

***ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AND DIFFERENT ORGANIZATION PROMOTING  
INNOVATION FORENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN  
INDIA***

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***Abstract***

*These days, entrepreneurship is considered as the most grounded efficient driving power. Social and conservative emergencies as a genuine danger indicate the requirement for the development of entrepreneurship in everywhere on the world. The government of India has taken numerous initiatives towards strengthening the innovation environment. Entrepreneurship and skilldevelopment programmes goal is to advance new ventures, limit building of existing MSMEs and inculcating entrepreneurial culture in the country. We can say that Entrepreneurs make employment for themselves as well as for others also. Entrepreneurs can possibly bring changes in the economy. They bring abundance and success for them and for others also. The entrepreneurs are likewise significant in any economy as they use assets innovatively.*

***Keywords: entrepreneurship, development, women, entrepreneurs, etc.***

**1.INTRODUCTION**

These days, entrepreneurship is considered as the most grounded efficient driving power. Social and conservative emergencies as a genuine danger indicate the requirement for the development of entrepreneurship in everywhere on the world. Entrepreneurs are individuals or gatherings who act independently or structure an organizational framework or they make a move to innovate or restore organizations which have existed previously. As well as making occupation, entrepreneurship causes improvement of the personal satisfaction, reasonable conveyance of income, decrease of social pressures and misuse of national assets. Analysts have pointed at the highlights like: the requirement for much achievement, having entrepreneurial intentions, having entrepreneurial devices, risk-taking, self-efficiency, inner control, independency, consuming much energy in doing tasks, team-making, team work and working independently, guiding others, analyzing and continuity in achieving objectives about entrepreneurs.

The investigation of entrepreneurship has developed significantly and is currently Becoming a need in educational exploration, both as far as courses instructed and volume of investigates attempted. During the time spent establishing its own limits, this field of study has depended on different disciplines for much of its substance. Science, business studies, financial aspects and all the more as of late psychological brain science have been exceptionally influential in informing the dominant procedures in entrepreneurship

research. Scholarly examination there has contributed critical information to comprehend the reasons for entrepreneurial inclination. Hypotheses dependent on thorough quantitative exploration inconsistently demonstrate the idea of an entrepreneur, entrepreneurial action and its impact on monetary development. Entrepreneurship when seen through the financial focal point is linked to innovation and monetary development and is broadly acknowledged as the fifth factor of creation.

## **2. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S AND DIFFERENT ORGANIZATION'S ROLE IN PROMOTING INNOVATION FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT**

The government of India has taken numerous initiatives towards strengthening the innovation environment, the most significant of which are: i) the foundation of the National Innovation Council, whose order is to coordinate different innovation-related exercises, and ii) the new Science, Technology and Innovation Policy 2013, which is intended to advance entrepreneurship and science-drove answers for sustainable and inclusive development. With an attention on this new strategy initiative, this article portrays the current innovation environment and the difficulties it countenances, and it talks about the endeavors made by the government towards the promotion of innovation for entrepreneurship development and sustainable development. With the execution of this new arrangement the early indications are that India is ready to take a major jump towards innovation-drove development. The Central, State and Local Government assume an essential part in execution of education arrangements of a country. The redirection of required asset for the development of educational exploration communities, instructor training institutes, and entrepreneurship development cells will be chosen by the concerned Governments. The development of abilities, strategies, risk taking, limit building capacities and the development of human asset for 21<sup>st</sup> century is the risk of concerned Governments from gross root levels.

- ✓ **Role of NGOs in Promotion of Entrepreneurship Education:** NGOs assumes a dominant part in promoting entrepreneurship education. The monetary states of most the developing countries will be molded by the NGOs and Transnational Corporations (TNC). If there should arise an occurrence of India, for instance, NGOs are involved with Small Business Management (SBM) while Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII) advances it through training and different exercises development like employment age and neediness easing. In certain nations, NGOs even make training and different exercises and furthermore teaching and learning models. The involvement of NGOs in the making of entrepreneurship air will help the monetarily more vulnerable segment of the general public to take dynamic cooperation in work related exercises. In addition these NGOs can help such colleagues to take entrepreneurial exercises in a radical way.
- ✓ **Role of Stakeholders in Promotion of Entrepreneurship Education:** The Stakeholders like guardians and society should take dynamic support in the development of entrepreneurial education. Accordingly, stakeholders can have

freehand in expansion of assets to the institutions offering entrepreneurial education. The stakeholders will have matchless quality in deciding the extent of entrepreneurial education institutions.

- ✓ **Role of Industry in Promotion of Entrepreneurship Education:** The Industry tie-ups with educational institutions offering entrepreneurial education are the vital part of the framework. Industry ought to send their agents to the institutions to screen and propose the required educational plan and the development of entrepreneurial abilities among the understudies.

- **Entrepreneurship Promotion:**

Neediness and unemployment are two significant difficulties in India's development. Because of segment profit now India is known to be the nation of youngsters. There is 62% populace in the working age (15-59 years) and over 54% will be under 25 years. Production of employment can be answer for dealing with neediness and unemployment. The difficulties are likewise providing employment to this immense working age populace. For creating greater employment entrepreneurship is one of the viable other options. Entrepreneurs make employment for themselves as well as for others also. Entrepreneurs can possibly bring changes in the economy. They bring abundance and success for them and for others also. The entrepreneurs are likewise significant in any economy as they use assets innovatively. Anyway the information recommends that India isn't doing admirably regarding entrepreneurship. The Global Entrepreneurship Index has positioned on 104 which is far beneath than other BRICS nations like China-61, Russia-70 and Brazil-100. The entrepreneurship involves parcel of risks as commonly the entrepreneur is testing novel thought and consequently in country like India the entrepreneurship isn't valued by families and preference is given to the got occupations. The examination indicated that solitary 61% grown-ups in the age gathering of 18-64 think entrepreneurship as one of the profession choice and this indicator is likewise low when contrasted with different nations in BRIC bunch.

Planning commission of India in its report on Angel Investment has stated that the entrepreneurial biological system comprises of strategy and regulatory climate, End consumers, Demand of funds, supply of funds, hard infrastructure, culture supporting entrepreneurship, Educational institution For country like India it is essential to perceive how we are making efforts to advance the entrepreneurship in rustic territories and semi metropolitan regions where more populace is concentrated. Besides due to over trouble on farming as far as providing employment, it is need to advance entrepreneurship , it will likewise assist with finding answers for different social issues in the field of education, wellbeing , energy and identified with climate. Promotion of entrepreneurship will likewise serve to expansion from agribusiness. Within horticulture likewise part of chances exists which will help for greater employment creation. Other freedoms as far as dairy and poultry development, promotion of the travel industry are additionally emerging in new economy. It is required that we rouse individuals to exploit this changing climate which will advance entrepreneurship development.

### **3. WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**

Countless women all throughout the planet have set up and dealt with their own businesses. It was difficult for these women to prevail in business. They needed to confront a ton of troubles and beat various obstructions to get effective in their endeavors. They needed to manage discrimination and withstand the doubt of society, and furthermore put in more effort than men to demonstrate their validity to others. The entrepreneurial style embraced by women was unique in relation to that of men. According to Shanta Kohli Chandra the women center more on intuition and connections for running businesses, while men stress rationale and efficiency. The capacity that women need to look past the self-evident and distinguish covered up promising circumstances once in a while assisted them with gaining an edge over men. One significant component, and maybe the solitary trademark that men won't ever have, is the likelihood to move "motherhood skills" to work. These include fostering of other individuals' development through guiding, monitoring, and sharing information. Businesswomen in developing nations share some broad attributes like that,

- They are gathered in market areas that have low obstructions to passage and low degrees of outside correspondence (move to other business sectors),
- They center around trade, services, and light manufacturing exercises,
- Their businesses are smaller than others, employing under five representatives,
- The proprietors have moderately minimal past working experience,
- They utilize conventional innovations,
- Most workers are family-related,
- They are often locally situated,
- Business development systems are influenced by family duties and
- Proprietors will in general have lower levels of education and proficiency

Women entrepreneurship should be shaped appropriately with entrepreneurial attributes and skills to meet the adjustments in trends, challenges worldwide business sectors and furthermore is adequately capable to sustain and make progress toward greatness in the entrepreneurial field. Constitution of India gives equivalent rights to women and men in every one of the areas. Women make almost 50% of asset possible accessible, yet just 34% of women occupied with industrial exercises in India. Just 13.6% of Enterprises claimed by women in India Most of the women involved in chaotic areas. By the Declaration of Mexico in 1975, the correspondence of women with men in every one of the developmental exercises had been looked for. The year 1975 was pronounced as International Year of Women. In the following long term plan, India embraced "New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action", which accentuated on industrial training to Women. Since

then, a few government institutions have been begun in each state cash-flow to initiate training programs and to give credit and market offices. Afterward, these institutions are reached out to each region for the sake of locale industrial focuses.

#### **4. INDIAN GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS THROUGH FIVE YEAR PLANS**

The First Five-Year Plan (1951-56) visualized various government assistance measures for women. Foundation of the Central Social Welfare Board, organization of Mahila Mandals and the Community Development Programs were a couple of steps taken toward this path. In the Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61), the strengthening of women was firmly linked with the general methodology of intensive farming development programs. The Third and Fourth Five-Year Plans (1961-66 and 1969-74) upheld female education as a significant government assistance measure the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-79) stressed training of women, who needed income and insurance. This plan coincided with International Women's Decade and the accommodation of Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India. In 1976, Women's government assistance and Development Bureau was set up under the Ministry of Social Welfare. The Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) saw a definite move from government assistance to development. It perceived women's absence of admittance to assets as a basic factor impeding their development. The Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) stressed the requirement for sexual orientation uniformity and strengthening. For the first run through, accentuation was set upon subjective perspectives like inculcation of certainty, age of awareness with respects, to rights and training in skills for better employment.

The Eight Five-Year Plan (1992-97) zeroed in on empowering women, particularly at the grassroots level, through Panchayati Raj Institutions. The Ninth Five-Year Plan (1997-2002) received a technique of women's part plan, under which at the very least 30% of funds/benefits were reserved for women-explicit projects. The Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002-07) targets empowering women through translating the as of late received National Policy for Empowerment of Women (2001) into activity and ensuring Survival, Protection and Development of women and kids through rights based methodology. The Eleventh Five-Year Plan give much underline on specialized training, marketing backing and credit offices projects and marketing upholds are given through Government Industrial Centers situated in each region. US \$1.5 Billion distributed for providing credit to women entrepreneurs.

#### **5. ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (ESDP)**

The target of the program is to inspire youth representing various segments of the general public including SC/ST/Women, distinctively able, Ex-servicemen and BPL people to see self as employment or entrepreneurship as one of the vocation choices. A definitive goal is to advance new ventures, limit building of existing MSMEs and inculcating entrepreneurial culture in the country. According to conspire guidelines, in EAP and E-SDP there ought to be in general 40% women investment. The program includes the following:

- **Industrial Motivation Campaigns (IMCs):** Two days Industrial Motivation Campaigns are coordinated to recognize and inspire conventional/non-customary

entrepreneurs having potential for setting up MSEs so as and to lead them towards self-employment. One day IMC for Clusters SPVs/Industry Associations/Chambers for propagating plans for promotion and development of MSMEs.

- **Entrepreneurship Awareness Programs (EAPs):** Entrepreneurship Awareness Programs are being coordinated routinely to support the ability of youth by enlightening them on different parts of industrial movement needed for setting up MSEs. These EAPs are for the most part directed in ITIs, Polytechnics and other specialized institutions, where skill is accessible to inspire them towards self-employment. The course substance of such Entrepreneurship Awareness exercises are intended to give helpful information on item/venture, determination and task profile arrangement, marketing roads/strategies, item/service pricing, send out promising circumstances, infrastructure offices accessible, financial and financial institutions, income, accounting, item casting and so forth
- **Entrepreneurship-cum-Skill Development Program (E-SDP):** Comprehensive training programs are coordinated to update skills of planned entrepreneurs, existing workforce and furthermore create skills of new workers and experts of MSEs by organizing different specialized cum skill development training programs with the essential targets to give training to their skill upgradation and to outfit them with better and improved innovative skills of creation. The particular customized programs for the skill development of socially distraught gatherings (SC/ST, PH and women) are coordinated in different districts of the states, including the less evolved regions.

## **6.CONCLUSION**

Entrepreneurs are individuals or gatherings who act independently or structure an organizational framework or they make a move to innovate or restore organizations which have existed previously. Women entrepreneurship should be shaped appropriately with entrepreneurial attributes and skills to meet the adjustments in trends, challenges worldwide business sectors and furthermore is adequately capable to sustain and make progress toward greatness in the entrepreneurial field. The target of the Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Program (Esdp) is to inspire youth representing various segments of the general public including SC/ST/Women, distinctively able, Ex-servicemen and BPL people to see self as employment or entrepreneurship as one of the vocation choices.

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