

## Rise of Indian Entrepreneurs

### Why in news?

Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy data 2023 suggests that Indians are increasingly in self-employment.

### What is Entrepreneurship?

- **Entrepreneur**- It is an individual creating a new enterprise and bearing the risks and the rewards of the establishment. The process of establishing a business is known as *entrepreneurship*.
- They play a *key role in the economy* as they use their skills to study the market and bring new products according to the market.
- Entrepreneurs combine capital, labour and natural resources to provide services and manufacture goods.
- **Sub category**- There are 3 sub categories of Business class.
  - **Businessmen**- It includes those people who set up large businesses that leverage capital and humans to run them.
  - They manage some fixed premises such as an office, shop, workshop, factory, etc.
  - **Qualified self-employed professionals**- It includes people who run their own professional enterprises and leverage their own expertise.
  - Example-Doctors, Lawyers etc.,
  - **Self-employed**-It includes those “entrepreneurs” who run their own business enterprises but these enterprises do not leverage much financial capital, human capital or even professional skills.
  - Example- Taxi drivers, barbers, beauticians etc.,

### Status of entrepreneurship in India

- According to CMIE, the total employment in India in January-April 2023 stood at 412.9 million.
- **Employment status**-In descending order
  - Farmers,
  - Wage labourers or small traders,
  - Salaried class
  - Business class or entrepreneurship- Fourth biggest category of employment.
- *Business is the only category that has actually recovered to the pre-pandemic level.*
- The number of people categorised under “business” grew by 8.4 million between the last four years.
- In the business class category *self-employed entrepreneurs accounted for the largest share*, at around 70-80 % of all the entrepreneurs in India.

- This shift does not indicate an increase in real entrepreneurship but is merely a reflection of *poor employment opportunities* in the economy.

## **EMPLOYMENT**

Category	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
*Self-employed	52.1	53.5	55.6
Regular wage/salary	23.8	22.9	21.1
Casual labour	24.1	23.6	23.3

\*Vegetable sellers to craftspeople and businesspersons

## **RISE IN UNPAID WORK**

Breakup of self-employed	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Employers, own account workers (street vendors to businesspersons)	38.8	37.6	38.2
Helpers in household enterprise (unpaid women in the family, relatives)	13.3	15.9	17.3

*Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey 2020-21*

### **What are the benefits of entrepreneurship?**

- **Money flow in the economy-** Enterprises help in the flow of money in the market by creating employment and increasing production and consumption.
- **Infrastructure development-** When an entrepreneurial ecosystem is formed in a particular area, there is an increase in the infrastructure in that area. Example- Chennai, Hyderabad etc.,
- **Employment generation-** Both direct and indirect employment is fostered by the growth of entrepreneurship.
- **Economic development-** It helps in increasing the GDP of the country through the development of new markets and creation of new wealth.
- **Social change-** It breaks with tradition and reduces reliance on outdated systems by providing unique products and services.
- **Foster innovation-** It creates market ease, new opportunities and encourages consumption, which will be a roadmap for economic development.
- **Increase standard of living-** The standard of living is directly proportional to employment.
- **Research and development-** It is due to the progress of innovation that would result in technological advancement.

### **Steps taken by India to Promote Entrepreneurship**

- **Progressive Industrial Policies-** The central government declared industrial policies in 1948, 1956, 1980, 1986, and 1991 to promote economy growth and entrepreneurship in country.
- **Invest India-** It was launched in 2009 to promote foreign investment in the country.
- **Startup India-** It was launched in 2015 to promote innovation and entrepreneurship in India.
- **Standup India-** It was launched in 2016 to promote entrepreneurship among women and SC/ST communities.
- **Atal Innovation Mission-** It was launched in 2016 to promote an innovative culture and the development of the spirit of entrepreneurship across India.
- **E-biz portal-** It is the first online platform that was founded in 2013 that allows government-to-business (G2B) communication.
- **ASPIRE scheme-** A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) was launched to set up incubation centres and network of technology centres to to promote startups for innovation in agro-industry.
- **Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana-** It aims to develop micro units and helps in refinancing micro finance institutions.
- **Institutional support-** National Industrial Entrepreneurship Development Centre, National Entrepreneurial and Small Business Development Institute etc., provide guidance, training, and facilities to the entrepreneurs.
- **National Awards-** The government has established National Entrepreneur Awards of India to promote entrepreneurship.

## What lies ahead?

- **IMF Data-** It forecasted India to be the third largest economy in 2027.
- So, India must use the opportunity and create a positive impact in entrepreneurship.
- **G20 Presidency-** India holds the presidency of G20 in 2023 with the theme of “*One Earth One Family One Future*”.
- India led the G20’s Startup engagement group which focuses on the policy recommendations on entrepreneurship and innovation.

## References

1. [Indian Express| Explained rise of entrepreneurs reality check](#)
2. [PIB| Stand up India and Startup India](#)