1. **Introduction:** Entrepreneurs are the lifeblood of a growing nation. They are the ones who provide jobs and help with economic growth around the world. An entrepreneur identifies a need that no existing business addresses and determines a solution for that need. Entrepreneurial activity includes developing and starting a new business with the end goal of earning profit.

Entrepreneurship is vital for job creation, economic growth and problem-solving. In India, various initiatives have been taken by the government from time to time for entrepreneurship development in the country. Entrepreneurship has attracted the attention of policymakers in India. A series of initiatives, such as Startup India, Digital India, have been launched to promote private sector development.

1. **Growth of entrepreneurship in India:** Entrepreneurship began in India in the early years when the ‘barter system’ was used for transaction. During the era of Mughal rule Indian products, arts, crafts, Vedic tools, foods, and much more attracted attention from different parts of the world. In 1950 60% of GDP was earned from primary sector only. Role of secondary & tertiary sector was very less. After independence government took several initiatives to increase contribution of secondary sector through motivating entrepreneurship. In second five year plan government adopted the Mahalanobis model, which primarily aims to support entrepreneurs. The major drastic change in entrepreneurship came with the implementation of the ‘Economic Policy Reform’ in 1991. This policy has included three major aspects, which are as follows.

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| --- | --- |
| Aspect | Impact |
| Liberalization | Removed barriers, motivated private investment, increased ease of doing business |
| Privatization | Started disinvestment of public sector enterprises those were running in loss , increased role of private sector |
| Globalization | Motivated FDI through creating SEZs. |

1. **Who is an entrepreneur:** Entrepreneurs are made, not born. Any person who is having courage to take risk, with keen desire to get success can become an entrepreneur. An entrepreneur is person who develops a business model, puts his entire efforts & resources to run that business and is ultimately responsible for its success or failure. The entrepreneur is the risk taker. The way of entrepreneurship is often filled with unexpected barricades and dead ends. Despite those obstacles , every year thousands of people begin their entrepreneurial journey, determined to their objectives. Several developing countries have realized the importance of entrepreneurs and taking initiatives to inspire industrial entrepreneurs. Nations are working hard to develop proper ecosystem to nurture entrepreneurship.
2. **What is an Entrepreneurial Ecosystem?**

Entrepreneurial Ecosystem is a combination of social, economic, cultural, and political elements working together in a way that promotes successful entrepreneurship within a given territory or area is known as an entrepreneurial ecosystem. All of us are endowed with skills, abilities, and capabilities. we just need to recognise it and nurture it to flourish. For this entrepreneurs need empowering environments through which they can convert their ideas into actions. Entrepreneurial ecosystem helps entrepreneurs to thrive and prosper.

1. **Key Elements of an Entrepreneurial Ecosystem**

Entrepreneurial ecosystems play an important role in fostering entrepreneurship. Here are a few key elements of an entrepreneurial ecosystem. It comprises a set of interdependent factors that enables productive entrepreneurship.

* 1. **Formal institutions-** Formal institutions play an important role in realizing hidden talent of youth and converting those talent in a successful entrepreneurs. In India government has come up with various institutions for entrepreneurship development. For instance NIESBUD, EDI etc.
	2. **Culture:** It determines the attitudes of individuals towards the initiation of entrepreneurship . Entrepreneurship culture could also be measured with the degree to which self-employment is seen as a viable career choice and the degree to which successful entrepreneurs are valued . Government through its initiatives eg. Make in India, Startup India trying to develop it.
	3. **Basic infrastructure:** Investment in infrastructure crucial for creating favourable entrepreneurial environment. Infrastructure can enhance connectivity and linkages that facilitates entrepreneurs to convert their ideas into Start-ups.
	4. **Financial Support:** Finance is soul of business without which you can’t promote entrepreneurship. Main hurdle for entrepreneurs is getting appropriate finance. Government through financial support, tax benefits, investments support, can give a push up to entrepreneurship & take it to the next level.
	5. **Talent:** These are some inner qualities which helps an entrepreneur to successfully run their venture & get success. & make them different from the mass. These talent are not born they can be developed. Government now through their initiative Exa. Skill India trying to develop it to enhance entrepreneurship. Talent can determine just how successful you will be in your role as an entrepreneur. Without talent, it would be extremely difficult to differentiate yourself from the masses.
1. **Benefits of Entrepreneurship for the Society:** Entrepreneurship helps the growth of nation in many ways. Few important benefits are
	1. **Creates job** opportunities.
	2. **Lead to innovation** : Entrepreneurship can also lead to innovation and the development of new products and services, which can improve the quality of life for people in society.
	3. **Increases diversity**: Additionally, entrepreneurship can help to diversify the economy and make it more resilient to shocks.
	4. **Increase in growth**: Entrepreneurship increases production, income level , standard of living which leads to increase in growth of an economy.
2. **The Challenges of Promoting Entrepreneurship:** There are many challenges that governments face when promoting entrepreneurship development.
	1. **Formulation of appropriate policy framework**: One of the most difficult challenges is finding the right mix of policies and programmes that will encourage more people to start businesses. Another challenge is making sure that these businesses are successful and have a positive impact on society.
	2. **Policy initiatives for women entrepreneurship**:- In India 50% of its total popular are women. But still women-owned firms are still in the minority. Still women are not financially independent, facing various hurdle due male dominated society. This is most difficult challenge for government to create an environment for women entrepreneurs to grow equally through providing them with appropriate policy measures.
	3. **Finance:** Finance is seed for entrepreneurship. In India where 30 % population is below poverty line, it is big challenge to provide them appropriate funding. Although government has started various programmes to promote entrepreneurship such as Pradhan Mantri Mudra Loan, SAMRIDH Scheme, Startup India Seed Fund Scheme etc. but yet many entrepreneurs are facing issues in getting fund from these schemes.
	4. **Lack of skills**: India is one of the youngest nations in the world with more than 62% of its population in the working age group (15-59 years), and more than 54% of its total population below 25 years of age. But hardly 10% of them have got proper professional skill training. due to which entrepreneurs are finding it difficult to get skilled workers. Government has started various initiatives such as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), SANKALP etc. But still India is having shortage of skilled works.
3. **Government Institutions In India That Promote Entrepreneurship**

 The government of India has established various institutions to provide aids in entrepreneurship development. These institutions are:

* 1. **Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO):** It is an organisation set up by the central government to formulate new policies for small-scale industries. With a keen focus on rural entrepreneurship, SIDO strengthens the small-scale business sector in the country.
	2. **Management Development Institute (MDI):** Established in 1973 and funded by the Industrial Finance Corporation Of India, this body aims at improving management practices across various industries by hosting a variety of management development courses.
	3. **National Small Scale Corporation Ltd. (NISC):** This body, established by the central government in 1995 opens up new avenues for small-scale businesses through its extensive network. Apart from enabling small businesses within the country, it also boosts entrepreneurship by aiding them in exporting their goods to foreign countries as well. These are just a few of the government organizations and initiatives that are geared toward entrepreneurship development.

9. **Government Initiatives**

**9.1 Skill India Mission:** Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing various skill development programmes / scheme through training centres across the country. These are

* **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)** was launched as a pilot scheme in 2015 to provide free short-duration skill training.
* **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) these are training centres opened by government in every district of India. These model training centres are referred to as “Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra” (PMKK).**
* **Skill India Portal (SIP):** Skill India Portal (SIP) is a comprehensive technology platform that enables administration of PMKVY, and non-PMVY schemes run by both central and state governments.
* **School Education**: The launch of NEP 2020 has emphasized special focus on vocational education. The NEP 2020 has reduced the gap between the general education and vocational educational.

 9.2 **Make in India:** [Make in India](https://okcredit.in/blog/all-about-make-in-india-initiative/) is a revolutionary scheme of the government of India launched in 2014 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. It aims to boost the domestic manufacturing functions of the country. Apart from this, Make in India also aims to encourage both domestic and foreign investments in the country. It is a comprehensive scheme that covers everything ranging from employment, development, and sanitisation. Several supportive schemes were also launched to assist the Make in India initiative like:

* Skill India,
* Digital India,
* Startup India,
* Smart Cities

9.3 **Digital India:** Technological development is a base for entrepreneurship development. Digital India is an initiative that was launched to empower the technological front of the nation. It is ideally an umbrella programme that shields multiple government departments and ministries. Digital India aims to provide the much-needed push to the nine factors of growth areas like:

* Broadband highways
* Public internet access programme
* Universal access to mobile connectivity
* E-governance
* E-Kranti-electronic delivery of services
* Reforming government through technology
* Electronic manufacturing
* Early harvest programme
* IT for jobs
1. **Conclusion:** Entrepreneurs contribute to the growth of a country. For developing countries like India, it is important to utilize its resources specifically human resources. Which can be done only through motivating entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is a source of innovation, job creation and economic growth of a country.