

SIGNIFICANCE OF INCREASING WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN HARYANA

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ABSTRACT

With globalization and learning based society spreading like fierce blaze on the planet today, the acknowledgment of women's essential part in human development has been picking up acknowledgment. Women today confront numerous difficulties and will confront more up to date ones in future. They will now need to confront more stringent types of rivalry. They should clean their current expertise of riches creation and time management to manage the difficulties of 21st century. They should dedicate increasingly time to get new ability and learning, which now maintain the wheels of business and industry on the planet.

Women entering business is nearly recent phenomenon. All things considered they had restricted to trivial business and little bungalow industries. Albeit more and more women breaking the boundaries, a large portion of despite everything them don't discover it either conceivable or alluring for add up to involvement in entrepreneurial exercises. In India, marriage is the main profession for generally women. Indeed, even professionally, they have to a great extent restricted their exercises to territories, for example, educating, office work, nursing and prescription. The current paper highlights the significance of increasing women entrepreneurs in Haryana.

KEYWORDS:

Entrepreneurs, women, business

INTRODUCTION

The rise of women on the economic scene as entrepreneurs is a huge development in the liberation of women and securing for them a place in the society, which they have from the start merited. The relationship of women with economic endeavors would give a mending touch in advancing peace and friendship in the strife ridden universe of today.

Lawfully and naturally, lady in India appreciate a one of a kind status of equity with men. They are equivalent subjects anticipated that would appreciate every one of the rights and benefits presented upon every one of the general population. They are qualified for same fundamental rights as are ensured to men. This arrangement has empowered the government to make extraordinary arrangement for women, especially in the field of work enactments like Factories Act, Maternity Benefit Act, and so on.

Indian women have assumed an outstanding part in the flexibility battle and contributed an awesome arrangement to the Indian social legacy. It is presently to a great degree huge to see that they are not lingering behind during the time spent economic development.

Women constitute right around one-portion of the aggregate populace and shape a critical segment of the aggregate work constrain. In any case, their social, economic, and political status is lower than that of men in numerous nations, including India. The economic wellbeing of women in the society relies on the part played by them and the social mentality of the society towards them. The status of women is personally associated with their financial commitment, which relies upon open doors for cooperation in economic exercises. "The situation of women and their part are overwhelmingly important, not only because women represent one-portion of

the human resource and their commitment to economic development is unavoidable yet to elevate - their situation in the society.

As indicated by two women wedded relocated women entrepreneurs originating from atomic families experience more noteworthy part worry than the unmarried nearby women entrepreneurs originating from joint families. According to Sethi, dominant part of the women depend vigorously without anyone else stores for beginning endeavor start up. As women don't approach assets they tend to begin the business on a small scale? They are constrained to begin modest industries utilizing out of date innovation. Inadequate startup capital is the most basic reason for early horrendous disappointment of new business.

In 1951 enumeration, the approach was pay based while the 1961 registration depended on work as far as time or work constrain as per recommendation of ILO (International Labor Organization). Following the appropriation of work approach in 1961 statistics, the classification of populace was done into two classes – laborers and non specialists. A person was dealt with as specialist in the event that he or she gave over one hour daily for normal work for a bigger piece of the working season or on the off chance that he or she was utilized amid any of the fifteen days going before the meeting day of identification to the family unit.

In 1971 registration additionally, the populace was isolated into two expansive surges of primary movement as laborers and non specialists. In the event that a person had partaken in any economic action on any single day amid the reference period (one week to the date of identification) was dealt with as principle laborer and the rest were dealt with as nonworking regardless of whether they were occupied with same economic movement somewhat or

completely amid the year barring the reference period. The non laborers were the individuals who had not worked at all amid the reference year. As it were, the quality of non specialists could be touched base at by subtracting the aggregate quality of primary and negligible laborers from the aggregate populace.

While defining the economic viewpoint for 1981 evaluation, a tracheotomy of persons into fundamentally unrelated gatherings of primary laborers, minor specialists and non laborers was presented. At last, as 1991 enumeration in view of the exchanges in the information client meeting, it was chosen collectively to take after the ideas and definitions utilized as a part of 1981 evaluation including the reference period of one year for both normal and regular exercises.

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Women must empower to work as equivalent accomplices and members in development and not just as recipients of different schemes. Notwithstanding the way that women in creating nations are hugely engaged with key regions, for example, horticulture, sustenance, generation, exchanges and so forth their work isn't completely recognized and esteemed." The commitment of women in the casual divisions is completely disregarded. Women working in the sorted out segment don't have sufficient access to credit, fitting logical and specialized data; preparing and strategy underpins".

For the current research work, we chose 150 entrepreneurs from different cities of Haryana.

Table 1 TYPES OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

| S.NO | TYPES OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS | NUMBER OF SAMPLE |
|------|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Financial Management | 30 |
| 2. | Interior Designing | 30 |
| 3. | Education Sector | 30 |
| 4. | Medical Sector | 30 |
| 5. | Food Sector | 30 |

In the main classification, bigger number of entrepreneurs favored financial management. In the second class, it could be seen that bigger number of women were engaged in interior designing. In the third class education sector were equivalent as far as number. Similarly, measure up to number of entrepreneurs was engaged with medical sector in fourth class. In the fifth one, biggest number of entrepreneurs was discovered to be engaged in food sector.

TABLE 2: OWNERSHIP OF ENTERPRISE PREMISES

| S.No. | Types | Personal ownership | Rental | Total |
|-------|----------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|
| 1. | Financial Management | 18 | 12 | 30 |
| 2. | Interior Designing | 21 | 9 | 30 |
| 3. | Education Sector | 18 | 12 | 30 |
| 4. | Medical Sector | 17 | 13 | 30 |
| 5. | Food Sector | 19 | 11 | 30 |
| 6. | Total | 93 | 57 | 150 |

The above table uncovers that a 62% of those women entrepreneurs occupied with undertakings claimed the premises of their endeavors personally. There were 38% women entrepreneurs who dealt with their endeavors on rental premises. However, in all classes, it was discovered that personal ownership was more than rental ones.

TABLE 3: (YEARLY) FAMILY INCOME OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

| S.no. | Types | Below Rs 50,000 | Rs 50001- Rs1,50,000 | Rs 1,50,001- Rs 300000 | Rs 3,50,001- Rs 500000 | Above Rs 500000 | Total |
|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. | Financial Management | 3 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 30 |
| 2. | Interior Designing | 4 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 30 |
| 3. | Education Sector | 5 | 12 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| 4. | Medical Sector | 6 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 30 |
| 5. | Food Sector | 3 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 30 |
| 6. | Total | 21 | 55 | 43 | 20 | 11 | 150 |

The data in the table identified with family income demonstrated that a high big (12%+40%+31%) 82 % share of chosen women had their yearly income between Rs 50, 000 to Rs 3, 00,000. Not very many women having their family income beneath or more these figures were found.

TABLE 4 MEANS OF INCREASING INCOME

| S. No. | Types | More pro in less | More sale at less profit | Minimum wastage | Total |
|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Financial Management | 6 | 12 | 12 | 30 |
| 2. | Interior Designing | 5 | 13 | 12 | 30 |
| 3. | Education Sector | 4 | 15 | 11 | 30 |
| 4. | Medical Sector | 10 | 13 | 7 | 30 |
| 5. | Food Sector | 5 | 17 | 8 | 30 |
| 6. | Total | 30 | 70 | 50 | 150 |

To build the income of their enterprise about portion of the chose entrepreneurs sold more things at less profit. Some additionally attempted to diminish the stages and time of production for expanding income.

CONCLUSION

An essential element of women backwardness is their reliance on inverse sexual orientation for assets and openings. The greater part of the utilized women is regularly put in the base level of association and they have a little part in basic leadership in the undertaking. Consequently, the possibilities of women are not completely used for the advantage of the group. Exact examinations demonstrate that women are equipped for undertaking a wide range of employments, even overwhelming manual work with high level of continuance. Mentally as well, women are able as men. Their capacity in taking choices and executing them can't be addressed. Despite the fact that, Women constitute half of the total populace and perform almost 66% of its work hours, they get just around one tenth of world's pay and possess short of what one hundredth of its property.

Women generally were assuming a vital part in the family and in the homestead. Be that as it may, their commitment was not properly recognized. Notwithstanding, now in all humanized socially women are perceived with a square with status. With the overall acknowledgment of the part of women in economic development, organizers and approach producers are giving equivalent push to women support in development process. Consequently, economic investment of women has been perceived as a fundamental contribution for development.

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