

A Critical Study of the Entrepreneurship Development in India since Independence

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So far the meaning of entrepreneur is concerned, we may define entrepreneur as a man or a group of men who initiate, organise and run a business enterprise. In fact, she is one who has the initiatives, skill for innovations and who looks for high achievements. So entrepreneurs are those who think of a business enterprise to initiate, organise and combine the factors of production. Operate the enterprise and undertake risk and handle economic uncertainty involved in running a business enterprise. He keeps all abilities of entrepreneurs in him. According to Schumpeter entrepreneur who innovate imitate or adopt a business activity are called entrepreneurs.

Types of entrepreneurs:-

Entrepreneurs are broadly divided into the following categories:

(i) Affluent Entrepreneurs: - Affluent entrepreneurs are those entrepreneurs who hail from rich business families. They are the daughters, daughter-in-laws, sisters, sisters-in-laws and wives of affluent people in the society. Many of them are engaged in beauty factor, interior decoration, book publishing, film distribution and the like. The family supports the above type of entrepreneurs in carrying out their responsibilities.

(ii) Entrepreneurs through pull factors: - Men and women in towns and cities take up entrepreneurship as a challenge to do something new and to be economically independent. There are coming under the category of pull factors. They belong to

educated who generally take up small and medium industries where risk in law under this category, usually start service centres schools, food catering centres, restaurants, crockery shops etc.

(iii) Entrepreneurs through push factors: - There are some entrepreneurs who accept entrepreneurial activities to overcome financial difficulties. The family situation forces them either to develop the economic conditions to the family. Such categories of entrepreneurs are termed as push factors.

(iv) Self-employed Entrepreneur: - Poor and very poor in villages and town rely heavily on their own efforts for sustenance. They start tiny and small enterprises like brooms making, wax candle making, providing tea and coffee to officer ironing of clothes skirting work, tailoring film etc such are called self-employed entrepreneurs.

(v) Rural entrepreneurs: - Entrepreneurs in rural areas/villages start enterprises which needs least organising skill and less risk. Dairy products, pickles, fruit juices, pappads and jagger making are coming under this category of rural entrepreneur.

Rule of Entrepreneurship in Economic Development of the Economy:

Joseph A Schumpeter was perhaps the first among the economic to recognize the importance of entrepreneur in economic development. According to him, entrepreneurship is essentially a creative activity. The spurt in economic development therefore depends upon the

emergence of such innovating individuals. It is impossible to think any industrialization process without an entrepreneurial are not only capitalistic process without an entrepreneurial are not only capitalistic economy but even under the situation of state capitalism. The socio-economic development of a country cannot be fully realized till it is confined to a subordinate position and their talents are unexplored. Entrepreneurs have been making an important impact in all segments of the economics of the countries like Canada, Great Britain, Germany, Australia and United States. They have made their importance in business for the reasons like new challenges and opportunities for self-fulfillment, to prove their matter in innovative and competitive jobs for changing the balance of control between their familiar responsibilities and their business live. Entrepreneurs are more concerned with maintaining a balance between achieving and nurturing. They try to create a personal atmosphere with clients and are able to understand the problems of employer. An essential aspect of the management is to work well with staff and motivate them.

Factor Affecting Entrepreneurial Growth in India:

Some societies-notably in the United States, South Korea and many South East Asian countries like Thailand and Singapore abound with entrepreneurs. Other like China and India has fewer entrepreneurs, although there countries recently changed their laws to encourage entrepreneurship. Countries like England, where many companies such as airlines and automobile manufacturers have been operated by the Government have in recent times turned their firms on to the private

sector, encouraging entrepreneurship through new opportunities in private ownership. Other nations, such as Japan, through are bound by strong tradition, have in recent times started favouring entrepreneurship. Both economic and non-economic factors can affect the level of entrepreneurship within any society.

A careful analysis of the factors that affect entrepreneurial growth will reveal that their factors can be classified under four major heads. They are economic factors, social factors, cultural factors and personality factors. Economists agree that the lack of entrepreneurs is caused not by economic conditions alone as was the earlier feeling. It is also due to the whole set of socio-cultural and institutional environments prevailing in the less developed countries.

Institutions in the Promotion of Entrepreneurship development in India:

There are Entrepreneurial organisations at the national level in India which make efforts to promote many types of entrepreneurial skills and facilities to the entrepreneurs in the country. Initially there were no organizations to help entrepreneurs because of this entrepreneurs were deprived and unaware of entrepreneurial facilities. After passing of time, different organizations have come into being not only to provide financial assistance but have also to provide proper training in the technical knowledge, since and ant of entrepreneurship and consultancy services. There organisations are just like the lubricating oil to run the machinery of entrepreneurship. Awareness for development has led to many organizations towards entrepreneurship

activity where growth and employment generation are adequate. Gujrat, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Delhi are some of the states in India where have developed as entrepreneurs and their units are established in a considerable number. entrepreneurial organizations in the country have their objectives to develop and strengthen entrepreneurial quality motivation to acquire the basic management skills to formulate project to select project to understands the process and procedure of setting up of a mall enterprises; to & know and to influence the source of help and support needed for launching enterprise to only show environment relating to small industry and small business to acquaint and appreciate the needed social responsibility and entrepreneurial discipline; to know the pros and cons of being an entrepreneur. In this way it is clear that the success of entrepreneurship lies in providing each of the above in an interested manner.

Government Policy for Entrepreneurship development in India:

Government at the centre as well at the state designed number of schemes and programmes for the support of entrepreneurs in general and for women entrepreneurs in particular. The schemes of the government of India support for Training and Employment Programme (STEP) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM). Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY) are providing their help for the development women entrepreneurs. An another scheme, called the Trade-Related Entrepreneurship

Assistance and Development (TREAD) and Indira Mahila Yojna (IMY) are useful for the holistic empowerment of women. In spite of Several Schemes/programs established by the governments, women have no sufficient securities to offer or to take large amount of loans. To tackle this situation and to ensure adequate financial support to women enterprises, the RBI looks several initiatives.

The Scheme of Government of India is:

- NSIC (National Small Industries Corporation) a corporation under the union ministry of industries was set up in 1955 to promote and facilitate the growth of small scale industries in the countries.
- Small Scale Industries Board (SSIB) established in 1954 to advice on development of small scale industries in the country.
- National Small Industries Corporate : In order to develop the small scale industrial units both in quality and quantity, National Small Industries Corporation helps in providing imperial and motivational inputs, directed activities and structural changes to expand its services. The corporation also provides financial assistance to purchase the new material to their units.
- National Research Development Corporation of India: Under the section 25 of companies Act the National Research Development Corporation of India (NRDC) is a government of India enterprise established in December 1953 as a non-profit organization. It was specially designed to develop and exploit indigenous know- how, invention patents and processes emanating from all types of research and development initiation in the country.

- Khadi and Village Industries Commission: According to parliament Act, a statutory organization was established namely Khadi and Village Industries Commission for generation of employment opportunities in the rural areas. The board started its activities on April 1 at 1957.
- National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs: The National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs was set up in 1975 for promotion of women entrepreneurship. The women's wing has set up in five states. In other states, Association of women entrepreneurs has affiliated themselves with the women's wing of NAYE, making it the most representative organization of women entrepreneurs in the country.
- Prime Minister's Employment Generate Programme (PMEGP): The Government of India has announced a new programme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation programme in lieu of PMRY on 15.08.2008.

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