and materials like flavors, natural product, adornments, materials and muslin have moved from India to the Arab locale, pearls and dates have been traded from the Gulf. The present research paper highlights some new frontiers of India's Act West Policy.

KEYWORDS: Gulf Countries, West Asia, Arab Peninsula, Energy, Security.

INTRODUCTION: It is a well-known fact that during British rule in India the monetary ties between the two countries proceeded. No big surprise then, at that point, until the 1970s in numerous nations the Indian Rupee had been a lawful delicate. For India's key and energy security, most of Gulf nations are close by and applicable. India and the Indians in the region have huge altruism. The nation has in excess of 9,000,000 Indians and is the biggest expat bunch in many nations. Indians have been extraordinary supporters of their host economies and nations' prosperity and advancement and are the favored labor force on account of their discipline, truthfulness, and focused morals. Indians are offering more than \$35 billion every year to their countries, specifically in the nations in the Gulf Cooperation Council, to the unfamiliar stores of this country. Thusly, they fill in as Indian envoys of altruism in the locale. After some time, there has been a subjective shift, with Indian business people being currently the fundamental exchange and speculation staff in the host nations.

AN OVRWIEW OF THE CONSUMER PROTECTION BILL, 2018 IN INDIA

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Abstract: The emergence of new modes of trade, dealing and supplies, e-commerce and online shopping have provided new opportunities as well as new challenges for consumers. Therefore, it has become very essential to change all traditional practices in trade. Now here it is an urgent need to amend the existing framework of consumer rights in India which was implemented as Consumer Protection Act (CPA) 1986. Moreover, in the contemporary global scenario, the Consumer Protection Bill 2018 was passed by the Indian Parliament which provides for establishment of a regulator called as Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) to regulate all matters relating to consumer rights in India. It is said that the new Act will be very helpful to combat unfair trade practices and false or misleading advertisement which are prejudicial to the interest of consumer and promote, protect and enforce the consumer rights in a better way. Here it is to say that the new Bill will be a milestone in the history of consumer rights in India.

Keywords: Consumer Rights, CCPA, Consumer Protection Bill-2018, Manufacturer, Unfair Trade Practices.

Introduction: The consumers are the part and parcel of any business activity today. In the contemporary global scenario buyers are the biggest financial gathering in any nation and they are the main issue of all financial movements. On the basis of this statement we can trace out that consumer protection is an essential element as the consumers are violated by on unscrupulous manufacturers and traders. Moreover, Consumer Protection has become a matter of concern in all nations. Therefore, many laws have been enacted for the protection of consumer rights in India. In this regard the Consumer Protection Act 1986 plays a crucial role and it also establishes consumers Council for settlement of consumer and buyer disputes with the traders and manufacturers in the country. Nevertheless, we cannot ignore the fact that some shortcomings were felt in the Act and the Government of India introduced a new Bill in 2015 after amending the CP Act 1986 thrice in 1991, 1993 and 2002. Recently, the India parliament has passed the Consumer Protection Bill, 2018. It is thought that the new legislation will be helpful to protect consumer rights in an effective and better way in India.

Research Objective- The main objective of the research is to make an overview of the Consumer Protection Bill 2018. The study also highlights key features of the new legislation on consumer rights in India.