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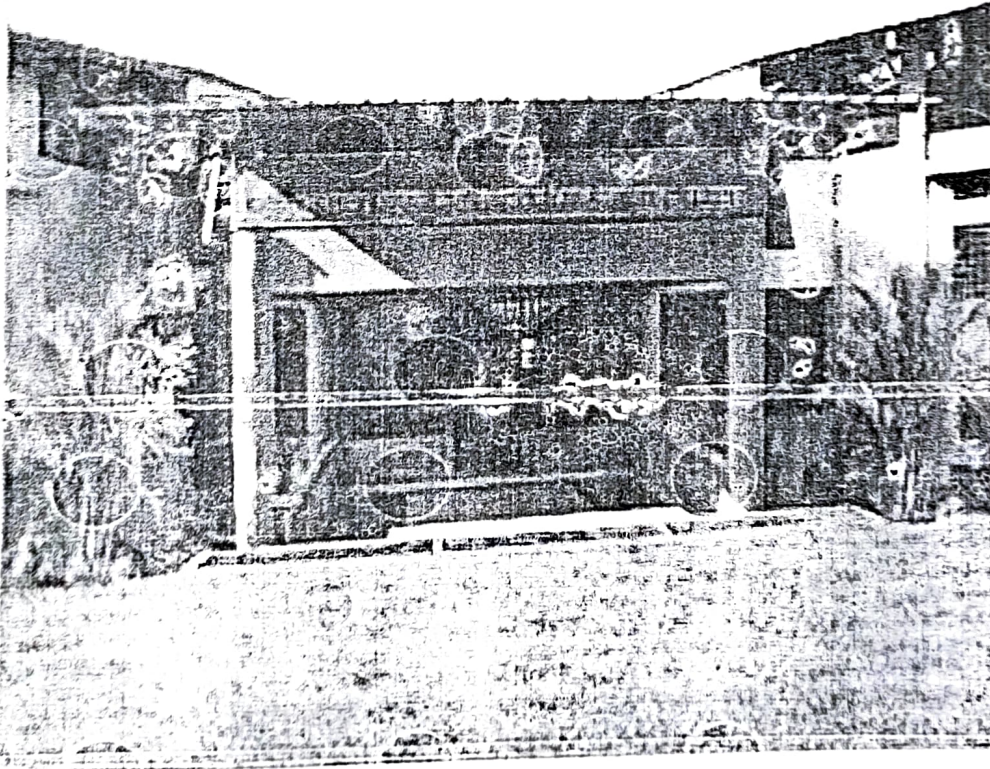
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# A REVIEW OF INCLUSION THROUGH ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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## **Abstract:**

*The term of entrepreneurship development includes honing a person with the necessary skill of knowledge and information used for building the enterprise and entrepreneurial skills. So that entrepreneurs shape the economic destiny of nations by creating wealth and employment, offering products and services and generating taxes for government because of which entrepreneurship has closely been linked to economic growth of a country. In India, entrepreneurship is often approached as the catalyst in form of trainings centers, schemes, promotional subsidies, free fundamental amenities for the growth of its economy. It has created many entrepreneurs and enterprises and the number is increasing as a result of the government's initiatives and ease of doing business policy. The government has encouraged the development of entrepreneurs through its various government policies in recent times like Make in India, Start Up India and MSME.*

**Keywords:** *entrepreneur, entrepreneurship development, skills, incubation.*

## **Introduction:**

Entrepreneurs are activists who shape economic destiny of nations by creating wealth and employment, offering products and services and generating taxes for government. It is only because of entrepreneurship which is closely connected to economic growth of a country. Entrepreneurs convert their ideas into economic opportunities through innovations and creativity. So, most of the countries governments in the world strive to augment supply of competent and globally competitive entrepreneurs in their respective countries. Therefore entrepreneurial development is prime necessity with high priority. The development of an entrepreneur is to inculcate the entrepreneurial skills into a common person, providing the needed knowledge, developing the technical,

The government's initiative put emphasis on incubation for entrepreneurial endeavor. The initiatives of India's government for the entrepreneurship spurred the expansion of firms and provided the gateway for the acquisition of relevant technological knowledge, technical skills, and entrepreneurial talent and within the result the economic and industrial activities are accelerated. The role of an entrepreneur becomes very significant in economic development of the country.

## **Entrepreneur:**

The word 'entrepreneur' is derived from the French word "entreprendre". It means 'to undertake'. Thus, entrepreneur is that the one, who undertakes the danger of new enterprise.

In the words of J.B. Say, "An entrepreneur is one who brings together the factors of production and combines them into a product".

Joseph A. Schumpeter defines an entrepreneur as "one who innovates, raises, mobilizes, assembles inputs and sets the organization going with the power to spot them and opportunities which others are not able to fulfill such economic opportunities". He further said, "An entrepreneur is

innovator playing the role of a dynamic businessman adding material growth to economic development".

### Oxford Dictionary

"A person is one who sets up a business or businesses, taking over financial risks within the hope of profit"

Entrepreneur organizes and manages a business unit assuming the danger for profit. He is the artist of the business world.

### Entrepreneurship:

The word entrepreneurship means has its origin in French Language which refers to organizers of musical or other entertainment. An entrepreneur could be one who has already started or within the process of starting an enterprise.

"Entrepreneurship may be a purposeful activity of individual or a bunch of associated individuals, undertaken to initiate, maintain or organize profit oriented business unit for the creation and distribution of economic goods and Service."

— A. H. Cole

Entrepreneurship played a key role in all round development of the Indian economy. It's made the transformation within the field of industries, production, business, agriculture technology. Entrepreneurship is taking high risk by bringing innovative ideas in economic development of the country.

India got independence in 1947, till that period British Government had not paid any attention for India's industrial development. It had concentrated in exporting the raw materials from India and importing the finished products back to India. It had been only after the independence India could decide its priorities, for which India adopted Five Years Planning strategies since 1951 till today.

Now a days in globalization no country can develop its economy without effective entrepreneurship development. Entrepreneurs are scanning, analyzing and identifying the opportunities of business environments and remodeling it into business entities. Entrepreneurs are working as catalysts for economy, they are creating the wealth by channelizing the natural resources through its effective and efficient utilization.

Entrepreneurship is essentially concerned with creating wealth through production of goods and services. This leads to a process of upward change whereby the important per capita income of a rustic rises over the time or in other words economic development takes place. Thus entrepreneurial development that the key to economic development. After all it's one in all the foremost critical inputs within the economic development of a region. The role of an entrepreneur becomes very significant in developing the market and sustaining the methods valuable creation supporting the stream of demands either expressed or dormant.

The world of business and commerce takes shape across entities in organized and unorganized manner spread across the societies, markets, and nations. Initiatives to create organized entities contribute vital into the system to create the system and continue on principles of dynamic interaction and ongoing exchange of products and services within the marketplace. The role of an entrepreneur becomes very significant in developing the market and sustaining within the method of import creation supporting the stream of demands either expressed or dormant. It has been a matter of debate whether an entrepreneur is born or made; however, inputs to the nitty-gritty's of formation, maintenance, and growth of entrepreneurial activities create a certitude towards managing and maintaining balance within the world of business.



Researcher intended to explore the entrepreneurship development in India and analyze the trends within the development of the entrepreneurial field. The entrepreneurship activities were carried out rather aggressively, particularly with the initiatives of the government supported by government-protected India's small-scale industries.

#### **Objectives of the study:**

- To review the entrepreneurship development in India.
- To highlight the assorted initiatives taken by the Indian government to encourage and promote entrepreneurship.

#### **Research Methodology**

This research paper is relied mainly on the secondary data. The secondary data have been collected from different scholars and researchers published in numerous books, articles published in different journals, periodicals, conference paper, working paper and Websites of varied Government bodies.

#### **Government major Initiatives for Entrepreneurial Development in India**

The government has founded set up various centers for entrepreneurial development to enhance the knowledge, vision and skills of entrepreneurs or institutions are established, the number of these important organizations which have paid directive contribution in economic development of the nation.

#### **National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small and tiny Business Development & Small Business Development (NIESBUD):**

Ministry of Industries, Government of India, Ahmedabad, 6 July 1983

Established NIESBUD at (Gujarat). This organization works for the event of development of entrepreneurship. Works to coordinate between different organizations. To make the correct environment for entrepreneurship development. The responsibility lies with the organization. This organization performs basic important functions for the fulfillment of objectives. i.e. a. To plan strategies for effective training of entrepreneurs and to determine their methods. b. Creating perfect curriculum for various objective groups. c. To guide various organizations implementing entrepreneurship development programs. d. Entrepreneurs by undertaking entrepreneurship development programs not undertaken by the other organization. e. To push the culture of entrepreneurship within in the society.

#### **Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO)**


Small Industries Development Organization was established by the Ministry of Small Industries in 1954 for the development of small scale industries. The facility is provided by the organization. It also provides government policies and financial information services for small business growth and development. SIDO provides further facilities to small scale industries.

Quality control and testing ii) Training for Entrepreneurship Development

Assistance for production and project creation iv) Managerial and technical guidance v) Export assistance vi) Pollution and auditing etc.

#### **Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDIT):**

EDIT was established in 1983 in Ahmedabad jointly by Gujarat State Government, State Bank of India and All India Financial Institution. The organization is seen as a pioneer in generating resources for entrepreneurship development. This organization playing an important role in - Sample training, Trainer training, Research project Planning, implementation, as well as state level organizations for entrepreneurship development programs Tasks like reviewing are also done.



### **National Small Industries Corporation:**

This corporation was established in 1955 and is an organization owned by the Government of India. The corporation works for the growth and development of small scale industries. The main functional area of this corporation are - a) Help for modernization b) Support for modern technology c) Maintaining quality d) Coordinating with industry and large industry. e) Export Assistance f) Importing spare parts and technology.

### **Small Industries Service Institutes (SISI):**

Small Industries Service Institutes is a field office of SIDO which of established before 1950. It provides services to the State Government and helps in the growth and development of small scale industries. There are more than 28 networked organizations in the state for this organization. This organization provides some valuable services like Technical Services, Industrial Manager Training, Financial Information, Entrepreneurship Development Program, Marketing Assistance, Export Marketing Growth, Modernization, Exhibitions and demonstrations, Remedies for ailing industries, Assistance to District Industries Centers etc.

### **National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training (NISIE):**

The institute was established in 1960 in Delhi. To develop small scale industries is the primary purpose of this organization. The institute was shifted to Hyderabad in 1962. This organization is contributing its services in form of - i) Organizing industry development programs. ii) Creating long term diploma and diploma programs for entrepreneurs. iii) Provide IT training for new entrants to entrepreneurship. iv) workshops and conferences, Seminar, Discussion sessions, etc. v) To organize, implement evaluation programs. vi) Inspiring research publications.

### **Center for Entrepreneurship Education and Development (CEED):**

Center for Entrepreneurship Education and Development was started in 1995. through government by adopting innovation, Helping, helping people in organizations and communities through entrepreneurship. This organization provides further services for the promotion of entrepreneurship development.

a) Technical assistance b) Entrepreneurship advice and guidance  
Entrepreneurship Training Program d) Microfinance system e) Resource publications etc.

### **District Industries Centers (DIC):**

District Industries Center was set up to help those who wanted to starts their industries in rural and semi-urban areas. Basically the central government has set up this center by considering the district as a central focus point for industrialization in every district of all the states. The Government established the District Industries Center on 1st May 1947 to perform some fundamental

### **Functions to accelerate industrialization are -**

i) To survey potential entrepreneurs in the district ii) To guide entrepreneurs about Machinery and raw materials etc. iii) To make market availability for the goods of the entrepreneurs iv) Helping to export. v) Implementing commodity development schemes for small scale industries.

### **National Alliance for Young Entrepreneurs:**

NAYE has sponsored several schemes of entrepreneurial development in collaboration with some public sectors banks like Bank of India, Dena Bank, Central Bank of India, Panjab National bank, Union bank of India etc.

### **Technical Consultancy Organization:**

All India financial institutions and State government have set up network of Technical Consultancy organization in India. These organizations are providing comprehensive package of services potential entrepreneurs some Important functions are -



i) Conducting survey on industrial potential ii) Prepare project profile and feasibility study iii) Undertaking the techno-economic appraisal of projects iv) Evaluating the project viability v) Financial Institutes vi) Carrying out marketing research vii) providing technical and managerial assistance to entrepreneurs

### **RECENT INITIATIVES:**

In the year 2014 the govt. of India established "Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship", to Manage and Coordinate all the Skill Development efforts within the country. This clearly shows that due emphasis has been given for Entrepreneurship Development and creation of job opportunities both within the organized and unorganized sector by the government. The Central and State governments are try to explore the marketplace for the products of assorted self-employed entrepreneurs additionally as new starts up to make demand for his or her products by exhibitions and so on.

The government of India has recently introduced the following schemes to subsequent to employment and bridge gap between demand and provide skills which are started keeping in view their to develop, support for skills and entrepreneurship. These schemes are:

#### **Make in India:**

In September 2014 the Prime Minister of India announced this scheme with an objective to transform India a world leader in designing and manufacturing hub. It has been great entrepreneurship development initiative for youth, flow of investment, intensified innovation, upgrading the development efforts, and safeguard holding intellectual property rights and to develop infrastructure of state-of-the-art quality for manufacturing industry.

#### **Start Up India:**

It's a government of India's another special initiative which aims at promote and encourage the entrepreneurial spirit amongst ageless citizens of India. The target is to come up with employment through these new Start Ups and to spice up self-employment. For better performance of those coming out start up units, government is trying to form recognition and registration procedure as simple as possible.

#### **Skill India:**

'Skill India' - a multi-skill development program has been initiated with a mission for job creation and entrepreneurship for all socio-economic classes. The scheme was launched in 2013 with an objective to coach over 40 crore Indians numerous industry-related jobs. The target is to produce skilled workforce by 2022 through various schemes and training programs introduced. An outsized and comprehensive re-skilling programs for those workers whose jobs could also be in risk including informal workers.

#### **Digital India:**

This program envisages universal digital literacy, delivering all government services to citizens digitally and development of secure and stable digital infrastructure. So as to supply the government's services to the citizens through electronically improved online infrastructure, internet connectivity is being enlarged, use of high-end technology has also been widened.

#### **Incubators:**

Indian Institute of Technology and Indian Institutes of Management have a collection of incubations and entrepreneurship centers to foster students entrepreneurs. Large number of scholars start their enterprises during or after the studies. Just in case start up fails students can go for placement afterwards. As an example IIT Bombay includes a Society of Innovation and Entrepreneurship (SINE) IIM Ahmedabad encompasses a Centre of Innovation, Incubation and Entrepreneurship.



## Conclusion:

It's subject of debate whether entrepreneurs are to born or are often created. But we are able to strongly say that entrepreneurs don't seem to be necessarily born they will be developed through education training and skill. Development of entrepreneurship is essentially deliberate process which inculcate entrepreneurial skills required for putting in place and operating business units. The most remarkable development within the post independence period is that the quantitative growth of key institutes which promotes, assists and develop entrepreneurial skills within the young generation. The country has built strong and broad based foundation for global industrial and manufacturing hub.

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