



ALL ABOUT ENTREPRENEURSHIP

UNIT-1

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Entrepreneurship – the Concept

1. Introduction to Entrepreneurship
2. Entrepreneurship and its Relevance
3. How Do We Define an Entrepreneur
4. The Entrepreneurship Process
5. The Current State of Entrepreneurship in India

This chapter aims to:

- familiarize students/learners with the concept of entrepreneurship and its developmental framework
- elucidate the interchangeability and symmetry between entrepreneurship and startup
- enable students/learners to identify an entrepreneurial effort
- acquaint students/learners with a broader understanding of being entrepreneurial and the rewards associated with the discipline.

Learning outcome:

On completion of this Chapter, the student/participant will be able to:

- appreciate the concept of entrepreneurship and understand how it functions
- understand the significance of entrepreneurship and the role of an entrepreneur in the socio-economic system
- grasp the current entrepreneurial scenario in India



impactful member of the global economy. Any entrepreneurial action begins with the highest quality of persistence, orientation toward achievement, entrepreneurial intelligence, and hard work that help individuals make the best use of vital resources for the available opportunities. Entrepreneurs change national or international views on markets, industries, and economies by inventing and innovating new technologies, products, delivery systems, and creating new organizations. For example, it is the entrepreneurial zeal among a large number of youths in Silicon Valley, California, during the last few decades of the twentieth century that has changed the history of communications and connectivity that we all live and enjoy these days.

It can be said that entrepreneurship is important because it accelerates and fosters: -

- **Economic development**
Entrepreneurship strengthens the economy of a country by bringing in innovation in commercial terms and by fostering new markets to be developed by introducing new products or services
- **Regional development**
By nurturing local businesses and ideas, generating jobs and income, entrepreneurs bring in an improvement through innovation, human capital, welfare systems, and infrastructure.
- **Change and inclusive development**
As entrepreneurs are constantly trying to adapt to the changing situation, engaging advanced technology, altering environments, and accepting differences in society, inclusivity and improvement occur faster.
- **Problem solving and innovation**
Entrepreneurship brings new ideas, new technologies, new products, new markets, and through that, solve the genuine problems of customers.
- **Employment generation**
Entrepreneurs are job creators and create many new job opportunities by recruiting people to support their enterprises.
- **Social Benefit**
Entrepreneurs nurture a better quality of life and social growth through innovation, problem-solving, and employment generation.

EXAMPLES

1. The story of Sanjeev Bikhchandani, founder of Naukri.com, depicts how he has observed the behaviours of professionals and identified an opportunity for entrepreneurship. Sanjeev Bikhchandani, who pursued an MBA from IIM Ahmedabad and started working at Hindustan Milkfood Manufacturers (HMM), observed the behavior of working professionals at all levels. While working at HMM, he often saw his colleagues skim through magazines and newspapers



that contained job listings. Although they were already employed, they were still curious to know the options available out there. Many of his colleagues also received calls from head-hunters at least twice or thrice a week for jobs that were not advertised anywhere. After keenly observing this pattern and talking to some people in the office, Sanjeev thought he must figure out how to market these jobs. For this, he realized that he would have to create a database of jobs.

Soon, he quit his job and started two companies in partnership with his friend, 'Info Edge' and 'Indmark.' Ultimately, the two partners split up, and Sanjeev took info Edge.

The next step for him was learning and deeply understanding technology and the World Wide Web. With this, he launched Naukri.com, the first India-based job portal. By the third year of its operations, Naukri.com earned a turnover of INR 3.6 million.

2. The story of Mansukhbhai Prajapati depicts innovation in entrepreneurship, where he identified an opportunity for viable business by solving the problems of rural India. He transformed his family's struggling pottery business to produce the Mitticool range of new earthenware, including a fridge that works without electricity. The Mitticool refrigerator is made of mud/clay, works without electricity, and is easily affordable. Rigorous experimentation went into his work on the Mitticool refrigerator. The special terracotta clay used is baked at 1,200 degrees Celsius to harden it. Like any clay pot used to cool water, the fridge works by keeping the inside temperature 10 degrees lower than the outside. The fridge costs between Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500. As it works without electricity, it is advantageous in villages that experience frequent power cuts.

3. The venture of Aditi Gupta, Co-Founder of Menstrupedia, shows how interest in improving society can be an entrepreneurial idea. Aditi started her journey with the intention to bring social change against misconceptions, social biases, and prejudices related to female menstrual health and hygiene. In 2014, she was on the Forbes India 'Under 30' list for her determination to remove the social taboo. Today, Menstrupedia is used in more than 6,000 schools in around 14 languages. Aditi is a social entrepreneur working towards raising awareness and removing misinformation about female health and hygiene.

4. Entrepreneur Sachin Bansal undertook the journey of a bold risk-taker. He started as a co-founder of Flipkart and then exited following the Walmart deal. In 2018, Bansal founded BACQ Acquisitions Private Limited, a venture that is focused on building and acquiring technology-driven businesses across different business verticles.



insurance) where the 3:1 profit-sharing formula was applied. Here, the most significant economic function an entrepreneur has to play is taking a calculated risk. In 1755, i.e., about a quarter of a millennium ago, an eminent French economist Richard Cantillon observed the differences between supply and demand that an entrepreneur as merchant or farmer realizes by talking about the risk of buying at a specific price and selling at a certain an uncertain price. During the post-middle-age period, generally, a person who bore the uncertainty and the operational risk by initiating a venture was termed as an entrepreneur.

The economic identity of an entrepreneur got clearer during the nineteenth century. The emergence of large organizations and inventions across the world gave entrepreneurs a new character where they took individual risks by paying for material, land, and personnel.

In the twentieth century, the entrepreneur's role became more detailed, from identifying risky opportunities to accomplishing them tactfully while improving the efficiency of the economy. Entrepreneurs began to be considered as the forerunner of national economic development. Economists brought different viewpoints, and among them, Joseph A. Schumpeter's contribution by connecting entrepreneurial innovation with economic growth is at the forefront. In summary, broader segmentation across economic functions can be:

1. Entrepreneur: Who takes risks
2. Entrepreneur: Who allocate resources
3. Entrepreneur: Who innovates

Entrepreneurship and Behavior: The behavioral theory challenges the personality aspect of entrepreneurship. Here entrepreneurs are defined by their actions rather than personality traits. More specifically, an entrepreneur is recognized through entrepreneurial activities and primarily by entrepreneurship itself. It is more about what they do rather than who they are.

This view of entrepreneurship begins with a persistent pursuit of opportunity identification, which ends through achieving his or her entrepreneurial goals, accompanied by rewards. One cannot outline entrepreneurial behavior through a single behavior. Instead, an entrepreneur has to perform a range of behavior, including managerial, administerial, strategic, to utilize different resources needed for the venture's success.

According to Peter Drucker (1986), changes are expected as our society is ever-evolving, and new opportunities are ceaseless. Hence, you can learn entrepreneurship because it emerges primarily by nurturing life lessons and experiences. Therefore, any part of the society or economy can be entrepreneurial.



Entrepreneurship and Personality: There is yet another way to understand an entrepreneur. Over the years, many entrepreneurship scholars tried to link person and personality traits to entrepreneurship. To do that, the authors make an effort to explain entrepreneurs with specific unique human characteristics. Samuel Smiles' book "Self Help" (1859) was the first and most celebrated book discussing specific key entrepreneurial attributes. Although this book was based on storytelling, it upholds certain human-psychological traits such as conscientiousness, courage, perseverance, patience, self-discipline, self-learning, integrity, and self-respect as entrepreneurial. In recent times, focused and elaborate research has concentrated on why only a few people in any society start firms. In contrast, many others don't even act on opportunities under similar circumstances. It is frequently noted that entrepreneurs have high achievement orientation, which requires calculated risk-taking ability. Achievement orientation further results in an affirmative approach that helps control the working environment where an entrepreneur can function in detail. The over or under-representation of certain personality traits among entrepreneurs can be manifested through his or her ability to develop a network of social relationships. Subsequently, it helps in understanding how individual entrepreneur responds in different circumstances. So alongside many other factors to describe the success of entrepreneurial behavior, the influence of the personality dimension cannot be ignored.

1.4 The Entrepreneurship Process

We just have explained various activities, functions, and behaviors that, in general, any entrepreneur has to perform to keep his or her venture thriving. So the rightful question comes here, "what are the major stages involved in the entrepreneurship process?" Although businesses are different in terms of industry, requirements, scale, etc., the setting up of the business follows a similar process. The flowchart below will give you a detailed understanding of the various stages involved in the entrepreneurial process.

Stage 1
Self-Discovery: Understanding your own strength and weakness and identifying your own passion will enable an entrepreneur to look for the correct opportunity.
Stage 2
Problem Identification and Idea Exploration: Once you have an idea, look for how that solves the problem or caters to the need of people. Your idea will be a proposed solution to that problem.
Stage 3
Market Research: Sufficient research, observation, and interaction with potential customers will help you understand what people need and enable you to conceptualize the right business idea. Use your research and experience to define the problem or need you are solving
Stage 4



Viable Product Development: Once you gain insight from your market research, you start developing your product/service. This may be different from what initially you had thought as your inferences of market research, and other internal and external analysis will guide you to develop your product.
Stage 5
Market Testing: Market tests start after the final prototype of the product/service has been designed. This phase is most effective once you have a minimum viable product.
Stage 6
Business Planning: Your business plan is a written document that consists of market analysis, business description, product or service, marketing and sales, operations and team, financial statements, funding, and development. The plan will help you to chalk out the path of action smoothly.
Stage 7
Financing: There are various sources of funding that you may look into. You may start with your own savings or approach family and friends. Or you may go for partnership or take a loan from banks or financiers, or go for crowdfunding. Also, you may approach different Govt. schemes for grants.
Stage 8
Launch: After fulfilling your business plan and financing, you launch your business and start your day-to-day functioning.
Stage 9
Harvest: This is an optional stage. In this stage, much later in your business, you may want to exit or be acquired by some other company. This gives you a chance to pursue other venture opportunities and start a new entrepreneurial journey.

1.5 The Current State of Entrepreneurship in India

You need to understand entrepreneurship with respect to the Indian scenario. Entrepreneurship is the process of starting, establishing, and enlarging an enterprise that produces and markets goods and/or services. It is a creative act. Its success also depends on how facilitating and encouraging (pro-entrepreneurial) environment exists in the country. Moreover, its significant impact is very crucial for developing a sustainable and growing economy. While achieving personal career goals such as financial attainment, self-fulfillment, and social identification, entrepreneurship involves Govt., and its institutions like education, planning, commerce, etc., corporate bodies, and society at large. In recent times, India sees a growth in the government's effort to promote entrepreneurship development both in sustenance and transformational contexts. While sustenance can add up mass, transformational



offers private homes in different locations and is fully managed by OYO.

- OYO Vacation Homes identifies itself as the world's 3rd largest vacation home brand with vacation rental management brands Belvilla, Danland, and DanCenter, along with Germany-based Traum-Ferienwohnungen.
- SilverKey launched in April 2018, caters to the needs of the corporate travelers undertaking business trips for a short or long duration.
- Capital O offers hotel booking services.
- Palette offers a perfectly curated staycation for those in search of an intuitive experience at competitive prices, an upper-end leisure resort category.
- Collection O offers to book and renting services to business travelers.
- OYO LIFE, targeted at millennials and young professionals in search of fully managed homes on long-term rentals at affordable prices.

Growth

OYO clocked a revenue of Rs 32.86 crore in its first year of operations and a steep loss of Rs 496.31 crore. By the end of FY 2018, its top line had scaled to Rs 415 crore, while losses stood at Rs 360 crore. OYO saw its revenues climb 245 percent year on year while losses widened marginally from Rs 355 crore to Rs 360 crore. In its short life, OYO Hotels and Homes have been variously described as a hotel aggregator, an online travel agency (OTA), and even a Ponzi scheme with an unsustainable business model, but never a hotel chain. Today, OYO is India's largest hotel chain, with 173,000 rooms under management. It is also the world's third-largest, with over half a million rooms over the 18,000 properties that it currently franchises and leases in 500 cities across ten countries.

Source: (The Indian Preneur)

Questions:

1. Did Ritesh solve any problem with the idea of OYO Rooms? What are your thoughts?

Summary of the chapter

The entrepreneur plays an essential role in shaping a nation's economic and innovation stature to deal with changes, risks, and uncertainties. This chapter discussed details about how differently we can see entrepreneurship through a variety of lenses. Here, we discussed three broad overlapping perspectives such as economic, behavioural, and personality viewpoints. Aspects of these will be considered for discussion in detail in other units through diverse perspectives.



Subsequently, a quick observation of the current scenario of entrepreneurship in India is presented by citing some published reports.

SAQ 1.1

Please write down how you read entrepreneur and entrepreneurship broadly through various dynamics.

According to my understanding, entrepreneur and entrepreneurship are:



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Chapter II

The Entrepreneur

1. Entrepreneurial Persons
2. Personality Traits of an Entrepreneur
3. Entrepreneur vs. Manager
4. Questions an Entrepreneur Needs to Answer
5. Entrepreneurship as Lifelong Learning

This chapter aims to:

- inform students/learners about the key personality traits and related attributes an entrepreneur must possess or should acquire
- alert students/learners about entrepreneurship and community linkages
- make students/learners cognizant of various stages of the entrepreneurial process and the rewards

Learning outcome:

On completion of the study of this Chapter, the student/learner will be able to

- detect an entrepreneurial person
- understand the invention vs. innovation dilemma
- know more about entrepreneur as well as manager
- be able to appreciate stages of the entrepreneurial process



2.1 Entrepreneurial Persons

The question that may often come to your mind is — how to recognize an entrepreneur. You can identify a person with his or her personality traits and attributes. Now, let us first understand how both personality traits and personal attributes differ from each other. Traits are highly deep-rooted personal characteristics that most people are born and die with. Although it is not true that they are unchangeable, but learning and unlearning your personality trait is extremely difficult and often fails. It's quite impossible to alter an 'exceedingly shy' girl to a 'super bubbly' girl. An attribute can be directly linked to a particular behavior. We identify certain behaviour through its attributes, i.e., how someone will respond in a given situation or how specific behavior expects someone to respond. Unlike traits, attributes are not ingrained. Hence, attributes are learnable as well as unlearnable over time. For example, motivation or being innovative can be a great example of entrepreneurial attributes, and they can be learned.

2.2 Personality Traits of an Entrepreneur

Over the years, scholarly inputs from generations of authors and researchers have helped us identify the personality traits most specific to an entrepreneurial person. They can be listed as Optimism, Achievement Orientation, Risk Tolerance, Innovativeness, Self-efficacy, Passion, Creativity, and Locus of control. Some different characteristics such as Narcissism, Machiavellianism are also found to be associated with entrepreneurs.

Optimism

Opportunity search is the first step towards entrepreneurship. When someone meets a feasible opportunity, it is his/her sense of optimism, that either infuses or defuses the decision regarding whether to use or let the particular opportunity go. Here optimism works through a goal-directed mechanism that encourages the individual entrepreneur to persist in continuous efforts in attaining certain career goals. An optimistic person may see positivity in a mundane situation, whereas any individual lacking this characteristic will frequently complain against the odds. Realistic optimism instigates individuals with psychological well-being, higher levels of adaptability, and personal accomplishments through optimal functioning.

Achievement Orientation

This particular trait continuously activates new challenges to conquer successfully. Achievement orientation encourages entrepreneurs to perform in a challenging and competitive environment while consistently improving their performances to overcome obstacles. In order to sketch the psychographic profile of an entrepreneur, it is undoubtedly agreed that achievement orientation is a commonly found



characteristic. Achievement orientation as an entrepreneurial trait drives strong motivation that subsequently helps individuals to overcome interferences. Need for success from his/her entrepreneurial efforts incite individuals with higher-order achievement orientation.

Risk Tolerance

While choosing an entrepreneurial career, an individual's risk tolerance capability or ability to take responsibility for any kind of loss inclines him/her toward entrepreneurship. You can reflect one's risk tolerance level through his/her tendency to preserve an effort where returns could be highly uncertain or inexact. Having higher risk tolerance will make you feel more assertive about a preferred task. It is the probability function or an individual's disposition towards risks, including personal and financial risk. Further, as an entrepreneur has to take excessive risk unflinchingly, individuals with high risk-taking tendencies would feel more comfortable in uncertain situations. He/she will be successfully able to split a potential risk into opportunity, financial, family and social cost, etc.

Innovativeness

Innovation is one of the core concepts of entrepreneurial spirit. Schumpeter (1934) recognized its strong existence for entrepreneurial success. Although this association between innovation and entrepreneurship is undeniable, invention/innovation does not always result in economic success. Instead, it is the market-oriented innovation that defines entrepreneurs. For an entrepreneur, innovation is introducing new ways of production, a new market for a product, new product/s, or new sources of raw material. As a personality trait, innovativeness accompanies any entrepreneurial effort right from searching opportunity and idea generation to implementation.

Self-efficacy

Self-efficacy defines individual level efficiency or accuracy while performing tasks, especially stressful ones. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy is an individual's belief in his/her capability to perform tasks. The interaction between self-efficacy and entrepreneurship is always found to be strongly positive. Any individual with a low key in efficacy quotient may find it hard to be entrepreneurial. As the journey of being an entrepreneur is turbulent, individual-level efficacy in various entrepreneurial tasks ignites his/her sense of coping behavior and sustenance despite difficult and uncertain situations.

Passion

Other than usual feelings, passion reflects a distinct type of intense feelings. When it comes to entrepreneurship, being highly passionate about the chosen career path is



utmost desirable. Being passionate about the product or services you are offering to your customer can take you to a whole new world of love for the tasks associated with it. Detecting passion may likely result through optimizing enthusiasm and motivation towards entrepreneurship. As an entrepreneur, the joy of designing and creating something new (a new product or service) can drive you with a strong disposition to become a passionate individual for a particular entrepreneurial goal.

Creativity

An entrepreneur is always an artist inside. He/she can dream big. It is not always strictly rational, rather typically crazy thoughts for many. For any new product or service design, one's creativity helps him/her combine and expand disconnected pieces of information from the surrounding environment to generate novel ideas. In a broader entrepreneurial context, conceptualizing and visualizing an entire ecosystem truly needs an entrepreneur's creative exposure. Creativity, perhaps, is the essential attribute for an entrepreneur. Creativity leads to innovation and establishes new viewpoints and solutions to old problems.

Locus of control

There are two types of locus of control, i.e., internal locus of control and external locus of control. Thus, we can put people in either of these two categories. It is the internal locus of control that helps an entrepreneur to exercise a higher level of self-efficacy. Those with a high internal locus of control try to accomplish more through the manifestation of his/her abilities while coping and persisting in any unintended situation. Whereas, for an individual with an external locus of control, it is more about accepting externalities such as unpredictable state of affairs, God, fate, powerful people as his/her destiny maker. People with an internal locus of control believe that their own choices enable them to create their own destiny, and such beliefs make people entrepreneurial.

Apart from the personality traits, the following are a few entrepreneurial attributes that will tell you how being motivated, taking risks, and innovating empower you to be an entrepreneur.

Motivation

In the context of Entrepreneurship, success depends on an individual's eagerness in the pursuit of becoming an entrepreneur. From opportunity search to using the opportunity for a viable business is a long and evolutionary process. So from the decisions made after discovering an opportunity to evaluate the opportunity positively, pursuing resources, and designing the usage mechanisms, all of it depends on people's willingness to "play" the game. Hence, the influence of motivational factors is very significant and differs across the population, resulting in



return of around 10 percent. (The business is sustainable and can bring in more returns (20, 30, or 50%) in the future if you put in your time and effort)

d. Try your luck in the share market.

Option 'c' calls for an entrepreneurial quality. Remember, successful entrepreneurs usually choose the moderate or middle path. They are not 'gamblers.' At the same time, they are not afraid of deciding if there is a reasonable chance of success. Hence, it can be said that entrepreneurs are moderate risk-takers.

Look back on your own life/career. Describe a difficult decision that you have taken on any important matter.

Innovation

No entrepreneurship can evolve and sustain for long without continuous innovation. Whether it is about the product, service, or any other aspects of business, such as technology, production methods, market, sources of raw material, management



practices, organizational structure, information methods, forms of organization, or identifying a new business line, etc., innovation is the key to sustainability and growth. Entrepreneurs always try to come up with new and different value propositions and derive satisfaction by doing so. The idea of “change” exists at the heart of any entrepreneur and entrepreneurial innovation that distinguishes a regular orthodox business from future-oriented entrepreneurship. While innovativeness is the personality dimension, innovation, innovating, or being innovative is the functional aspect of an entrepreneur, and it is called an attribute. Without this key ingredient, the entrepreneurial function may turn out to be void. So entrepreneurs always try to convert a material into a useful resource or combine the existing and fresh resources to generate a new value proposition through a more productive method. Innovation is not always about doing new things, but it is often about doing the same regular things in a new manner. Here, the interruption is innovation, which improves resource quality, with a more capacity to create wealth.

Examples are everywhere. Did ‘Apple’ invent or create a smartphone? It may be the world’s most successful smartphone for more than the last ten years but ‘Apple’ at best innovated how a true smartphone should work. They revolutionized smartphone’s best ergonomic and artistic design, supply chain, marketing, selling, and servicing (product and software). It may always be the topmost priority for an entrepreneur to create and develop novel products and services. An innovative entrepreneur never ceases to use any opportunity he or she gets, be it something big or small, considering its significance in the total firm’s wellbeing.

National Innovation Foundation (NIF), an autonomous body of the Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India, is a national initiative to promote and strengthen technological innovation at the grassroots level. Value addition through research, scouting, documentation, offering funds for the micro ventures, establishing intellectual property management rights, and spreading awareness, knowledge, and social diffusion are various activities of the NIF. While we indicate the need for innovation at the grassroots level, it will be relevant to mention Indian scholar Padma Shri, Anil Kumar Gupta, who retired as a professor from the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, and has served as the executive vice-chair of NIF. While on the one hand, Dr. Gupta relentlessly worked through his master classes, research, and advocacy to seamlessly promote and facilitate innovation among grassroots levels and the youth. On the other, he also drew attention to the various innovations that are already rampant among the marginalized sections and need to be noticed.

By now, you must have understood that contextually, creating something scientifically unique from scratch is called invention. Developing any useful products or services using that invention and marketing those successfully is called innovation (the functional attributes of any entrepreneur). And finally, innovativeness is the human facet of innovation, i.e., the human quality necessary for innovating.



3. You don't need to worry about a frequent job change. You don't search for jobs; rather, you create and offer jobs for others.
4. You feel more satisfied with your career over the fact that you are applying your talent, skills, and knowledge for something you own at heart.
5. Your work benefits you and the nation directly from your end.
6. You don't live for a month-end salary; you earn limitless opportunities that may offer you unlimited returns.
7. In monetary terms, you can earn a hefty income. On emotional earning, you attain unmatched joy.
8. Your entrepreneurial achievements are noted forever because you seek nothing less than excellence.
9. You live your life to the fullest, knowing that for generations to come, your footprints will be followed.
10. You serve not only yourself but the society.

A common query that may arise in the minds of young entrepreneurship students is that "Are the top-managers entrepreneurs too? If not, Why? What is the difference between an entrepreneur and a manager?" Some of you might think that entrepreneurship is another form of management. But they are not the same exactly; they complement each other to attain organizational success. You can say both entrepreneurs and managers share entrepreneurial as well as managerial qualities to a varying degree. (The entrepreneur thinks of a new idea and tries to 'make it happen' by arranging resources (money, material, machinery, and manpower). It has been observed that entrepreneurs often use their own money, seek family finance, borrow from relatives and friends, or even take a personal loan from banks. With a higher level of risk tolerance, he/she may have to adapt to insurmountable financial threats for the sake of the new venture. And a successful entrepreneur always has been the epitome of positivity — when it comes to the enterprise's future and success. But like any other individual, an entrepreneur is not specialized in everything; e.g., he/she could be less efficient in handling the firm's marketing when the venture goes big. At times, it may be difficult for the entrepreneur to look after every aspect of firm operations. Then it comes down to 'management,' as the importance of coordinating and organizing becomes paramount to meet the firm's everyday functioning. Here, either the entrepreneur has to put his/her managerial hat or must have to hire trained individuals who can manage things for him. A manager's work is generally confined to managing given resources and utilizes that optimally to complete some pre-defined works. But a manager doesn't bear the risk as an entrepreneur does through his entrepreneurial effort. If you observe carefully, among all the above-mentioned entrepreneurial personality traits and attributes, it would be the 'risk factor' that perhaps most strikingly makes an entrepreneur stand apart from a highly efficient manager. An entrepreneur draws ultimate motivation from his/her firm's success, while for a manager, it is primarily financials such as salary, perks, benefits, etc., that inspire him or her. In summary, the readiness to create something new, taking risks, and having total accountability for the job done epitomizes



entrepreneurs that even the most competent manager does not have to show. Below we enlist various identifiers of entrepreneurial and managerial approaches:

The distinctions between an Entrepreneur and a Manager's outlook

Points	Entrepreneur	Manager
Motive	The main motive of an entrepreneur is to start a venture by setting up an enterprise. He or she encapsulates the venture as a reflection of self-image.	The main motive of a manager is to render his or her services in an enterprise already set up by some entrepreneur earlier. Managers also contribute to the setting up of a firm.
Status	An entrepreneur is the major shareholder of the enterprise.	A manager is an employee in an enterprise owned by some entrepreneur.
Risk Bearing	Being the major shareholder of the enterprise, an entrepreneur assumes all vital risks and uncertainties involved in the running and failure of the enterprise.	A manager does not bear any major risk involved in the running and failure of the enterprise.
Rewards	The reward an entrepreneur gets for bearing risks involved in the enterprise is profit which is highly uncertain but could be huge in amount.	A manager mostly gets a fixed salary as a reward for the services rendered by him in the enterprise. The salary of a manager is certain and fixed, with few adjustments based on performance.
Innovation	The entrepreneur himself thinks over what and how to produce goods to meet the changing demands of the customers. Hence, he acts as an innovator, also called a 'change agent.'	A manager primarily executes the plans prepared by the entrepreneur and promoters. Thus, a manager translates the sponsor's idea into practice.



Are You Entrepreneurial?

Assess yourself

Tick mark what you think is applicable

1. I always look on the bright side of things, even in uncertain times, I usually expect the best. **(Optimism)** Yes/No
2. My persistence doesn't let me be calm and satisfied unless I have reached the desired level of results that are ways to achieve my life goals. **(Achievement Orientation)** Yes/No
3. As I genuinely follow the motto, 'nothing ventured, nothing gained', I never fear moving into a new undertaking and handle big losses and disappointments with little difficulty. **(Risk Tolerance)** Yes/No
4. While others see nothing unusual and new in the surroundings, I am with the strokes of ingenuity and resourcefulness able to get around difficulties while perceiving novel opportunities for business. **(Innovativeness)** Yes/No
5. I can hold on belief in my ability to do well and persevere, in the face of adversity indicating failure is imminent. **(Self-efficacy)** Yes/No
6. Nurturing a new business, establishing a new company, and owning it highly excites me and its emerging success drives me. **(Passion)** Yes/No
7. Anytime given the opportunity, I exhibit new and practical ideas useful for new technologies, processes, techniques, and product conceptualization. **(Creativity)** Yes/No
8. As I believe, it is my own action that determines my life hence, other than wait and watches things happen, I prefer working hard to make things really happen. **(Locus of Control)** Yes/No
9. I like to be in charge and accept responsibility, even if there are chances of failure. **(taking responsibility)** Yes/No
10. I am willing to work for long hours with hardly any immediate and observable rewards. **(commitment to work)** Yes/No
11. When I face complicated problems, I don't give up but tackle the problems and continue without getting a sense of frustration. **(perseverance)** Yes/No
12. I am unaffected by personal likes and dislikes while approaching problems. **(objectivity)** Yes/No
13. While on a task, I feel it is important to know how you are performing. **(receiving feedback)** Yes/No
14. I dislike working for others. **(drive for independence)** Yes/No
15. I avoid or evade problems or solve them. **(problem-solving)** Yes/No
16. I plan my future actions **(systematic planning)** Yes/No
17. I am comfortable communicating with people. **(communication)** Yes/No



- | |
|--|
| 18. I can influence others and get them around to my way of thinking or acting. (Leadership) Yes/No |
| 19. I am flexible enough to review your activities and decisions (learning from experiences) Yes/No |

By now, you would be able to distinguish between entrepreneur and manager. The sections above categorically outline what an entrepreneurial person looks like. What are the important personal characteristics of any successful entrepreneur? The questions we put above in the table reflect a situation where you will identify or judge your personality and recognize how much pro or anti-entrepreneurial you are. If your answers are mostly 'Yes,' you can consider yourself an entrepreneurial person. Again, don't shy away if you find that maximum answers are strict 'No.' Think twice and discuss in detail with family members before actually moving into a career. Alongside, it is highly impossible to expect all the entrepreneurial qualities in a single individual. So, you may find that some of your answers are moderate 'No.' Again, here, this lacking should not stop your endeavor from marking a proposed entrepreneurial journey. This lacking also helps you to secure a pro-learner attitude in you. And with each passing day, your voyage through turbulent time (initial days) will cultivate many of the qualities in you, subject to your determination and the will to win. We believe after completion of this full course: (1) you will be able to ascertain the levels of the entrepreneurial gene you inherently got; (2) you may rediscover many mysteries about your own (submissive) entrepreneurial traits; and finally (3) you will be one step ahead of your peers in understanding entrepreneur, and entrepreneurship.

2.4 Questions an Entrepreneur Needs to Answer

Identifying and evaluating an opportunity is a difficult task. Opportunities do not appear from anywhere. You have to be watchful for the opportunities. Ideas can come from friends, relatives, magazines, work experience, technical people, other businessmen, etc. (How to identify a business opportunity will be explained in detail in the later chapters). Right now, it will suffice for you to know that once you have identified an opportunity or opportunities, they should be carefully evaluated. Three factors are important here: (a) how big the market is, (b) what the life of the opportunity is, and (c) how skilled and motivated you are in order to use it. After you identified the opportunity, you have to start developing a plan for your venture. In doing so, you must know:

What is the market size?
How to segment the market?
What are the vital resources needed?



recommendations (mostly free) that can fill the gaps in your business plan and make it crispier. Now you also have specialized public institutions that will voice your concerns and offer access to better infrastructure, technology, information, quality workforce, etc. It is not as difficult or complex as some decades ago, say, in the pre-internet world. As an entrepreneur, you need to learn from the past, gather knowledge and wisdom from the present, and visualize the future trend and predict. The very process of entrepreneurship for you is lifelong learning.

Summary of the chapter

This chapter discussed details about how an entrepreneurial person can be identified. It explained how various personality traits can be linked with the entrepreneur. It also elaborated how the discourse on entrepreneur vs. manager can be clarified while explaining the role of an entrepreneur and a manager in any firm. The entrepreneurial process, which essentially is the first step to understand where and how to begin, and subsequently, adopting how to keep the venture going, was presented through flowcharting and quizzing relevant enquiries. Finally, a short note was discussed on how 'change' is relevant for entrepreneurship and how the current generation is lucky.

SAQ 2.2

Would you regard entrepreneurship as launching and successfully managing a business enterprise? Yes/No. Write down your opinion in two or three sentences.

In my opinion

Q: Evaluate between an Entrepreneur and a Manager. Elaborate with examples.



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Chapter III

The Entrepreneur's Role

1. Types of Entrepreneur
2. What does the Entrepreneur do?
3. Productivity
4. Job Creation
5. Transfer of Technology
6. Entrepreneurial Firms and their advantage

This chapter aims to:

- inform the student/learner about different kinds of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurs
- enhance the student/ learner's understanding of what entrepreneurs accomplish through entrepreneurship

Learning Outcome:

On completion of the study of this chapter, the student/learner will be able to

- be familiar with the diversity and charms of being an entrepreneur
- know in detail about entrepreneurship and its deliverables



Drone entrepreneurs

This sort of entrepreneur is very rigid about making any change in the production line, even when it is categorically established, the application of new technologies and methods can be a highly profitable business proposition. Although they know that they are earning reduced returns or incurring significant losses compared to other businessmen, they stick to conventional production methods to existing without any growth. A tobacco-making industry is still making tobacco entirely by hand, and they are not willing to use the machines. This example will explain to you who the Drone entrepreneurs are.

3.2 What Does the Entrepreneur Do?

The entrepreneur combines the available resources like infrastructure labor, finance, manpower, knowledge, etc., and produces goods or services and puts invaluable inputs in the form of his/her time, knowledge, and efforts to organize these factors. This is the basic quality of entrepreneurship which spreads in societies through a `chain reaction. Each action leads to another, and entrepreneurial opportunities are continuously created. They result in active markets and intense competition.

Look at the computer industry, for instance. The emergence of computers has opened up a large market for computer software. Young men and women have developed software packages and sold them in the market. But can the activity end there? Obviously not. The computer users need training, computers need maintenance and repairs, etc., and the activities go on. Many fields like banking, education, and even astrology have come to depend on computers in a big way. All these have created a lot of opportunities in this area. Thus the computer industry all over the world is growing very fast.

SAQ 3.1

Observe your surroundings keenly for similar examples of different types of entrepreneurs. Write a brief paragraph about your observations below:

My observations



Let us now see how entrepreneurship leads to the growth and prosperity of a country.

The following are some of the major areas where entrepreneurship has made important contributions.

3.3 Productivity

Investment and innovation are the two major influences on raising productivity (work is done per hour) and the per capita output (total output divided by the total number of employees). You can well imagine how inventions such as the steam engine, steamship, the telegraph, the telephone, the automobile, the airplane, the computer, etc., have affected the growth and welfare of people and countries all over the world. With the help of innovation, the entrepreneur manages to produce goods and services at a lower cost. He/she reaps profit from this entrepreneurial activity. But this 'happy' situation cannot last very long. Soon, imitators appear, affecting the market supply and the price of goods. They compete with the original entrepreneur for raw materials, workers, etc. As a result, the production cost goes up. This forces the entrepreneur to introduce innovation again and again, and the process continues.

3.4 Job Creation

An entrepreneur generates profit for himself or herself and creates employment for many people through enterprise creation. Let us go back to our example of the computer industry. In the beginning, there was a demand only for a few software professionals and programmers.

Slowly, the need for instructors, maintenance and service engineers, sales personnel, etc., increased with the industry's momentum. This sector is now becoming a major employment creator. Moreover, a large number of computer professionals are setting up their enterprises. Instead of working for big companies, they provide jobs for others in their small and medium units.

3.5 Transfer of Technology

Entrepreneurs, especially in developing countries, may not always be 'innovative.' Most of these countries do not have properly developed infrastructure (communication and transport facilities), information sources, etc. Hence 'innovating' becomes difficult for entrepreneurs. They very often borrow innovative ideas from others or imitate the innovations made elsewhere and imaginatively apply those. This leads to the transfer of technology across countries and ultimately to the economic growth of the imitating country.



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Chapter IV

Entrepreneur's Environment

1. Entrepreneurship and the Environment
2. Social Factors
3. Education Policies
4. Government Policies
5. Economic Infrastructure and Social Overheads
6. Changes Taking Place

This chapter aims to:

- acquaint the student/learner with how the social, religious, political, economic, and educational factors influence the emergence and growth of entrepreneurship

Learning Outcome:

On completion of this Chapter, the student/participant will be able to

- assess the influences of major socio-cultural factors on entrepreneurship and on him/her as an entrepreneur
- design ways and means to overcome the negative environmental forces



4.1 Entrepreneurship and the Environment

What does the term 'environment' mean? In any society, the environment includes life's religious, educational, political, and social aspects. An economic opportunity indeed is one of the primary requirements for entrepreneurship to flourish. But its rise and expansion depend on certain environmental forces that promote or discourage entrepreneurial thinking, behavior, and efforts.

In this chapter, you will look at some such factors that tend to influence entrepreneurship.

4.2 Social Factors

Every society has certain cultural practices and values, which influence the actions of individuals. These practices and values have evolved over the centuries. Society was divided on diverse parameters such as caste, religion, gender, etc. Degrees of social flexibility, mobility, etc., vary from society to society and from region to region. It should be fair to presume that where social flexibility and mobility are relatively easier, the prospects of entrepreneurship would be better.

A related aspect is the attitude of society towards entrepreneurship. Certain societies encourage innovations and new ideas and thus approve of entrepreneurs' actions and rewards like profits. Certain others do not tolerate changes, and in such circumstances, entrepreneurship cannot take root and grow. Similarly, some societies have an inherent dislike for any money-making activity. It is said that in nineteenth-century Russia, the upper classes did not like entrepreneurs. For them, cultivating the land meant a good life. They believed that land belongs to God, and the land's produce was nothing but God's blessing. During this period, Russian folktales, proverbs, and songs carried the message that making wealth through the business was not 'right'.

McClelland maintained that the presence of a specific motivational structure, the desire to achieve for the sake of achievement -- i.e., the 'achievement motivation' -- is of critical importance for successful entrepreneurship. He said that Indian artisans lacked entrepreneurial values and motives, a conclusion he based on his experience with handloom weavers in Orissa and artisans in Kakinada in south India (McClelland and Winter, 1969).

In a country like India, social (value system) and cultural issues hold their importance, besides issues related to infrastructure. Any innovation to succeed in our society needs to be accepted by our value system and culture. It will be right to say that 'Internet of Things (or any innovation) may fall short of its aim unless a high level of awareness is created and the idea is taken to the common people irrespective of gender, caste, creed, and color. An acceptance by the masses in itself



is a kind of social innovation. Further, in our country, where the population is more concerned about making both ends meet, the entrepreneurial activity will achieve sustainability only when support is provided through the institutional, social, and governmental networks.

SAQ 4.

Which, in your opinion, are the social influences on you? How are you going to deal with them?

I have been influenced by

I will deal with them by

4.3 Education Policies

Education enables you to understand the outside world and equips you with the basic knowledge and skills to deal with day-to-day problems. In any society, the system of education has a significant role to play in inculcating entrepreneurial values.

In India, the system of education before the 19th century was rigid, often governed by religion and the social caste system. It promoted the idea that business is not a respectable occupation. Later, when the British came to our country, they introduced an education system just to produce clerks and accountants for the East India Company. The unfortunate result of it is that young men and women in our country have developed a taste only for `service. Their talents and capabilities have been majorly used for routine, conventional jobs. Our educational methods are changing in today's era, but the emphasis is still on preparing students for regular jobs rather than on making them capable enough to begin something new and stand on their feet. But the recently announced 'National Education Policy 2020' is expected to bring significant changes to the present system. The interventions are strongly trying to bring the necessary changes to sensitise the younger generation about entrepreneurship, nurturing innovation and creativity amongst students.

4.4 Government Policies



A football player might possess exceptional talent. But, his contribution to the nation and the world of sports would remain negligible if his performance is restricted to the courtyard of his own house. He needs a football ground to practice on and resources to buy the equipment required. He also requires encouragement and support from those in authority to enable him to freely play with others and prove his talent. In the same way, however creative he/she may be, an entrepreneur cannot function without the supportive actions of the Government. It is for the Government/society to ensure the availability of required resources for the entrepreneurs and also the accessibility to them. This is because the successful entrepreneur contributes to the well-being of society. Policies relating to various aspects like prices, the availability of capital, labor, and other inputs, demand structure, taxation, income distribution, etc., affect the growth of entrepreneurship to a large extent. Promotional Government activities such as incentives and subsidies contribute substantially to entrepreneurial performance. At the same time, Government policies like licenses, regulations, monopolies, etc., affect the growth of business enterprises. Above all, a politically stable and united Government can influence entrepreneurial activities in a significant manner.

SAQ 4.1

Is there any entrepreneur in your neighborhood? Try to gather information on his/her views on various Government policies like taxation, finance, labor, etc. Also, ask him/her about a business unit's opportunities and growth prospects in the current scenario.

My observations are.



4.5 Economic Infrastructure and Social Overheads

The expansion of entrepreneurship pre-supposes properly developed communication and transport facilities. This not only helps to enlarge the market but expands the horizons of business too. Take, for instance, the establishment of the post and telegraph system and the construction of roads and highways in India. It helped considerable entrepreneurial activities to take place in the 1850s. Apart from the above factors, institutions like trade/business associations, business schools, libraries, etc., also make valuable contributions towards promoting and sustaining entrepreneurship. The advancement of technology and digitalization have given a positive boost to entrepreneurship. You can gather all the information you want from these bodies. They also act as a forum for communication and joint action. Of late, the importance of business and industry associations has increased tremendously. In the fast-changing world of business, entrepreneurs have to move collectively to be more effective and more efficient. They need to check and influence the Government's thinking and decision-making constantly.

4.6 Changes Taking Place

In present-day India, all the above-mentioned environmental forces are found to be working in favor of enterprising men and women. There is a visible change for the better in the entrepreneurial field of the country. Dogmas (settled opinions) and superstitions have lost the hold they earlier had. It is encouraging for the 'non-commercial' classes to consider economic opportunities more sympathetically. As a result, occupational divisions based on the caste or any other rigid system have undergone tremendous changes, and traditional activities, social approval, etc., have become less important. More important now are the economic factors such as access to capital as well as possession of entrepreneurial traits and characteristics and business knowledge.

The development of government policies in favour of business and industry and, of course, a rise in the demand for products manufactured by small-scale industries are some of the key factors that have led Indian entrepreneurs to look for new business opportunities.

Summary of the chapter

This chapter discussed how the interaction between entrepreneurship and the environment has emerged through various social factors. Here, we made a thorough presentation on how religious, political, economic, and educational factors impact the entrepreneurial actions of individuals. A discussion over changes in governmental policies through the lenses of education, economic infrastructure was included. Broadly, this chapter conveyed to you that entrepreneurship is not something that



you only can inherit. It is not limited to certain classes, communities, castes, or gender. Anybody who is determined to achieve a brighter and higher goal in life can develop entrepreneurial aptitude with appropriate training.

Question:

1. Write a brief note on your understanding of Entrepreneurship and the Environment.



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Chapter V

Startup Ecosystem in India

1. Startup Ecosystem in India
2. How do we define a startup?
3. Key stakeholders of the Startup ecosystem
4. Startup - Growth drivers
5. Government schemes to promote Startups
6. Startup Registration process
7. Startup Success Story – Paytm
8. List of top 10 Indian Startups, 2020

This chapter aims to:

- familiarize the student/learners with the concept of Startup and the prevailing startup ecosystem in the country
- educate the student/learners about the important stakeholders and major growth drivers of the Indian Startup ecosystem
- highlight the initiatives/schemes by the Government of India to promote Startups
- offer the student/learners a broader understanding of the prevailing Startup ecosystem in the country

Learning Outcome:

On completion of this chapter, the student/participant will be able to:

- understand the concept of Startup
- have a fair understanding of the current Startup ecosystem in India
- identify the various Government of India's schemes to promote Startups
- learn the steps to register an entity as a Startup in India



5.1 Introduction to Startup Entrepreneurship

You must have heard the term 'startup' many times and may have a fair idea about it by now. Let us look into it in detail. India is the second-largest populous country in the world with a 1.35 billion population strength. Since the job market could reach saturation, the inventory of available jobs may be exhausted soon and remain inadequate to provide employment opportunities to 1 million people joining the workforce in India every month. According to the latest Asia Pacific Human Development Report, the unemployment crisis in India will last for almost 35 years. Hence, creating entrepreneurs would go a long way towards the development of the economy as well as job creation. The Government of India has announced campaigns like "Start-Up India, Stand-Up India" to empower the Startups (especially for the disadvantaged communities) and facilitate them in credit linkages by availing bank loans for their ventures; thereby giving a boost to entrepreneurship and job creation.

Currently, India is in the third position in the global Startup ecosystem ranking, and the country's Startup base is expected to grow YoY between 12-15 % (www.startupindia.gov.in/ accessed on 28.12.2020). Favorable government initiatives, an increase in the number of academic incubators, a rise in the funding received by Startups, and growth in the digital economy will further drive the Startup landscape in India. Student start-ups, experienced professionals starting their own business, and marginal rise in women entrepreneurs are the positive trends witnessing the Indian start-up ecosystem. All this has contributed significantly towards placing the Indian Startup landscape on the growth trajectory.

5.2 Definition of Startup

Of the various initiatives undertaken by the Government of India (GoI) to promote entrepreneurship and Startups, the most impressive one is the launch of the "Startup India" program in January 2016. It is a flagship initiative of the GoI that intends to build a strong entrepreneurial ecosystem in the country for nurturing innovation and Startups, leading to economic growth and generation of employment opportunities on a larger scale.

According to the government notification released by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade), an entity shall be considered as a startup in India as per G.S.R. 364(E) guidelines when it fulfills:

Startup	◇ If it is incorporated as a private limited company (as defined in the Companies Act, 2013) or registered as a partnership firm (registered under section 59 of the Partnership Act, 1932) or a limited liability partnership
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	(under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008) in India
	◇ Up to seven years from the date of its incorporation/ registration; however, in the case of Startups in the biotechnology sector, the period shall be up to ten years from the date of its incorporation/registration
	◇ If its turnover for any of the financial years since incorporation/ registration has not exceeded Rupees 25 crores
	◇ If it is working towards innovation, development, or improvement of products or processes or services, or if it is a scalable business model with a high potential of employment generation or wealth creation

Source: <https://www.startupindia.gov.in/>

5.3 Key stakeholders of the Startup ecosystem in India

The fast-growing startup ecosystem of India is also complimenting the economic growth of the country. With over 39,114 Startups being registered with DPIIT, one of the main reasons for this growth is a collaborative approach of innovation between academia, industry, and governments to foster economic and social development.

Apart from universities, industry, and government, the following are the key stakeholders of the Startup ecosystem in India:

- 1. Funding organizations:** Banks, Angel Investors, Venture Capitalists, and other financial institutions play an important role and help Startups and entrepreneurs establish credit linkages and raise finance.
- 2. Academic and Research Institutions:** These institutions contribute significantly to innovation and human capital development and play a central role in the success and sustainability of the knowledge economy. They also create an opportunity for knowledge and technology transfer from academic/research organizations to the commercial market.
- 3. Incubators and Accelerators:** These are organisations that seek to help startups attain success. These tend to focus on providing startups with mentorship, advice, and resources to help the startups succeed. They accelerate the development of new ventures, influence entrepreneurial talent in society, and speed technology usage by linking technology, capital, and know-how in the ecosystem.
- 4. Corporates and other Support Organizations:** These organizations can support Startups by providing guidance on new business opportunities and expansion. They also offer mentoring support, solutions to business problems, supplying technology, financial support, expert assistance, building distribution channels for the Startups, etc.



5. **Supportive Government:** Government initiatives and programs like Start-up India, Make in India, Digital India, Stand up India, etc., are encouraging the culture of innovation in the country and also inspiring youth and women to take up entrepreneurship as a career.
6. **Country's Creative Youth:** Millions of young Indians are giving up secure jobs and opting to start their own ventures. The median age of Startup founders in India is 31 years. They have begun to pursue entrepreneurship as a career option under the Government's favorable schemes and policies that support entrepreneurship.
7. **Experienced Entrepreneurs:** They are willing to share their knowledge, expertise, and experience with the new-age Startups. Business collaborations, equity funding in Startups are emerging as a trend in India's Start-up ecosystem.

For the growth and sustainability of a Start-up ecosystem, all the major stakeholders have to collaborate to create a culture of raising a proactive mindset that embraces opportunities, takes up risks, and develops innovative solutions to society's problems. By working towards pushing innovation forward, all the players contribute significantly towards creating a sustainable ecosystem that can lead to the country's economic development.

Startup Incubation Centres in India

As mentioned above, startup incubators hold a significant role in boosting India's startup ecosystem. Following are a few important incubation centres in India:

- Under the umbrella of the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India, ISBA - Indian Science And Technology Entrepreneurs Parks And Business Incubator Association was established to promote the business incubation activities of the country. [<https://www.isba.in/>; <http://www.step-iit.org/>]
- Innovation and Entrepreneurship (SINE), IIT Mumbai [<http://www.sineiitb.org/>]
- Technopark Technology Business Incubator (T-TBI) [<http://www.technoparktbi.org/>]
- CrAdLE [<https://cradle-edii.in/>]
- Centre for Innovation, Incubation, and Entrepreneurship (CIIE) [<https://ciie.co/>]
- Nadathur S Raghavan Centre for Entrepreneurial Learning (NSRCEL) [<https://www.nsr cel.org/>]
- Seedfarm, Seedfund [<http://seedfund.in/>]
- Venture Center [<http://www.venturecenter.co.in/>]
- Foundation for Innovation and Technology Transfer, IIT Delhi [<https://fitt-iitd.in/>]



- NASSCOM 10K Warehouse Vizag [<http://10000startups.com/startup-warehouse/>]
- Agri Business Incubator [<http://www.aipicrisat.org/>]
- Bihar Industries Association [<http://www.biabihar.com/>]
- IITG-Technology Incubation Centre (IITGTIC) [<http://www.iitg.ac.in>]

In this context, it is important to mention the National Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB), a board that was founded in 1982 by the Govt. of India, under the guidance of the Department of Science & Technology. The board aims to promote entrepreneurship by encouraging the youth to be job generators than job seekers.

The role of DST, while discussing the promotion and strength of entrepreneurship in India, is indisputable. The Department of Science & Technology (DST) plays an essential part in the advancement of science & technology in the country. Empowerment of the youth and disadvantaged sections through entrepreneurship has been an important mandate of DST.

5.4 Startup - Growth drivers in India

The Indian Startup ecosystem has been thriving, with tech-enabled Startups getting the highest funding followed by online businesses/e-commerce. Some of the critical reasons for the growth of the Indian Startup landscape are given below:

Favorable demographics: Around 65% of the Indian population is below the age of 35. The median age of Indian Startup founders is 31 years, which is lesser than major Startup hubs globally, including Silicon Valley's (36.2 years). Young Indians are willing to take business risks, overcome challenges and also influence policymaking in the country.	Market size: Growing internet and smartphone penetration, increasing consumption of social media, increasing disposable income leading to improved purchasing power – all these factors are contributing immensely to boost the country's economic activity.
Availability of cheap labor: With an increasing number of Startups, India is emerging as a leader in providing skilled work labor worldwide. 'Make in India' initiative has also given momentum to the labor market by increasing the demand for skilled labor in the country. Indian Startups hire a lot of workforce from the gig economy	Talented and Skilled labor: The availability of capable and qualified human capital has made India a knowledge-based economy. While the Skill India campaign focuses on skill development of the youth, Make-in-India is working towards creating entrepreneurial capabilities & generating more employment facilities,



(freelancers) and save on their operating costs.	jobs, etc. All these are contributing significantly to the progress of India as a Startup hub.
Attractive investment destination: As per the latest Doing Business report published by the World Bank in 2020, India stands at 63 rd position in the list of 190 countries as compared to last year's 77 th rank. Being among the top 10 FDI destinations globally, India can attract massive investments in the Startup ecosystem.	Science and Technology focused academic education: Top academic institutions like IITs and IIMs have incorporated incubation programs to mentor student Startups and budding entrepreneurs. A large number of engineering and technical graduates also make India a home for a pool of talent for Startup development.
Women-led Startups: As per the 6th Economic Census by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), only fourteen percentages of businesses in India are run by women. Most of these women in business belong to the elite class; the middle and lower class are yet to join the league. To boost the participation of women in running their own businesses, Gol has rolled out initiatives like ATAL Innovation Scheme and MUDRA. As the government continues to boost women entrepreneurship in India, the country might see an influx of more Startups created or run by women entrepreneurs in the years to come.	

5.5 Government's schemes to promote Startup Entrepreneurship

Following are some of the important schemes announced by the Government of India to create a culture of entrepreneurship in the country:

- ❖ Startup India [<https://www.startupindia.gov.in/>]
- ❖ ASPIRE (A scheme for promotion of innovation and rural entrepreneurship) [<https://www.startupindia.gov.in/content/sih/en/government-schemes/aspire-scheme-promotion-innovation-entrepreneurship-and-agro-industry.html>]
- ❖ MUDRA bank scheme [<https://www.mudra.org.in/>]
- ❖ Atal Innovation Mission [<https://aim.gov.in/>]
- ❖ eBiz Portal [<https://ebiz.bpc.co.in/lpg/>]
- ❖ Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) [<https://dahd.nic.in/didf>]
- ❖ Support for International Patent Protection in Electronics & Information Technology(SIP-EIT) [<https://www.startupindia.gov.in/content/sih/en/government-schemes/international-patent-protection-sip-eit.html>]
- ❖ Multiplier Grants Scheme (MGS)



- ❖ [\[https://www.meity.gov.in/content/multiplier-grants-scheme\]](https://www.meity.gov.in/content/multiplier-grants-scheme)
❖ Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS)
[\[https://cleartax.in/s/credit-guarantee-scheme-startups-cgss\]](https://cleartax.in/s/credit-guarantee-scheme-startups-cgss)
- ❖ Software Technology Park (STP) Scheme
[\[https://www.startupindia.gov.in/content/sih/en/government-schemes/software-technology-park-scheme.html\]](https://www.startupindia.gov.in/content/sih/en/government-schemes/software-technology-park-scheme.html)
- ❖ The Venture Capital Assistance Scheme (VCA)
[\[http://sfacindia.com/VCA_Scheme.aspx\]](http://sfacindia.com/VCA_Scheme.aspx)
- ❖ NewGen Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Centre (NewGen IEDC) [\[http://www.newgeniedc-edii.in/\]](http://www.newgeniedc-edii.in/)
- ❖ Single Point Registration Scheme
[\[https://www.nsic.co.in/schemes/Single-Point-Registration.aspx\]](https://www.nsic.co.in/schemes/Single-Point-Registration.aspx)
- ❖ Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS)
[\[https://www.meity.gov.in/esdm/incentive-schemes\]](https://www.meity.gov.in/esdm/incentive-schemes)

Note: More information about government schemes can be availed by visiting <https://www.startupindia.gov.in>



5.6 Steps to register your Startup with Startup India

Step 1: Business Incorporation

You can incorporate your business entity as a Pvt. Ltd. Co. or a Limited Liability Partnership or a Partnership firm and obtain certificate of incorporation

Step 2: Registration with the Startup India

Log on www.startupindia.gov.in. Your Startup profile will be created once all the business details are entered. After this, you can be eligible to participate in various government schemes and programs.

Step 3: Apply for DPIIT Recognition

Click on "Get Recognized" button. This will help you to get access to various tax benefits, easier compliance, IPR fast-tracking & more

Step 4: Recognition Application

On the 'Recognition Application Detail' page, click on 'View Details' under the Registration Details section. Fill up the 'Startup Recognition Form' and click on 'Submit'.

Step 5: Documents for Registration

Startup registration certificate, directors' details, proof of concept/pitch deck/video/website

Step 6: Get the Recognition Number

Within 2 days, the certificate of recognition will be issued if the documents submitted are found to be ok without any query

Note: For further details about documents, tax exemption, conditions of self-certification, etc. visit www.startupindia.gov.in

5.7 Start-up Success Story - Paytm

Post demonetization, 'Paytm karo' has been a common word for every Indian while shopping. Paytm has contributed significantly to revolutionizing the payment mechanism in our country. Vijay Shekhar Sharma launched Paytm in 2010 as a mobile recharge and bill payment platform. However, by 2020, it became a one-stop solution for any kind of transaction and payment with 39 million daily active



users. In 2017, Paytm Payment Bank was also launched. The company has developed a robust online payment system that is capable of handling around 5000 transactions every second. One of its unique features is that the app is very popular even in rural areas, small towns, and villages and is considered to be a preferred mode of payment. With each passing day, Paytm is trying its best to offer an enhanced customer experience and the Startup now also plans to tap the loan market and disburse small loans to 500 million people. In November 2019, it raised \$1 billion in the Series G round of funding at a towering valuation of \$16 billion. Paytm plans to launch a chat app soon that will compete directly with WhatsApp by offering advanced features in this space.

5.8 Top 10 Indian Startups of 2020

LinkedIn has revealed a list of 10 young Startups of India that have remained resilient during a tumultuous time of COVID-19, continuing to attract investment, employees, and attention. The list of these Startups is as under:

No.	Startup	Domain of work
1	upGrad – Mumbai	E-learning
2	Cred – Bengaluru	IT and Services
3	Unschool – Hyderabad	E-learning
4	Unacademy – Bengaluru	E-learning
5	Whatfix – Bengaluru	Internet
6	Razorpay – Bengaluru	Computer Software
7	Zigram – Gurugram	IT and Services
8	Yellow Messenger – Bengaluru	Computer Software
9	Pee Safe – Gurugram	Health, wellness and fitness
10	Urban Company – Gurugram	IT and Services

Note: For more details, visit <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/linkedin-top-startups-2020-10-indian-companies-rise-abhigyan-chand/> (accessed on 29.12.2020)

Summary

Indian Startups are making their presence felt at the domestic as well as international levels. With disruptive ideas, they are marching ahead and creating an impact. However, they do face a myriad of challenges related to government regulations, fundraising, lack of mentoring, managing cash flow, and even finding the right employees. India is witnessing an emergence of almost 10 Startups a fortnight; however, 9 of them die down within the first year of their birth. Often, many Startups shut their shops too early or fail to pivot after receiving negative feedback from customers. However, to control the Startup Mortality Rate, there is an immediate



need to bring in strong mentors with age-old experience and wisdom who can guide the Startup founders and support them during a crisis. Mentors' availability, knowledge, experience, valuable connections, timely advice, occasional checks, and regular dosage of encouragement can leapfrog the Startups to success.

Suppose India has to become a suitable land for Startups. In that case, it has to develop into an unbeatable ecosystem for Startups by making available entrepreneurial know-how, a congenial environment, and technical guidance to those willing to make a difference to themselves and the country.

SAQ:

Identify a new startup venture from your area / state and write a description about it.

1. What do you understand by the term 'Startup?' Give 2 examples of Indian Startups whose products/services you are using/have used before.
2. Visit Startup India website (www.startupindia.gov.in) and create your individual profile. Once this is done, go to the dashboard and list down the details/information about the Startup ecosystem prevailing in your state/country.



UNIT

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Contents

Chapter VII

Manifestations of Entrepreneurship

1. Inclusivity in Entrepreneurship
2. Rural Entrepreneurship
3. Social Entrepreneurship

This chapter aims to:

- familiarize the reader with types of entrepreneurship that aim at an equal and empowered society
- enable the reader to understand their motivations
- offer the reader a broader understanding of values created by these types of enterprises

Learning Outcome:

On completion of this Chapter, the reader will be able to:

- appreciate the concept of inclusivity in entrepreneurship
- recognize competencies and motivations for this form of entrepreneurship



6.1 Inclusivity in Entrepreneurship

To understand how entrepreneurship influences the growth of a society, you need to understand the concept of inclusivity. A society that overcomes differences and promotes equality among all groups and sections can be called an inclusive society. Entrepreneurship can act as a robust engine for mainstreaming the marginal or disadvantaged sections (based on gender, age, caste, physical disability, etc.) of society through sustainable economic empowerment, which, in turn, will ensure self-reliance, autonomy, inclusivity, and dignity. The inclusion of everyone equally by providing entrepreneurial opportunities, access, and ease-of-doing-business will strengthen the entrepreneurship phenomena in a country. The entrepreneurial intention remains typically dormant amongst most marginal sections due to various reasons, viz., social discrimination, exclusion, lack of sensitivity, lower respect, and support. Though these marginal or disadvantaged social groups are heterogeneous, their members typically face greater barriers to business creation than the mainstream population. In this context, sensitising and awareness creation programmes, capacity building interventions, Govt. schemes explicitly designed for them, facility of loans and funding support, etc., will enable proper inclusion of all sections of the society in the entrepreneurship agenda. Entrepreneurship will empower the disadvantaged or the marginal sections towards human diversity and dignity of work.

Business creation by under-represented and disadvantaged groups helps create jobs and fight social and financial exclusion while stimulating economic growth across the economy. Various interventions for the empowerment of the marginalised groups by the Govt. as well as private sectors will include measures such as:

- understanding of the challenges that different social target groups face in entrepreneurship
- addressing challenges and blocks in the process of entrepreneurship
- improving access to finance
- providing flexibility in rules to doing business
- ensuring social security
- offering business development support
- building the entrepreneurial networks

Entrepreneurship for the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe (SC, ST)

Through policy measures and institutional networks, the Central and State Governments and other private organisations promote entrepreneurship among the economically backward castes, particularly scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The outcome of these interventions reflects in aspects like quickening industrialisation, generating employment, promoting education, and eradication of poverty for the economic development of the country.



The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises of the Govt. of India takes conscious initiatives to support the SC/ST sections of the society in entrepreneurship through 'National SC/ST HUB.' There is various backing arranged both for SC/ST existing entrepreneurs and SC/ST budding entrepreneurs. The 'Stand Up India' programme of the Govt. facilitates special bank loans for women and SC/ST entrepreneurs of India. Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has initiated Venture Capital Fund among the Schedule Caste population in India. The Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana scheme offers several special supports to help SC/ST entrepreneurs. Thus, Sufficient measures are taken up by various Govt. and non-Govt. Sectors to include and facilitate SC/ST groups to become entrepreneurs.

Though there are several marginal or disadvantaged sections in our society, in this chapter, we will discuss in detail women entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship by the differently-abled, as these are considered two essential instruments for a country's socio-economic development in the future.



Dr. Milind Kamble

Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DICCI) relentlessly contributes to accomplishing Dr. Ambedkar's vision. DICCI aims to motivate the Dalit youth to engage with business and industry sectors as entrepreneurs. DICCI was established in 2005 by Dr. Milind Kamble. Dr. Kamble is currently the Chairman of DICCI. Under his guidance, the organization has grown to 29 State chapters and 7 International Chapters. The activities of DICCI are diversified. Members of DICCI are also from varied fields ranging from manufacturing to construction and services. DICCI has empowered the Dalit, enabling them to become entrepreneurs, thereby strengthening the social and economic growth.

Women Entrepreneurship

The next major social issue is women's entrepreneurship. The participation of women in economic and entrepreneurial activities varies from region to region, society to society, and community to community for a host of historical and social reasons. In the 21st century India, women must participate in all activities along with men with self-confidence fairly and equitably. The Govt. of India (and the State Govts) have formulated various schemes to encourage women to participate in all economic and entrepreneurial activities. These are intended to break the inhibitions and disinterest of women and harness their powers towards nation-building and economic growth.



Entrepreneurship is a key to the economic development of a country. History is full of instances of individual entrepreneurs whose creativity had led to the industrialization of many nations. Small-Scale Industries (SSI) play a key role in the industrialization of a country. It is considered an important means for checking the concentration of economic power in a few hands and bringing about economic dispersal and more equitable distribution of national income. The nature and character of the MSME are suitable for women to become entrepreneurs.

For India, the growth depends on the empowerment of women, who constitute 48.45% of the Indian population (2011 census), and entrepreneurship remains a key contributor to women's empowerment. India is soon going to be one of the largest working-age populations, and this demography can act as a dividend only when the women are the equal partners.

The efforts of the government and its different agencies are ably supplemented by non-government organizations that are playing an equally important role in facilitating women's empowerment. Despite the concerted efforts of the governments and NGOs, there still exist certain gaps. Of course, we have come a long way in empowering women, yet the future journey is difficult and demanding. Some new-age women's entrepreneurship schemes are listed below.

- Iccha Shakti represents motivating aspiring entrepreneurs to start their business
- Gyaan Shakti represents providing knowledge and ecosystem support to women entrepreneurs to help them foster entrepreneurship
- Karma Shakti represents providing hands-on support to entrepreneurs in setting up and scaling up businesses
- Annapurna Scheme: Women can avail of loans up to ₹50,000 to begin their food catering business
- Stree Shakti Package for Women Entrepreneurs: Women operating small businesses having majority ownership (over 50 percent) can avail of an interest concession of 0.05 percent for loans above Rs 2 lakh.
- Bhartiya Mahila Business Bank Loan: A loan amount of up to Rs 20 crore can be availed by female entrepreneurs under the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises. The program initiated by Bhartiya Mahila Bank offers the owner to repay the loan amount over a period of seven years.
- Dena Shakti Scheme: Maximum loan amount of Rs 20 lakh can be availed by women entrepreneurs with a concession of 0.25 percent.
- Udyogini Scheme: Women (18-45 Yrs) with a family income below Rs 45,000 can avail of loans up to Rs 1 lakh. Widowed, destitute, or disabled women are exempted from income limit. Whereas ST/SC among them (widowed, destitute or disabled) can get 30 percent subsidy up to Rs. 10,000.
- Cent Kalyani Scheme: With varying market interest rates, women can avail of loans up to Rs 1 crore from the Central Bank of India for their startups in areas like agricultural work or retail trading.



- Mahila Udyam Nidhi Scheme: It's a combined Punjab National Bank and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) program for women entrepreneurship. Women can avail of loan up to ₹10 lakh and repay through a period of 10 years while setting up a new business.
- Orient Mahila Vikas Yojana Scheme: It is an initiative by the Oriental Bank of Commerce to assist women entrepreneurs who hold a minimum 51 percent share capital individually or jointly can avail of the loan. With up to 2 percent interest concession and a repayment period of seven years, loan amounts between ₹10 lakhs to ₹25 lakhs can be availed without collateral security.

Some women entrepreneurs have started unique businesses that are solving specific problems for women.

Nykaa: Nykaa, the famous e-commerce and retail brand for beauty products for women was started by Falguni Nayar in 2012 to break the myth that e-commerce is not effective for sales of beauty products. Nykaa makes quality beauty products and international beauty brands.

Mann Deshi Bank: Social entrepreneur, Chetna Gala Sinha started Mann Deshi Bank in 1997 as a cooperative bank to give out micro loans to women. The bank is based in Maharashtra and has encouraged many women in the state to start micro businesses.

HeyDidi: Revathi Kulkarni Roy is a serial entrepreneur, especially focused on running businesses that provide unique services for women. Revathi started ForShe in 2007, the first taxi service only with woman drivers. Similarly, she started Viira in Mumbai in 2010. Her recent startup is called HeyDidi, which is a women-only platform providing its delivery service through a mobile app.

Baby Chakra: Naiyya Saggi started BabyChakra, and targets the maternity-child market. It is an online platform that provides information on hospitals, doctors, cord blood banks, maternity activities, products, events and even playschools.

Menstrupedia: Aditi Gupta's Menstrupedia works towards educating society, especially the underprivileged sections, about menstrual hygiene and health. It operates through a website and has designed various comic books which have its reach not only in India but have even been shipped to other countries in Asia and South America.

Limeroad: Suchi Mukherjee's Limeroad is a online clothing and lifestyle accessories marketplace. Today this company is known as Indian's most stylish online shopping website for men and women.

Differently-abled Entrepreneurs

India is a country of diversity, and the ethos of India is unity in diversity. The sense of unity will be manifested in a true sense if all sections of the society have equal opportunity access and participation to add to the economy of the nation. The Govt.



of India has come up with policies that aim to offer all people equal opportunity to create a sustainable business irrespective of their age, gender, and background.

Inclusive entrepreneurship typically targets underrepresented groups in society or business, disadvantaged and face barriers to starting any business venture that others may not face. Apart from the women who are considered disadvantaged in their pursuit of entrepreneurship, another group that deserves attention is differently-abled people.

Several differently-abled people in India have risen above their physical and mental disabilities and pushed society to change its perception of them. According to the Census in 2011, 2.21 percent of the total population in India are differently-abled, and 36 percent of total disabled persons are employed. However, a focus on self-employment and entrepreneurship will enable the differently-abled to work around their limitations in their own way and transform disability into ability.

The differently-abled entrepreneurs can be designated as individuals with different abilities who can form, arrange, and start a company.

Centre for the Empowerment of Differently Abled (CEDA)

State and Societies have continually tried to create methods for an inclusive approach to growth so that the struggles of the disadvantaged and the deprived could be reduced. Policies are made to bring all into the mainstream social structure. To create this equitable society, where the differently-abled (Divyangjan) do not feel inhibited, and see a plethora of opportunities, Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII), under the aegis of Directorate of Social Defence and Gujarat State Handicapped (Divyang) Finance and Development Corporation, and Social Justice and Empowerment Department, Govt. of Gujarat, has set up a Centre for Empowerment of Differently Abled (CEDA) on its Campus. The Centre aims at promoting entrepreneurship, employability, and livelihood activities among the differently-abled.

Problems of Differently abled Entrepreneurs in India

The problems or barriers that the differently-abled entrepreneurs usually face are as follows:

- Financial shortages
- Lack of training
- Legal measures regarding registering their companies under regular bodies
- Not being taken seriously by financiers, customers, or society at large
- The societal bias and stereotype about physical or mental disability
- Lack of mainstream opportunities.



Support System

- National Handicapped and Finance Development Corporation (NHFDC) is the apex institution in the field of financial support to differently-abled people for entrepreneurship development through awareness creation, capacity building, training, and different financial support. The institution is supported by the Govt. of India and other non-governmental agencies.
- NHFDC has introduced a scheme, 'Divyangjan Swavalamban Yojana,' to support the differently-abled for entrepreneurship.
- The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities in the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment facilitates the empowerment of persons with disabilities through various schemes, awards, and grants

Following are the cases of a few differently-abled entrepreneurs who have risen above their struggles of disability:

Gamatics.in: Gamatics, a venture of Sharath M Gayakwad, a Paralympic swimmer, is the online portal that not only is a market place for high quality products and gears for swimmers but also is a platform for guidance and tips. Born with a deformed left hand, Sharath never allowed that to be an obstacle in his path.

Maa Ulaa: Mohammed Gaddafi' Maa Ulaa in Chennai is the first bike taxi service run by differently abled people. Gaddafi had lost his leg when he was 19 years old but that has never sopped him from his dreams. He is a PhD in History and teaches at Presidency College.

Raw Nature Company: Sangita Desai was born with a difficulty characterized by limb anomalies. Sangita has been a successful fashion designer. She started Raw Nature Company in Mumbai to offer botanical grooming solutions. Her products are cruelty free, vegan, and without artificialities.

Voice of Specially Abled People (VoSAP): Being crippled with polio at an early age, Pranav Desai of Ahmedabad, decided to use his personal and professional experience to empower the differently abled through his organisation, the Voice of Specially Abled People (VoSAP).

Antarnaad: Shailesh Sheth from Gujarat did not allow his polio to make him a victim, but turned into a social entrepreneur by creating Antarnaad , a platform for the differently abled to accomplish their respective dreams.

6.2 Rural Entrepreneurship

Rural Entrepreneurship contributes majorly to the economic development of a nation. Rural Entrepreneurship has its roots in rural areas and has immense potential to drive various interventions to strengthen business, industry, and agriculture. In India, almost 65% of the population resides in rural areas, and their livelihood depends on



agriculture, livestock, and other allied activities. An increase of entrepreneurship in these fields will nurture rural development that can be made possible through the growth of rural entrepreneurs, reducing poverty, unemployment, etc. Rural entrepreneurship also means rural industrialisation that will enhance the socio-economic development of the country. To elaborate, we can say that rural entrepreneurship is all about opening new enterprises that promote new products and services, opening new markets, and encouraging the use of technology in rural areas.

The needs for rural entrepreneurship can be summed up in the following points that assert rural entrepreneurship:

- Generates employment in the rural areas as it is mostly labour intensive
- Reduces migration of villagers from rural to urban areas
- The low migration reduces the generation of slums in urban areas
- Reduces income disparity between urban and rural areas
- Fosters regional development as it stimulates different economic activities
- Protects and promotes heritage in the form of art, culture, creativity

The different types of rural entrepreneurship include:

1. Agro-Based Enterprises that involve direct selling or processing of agriculture products
2. Forest-Based Industries that deal with the supply of wood or wood products, the coir industry, honey making, bamboo products, minor forest products, etc
3. Mineral Based Industries including cement industry, stone crushing, wall coating powders, etc
4. Textile Industry, which involves weaving, spinning, tie and dye, bleaching of textile
5. Handicrafts, items made of wood, bamboo, glass, jute, soil, etc
6. Engineering Services, which include tools and equipment used in agriculture such as tractors, pumps, pipes and fittings, repairs, etc

Rural entrepreneurship can be developed and strengthened, if there is an adequate supply of raw material. Apart from that availability of funds, grants, loans at reasonable rates will make the path smooth. Technology support and the development of platforms for marketing and selling will also strengthen rural entrepreneurship. Awareness training, capacity building, and the spread of relevant education will bridge the gap and make rural entrepreneurship a powerful tool for socio-economic improvement and growth.

Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme

The rural population constitutes a significant segment of India, and hence, the key to India's socio-economic growth lies in rural development. Poverty and unemployment



appear to be the major obstacle in the path of rural development. Considering entrepreneurship as the essential input for economic development by alleviating poverty and unemployment, EDII-Ahmedabad planned strategic and sequential REDPs. EDII contributed by institutionalising rural entrepreneurship through implementing Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (REDPs), using training as a strategy that has yielded positive results. The support for conducting these training programmes came from a number of prominent national-level financial institutions like the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Rashtriya Grameen Vikas Nidhi (RGVN), and the Ford Foundation.

Apart from this, the Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), which is run under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), is a forward-looking initiative by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. The SVEP is being implemented by two National Resource Organisations, viz. EDII-Ahmedabad and Kudumbashree. By 2020, EDII has implemented SVEP programmes in 68 blocks of 14 states, fostering 665 trained cadres of Community Resource Person-Enterprise Promotion, who provide services to 42657 rural entrepreneurs of around 41182 enterprises. Since 2016, Kudumbashree, another National Resource Organisation for SVEP, has implemented this programme in Kerala, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh. [For more details: <https://www.ediindia.org/Doc/SVEP-Brochure.pdf>].

Examples of Innovation by Rural Entrepreneurs:

1. Rai Singh Dahiya's efficient biomass gasifier

Raj Singh Dahiya helped his parents on their farms by weeding and watering plants in rural India. He did not go to regular school but was a good learner, and he was a regular listener of BBC radio for Science called Gyan-Vigyan. he understood the language of machines.

In 1982, he started a brick kiln in which bricks are baked by burning the agriculture waste. He noticed that burning of biowaste in the kiln was producing gas. When fuel prices were going high Dahiya felt that he must find some cheaper alternative to fuel. After years of experimenting, in 2001, he succeeded in running a diesel engine on biofuel by converting biomass into producer gas.

In 2001, NIF scouted him and provided commercialization support. He has sold several units of varied capacity and the latest version of the biomass gasifier is made of steel.

2. Mansukhbhai Jagani's Bullet Shanti



(Zahra et al. 2008, p.118). Mair and Marti defined Social Entrepreneurship as a “...process involving the innovative use and combination of resources to pursue opportunities to catalyze social change and/or address social needs” (Mair and Marti, 2006, p.37).

Who is a Social Entrepreneur?

A social entrepreneur is sensitive towards social, economic, technological, environmental, and other problems and applies entrepreneurial acumen to solve them by creating and managing a venture to fulfill these social motives over and above profit-making. Thus, a social entrepreneur creates value for the society/community/ environment and generates income. In the process of value creation, a social entrepreneur always thinks about positive *returns to society*. For doing that, he/she needs to be innovative, unique, and possess a sound understanding of the issues confronted by society, community, and environment.

Social entrepreneurs strive to bridge the gap between social needs and existing services. In order to bridge this gap, they apply entrepreneurial skills and innovation to find solutions as well as business opportunities based on these solutions to the existing social problems. In such endeavors, they might propagate methods to solve social problems like eradicating polio or creating wealth from waste, reducing carbon emission and global warming, promoting afforestation, working on health and nutrition issues, etc. In simple terms, a Social Entrepreneur applies business principles to solve social problems.

Opportunities for Social Entrepreneur

Enterprising individuals like to work on many of the society/ community/ environment problems today. They convert these problems into enterprise options by creating value for the customers. Some of the social and environmental problems which eventually turn out to be a seedbed for entrepreneurship are as under,

- **Environmental Protection:** Due to rapid industrialization, industrial pollution is increasing day by day. Industrial effluents are causing serious damage to the environment and the ecosystem. Therefore, a social entrepreneur might address some of these issues through the creation of a venture for converting waste to wealth, plastic recycling, effluent treatment, etc.
- **Carbon emission and global warming:** Because of the unregulated burning of fossil fuels, coal, and other natural resources, the environment is getting increasingly polluted through carbon dioxide emissions. This has caused global warming and the rapture of the ozone layer. Promoting renewable energy, adopting energy efficiency technologies would reduce the possibilities of carbon emission and global warming.
- **Forestation and ecological balance:** Due to the enlargement of the city and industrial expansion, deforestation is happening across the length and



breadth of the country. Our forest reserves are getting depleted, and a social entrepreneur might convert this as an appropriate business opportunity and get engaged in forestation and natural resources preservation activity.

- Safety and security of the society and community: Many of the problems of the community and society emanate due to erosion of the value system, lack of proper upbringing, and unemployment issues. Some social entrepreneurs are working on these issues through appropriate engagement with the local community and society and channelizing resources of the youth for productive purposes.
- Education: Though access to education is one of the fundamental rights of human beings, one can argue about the quality of education, especially the education system prevalent in remote and far-flung areas. The availability of teachers and quality of education is a matter of serious introspection, and there is a lot of scope for improvement. Some of the social entrepreneurs are working to provide access to quality educations for the masses.
- Social justice: As indicated earlier, many problems of society and community can be addressed through entrepreneurship. Many social entrepreneurs in the country are working on the agenda of justice for the community. They are relentlessly working to eradicate such problems as human trafficking, early marriage, consumption of drugs and narcotic substances, etc.
- Presentation of art, culture, and tradition: Many of our ancient art and culture forms are getting extinct due to the inability to find a suitable and sustainable market. Lack of demand for these products and services is affecting the livelihood of scores of artisans. Given the drawbacks, the younger generation has started losing interest in pursuing these art forms as their career. A social entrepreneur would be interested in working on the agenda of ensuring sustainability and preserving the art and culture of a region.

Examples of Social Entrepreneurship

India has witnessed several social entrepreneurship funds, like *United India* and *Aavishkaar*. The organization called Shop for Change aims to address the difficulties the marginalized artisans face in market reachability by enabling rural artisans to reach fair trade certification. Similarly, *Chetna Organic Cooperative* seeks to enable ethical supply chains that benefit the lives and livelihood of small farmers. On the same lines, the *Foundation for Inclusion Growth*, founded by Nachiket Mor, has created a banking and business services platform for India's underserved.



Child labour is a major problem in some industries. The mission of Kailash Satyarthi's RugMark was to stop child labour in the carpet industry. While analysing the situation, he recognized the problem of enslaved children in rug-weaving. RugMark created a certification program and a public campaign designed to educate consumers on child labour in the carpet industry. RugMark created value-added services to eradicate the problem of child labour and also provided economic subsistence to the business. For a customer, whenever they would buy a carpet with RugMark label, it would mean that the carpet they have bought is not made by any child or in any unfair labor conditions. Thus, consumer education by RugMark has helped in transforming the entire carpet-weaving industry, which was predominantly using child labour practices.

Grameen Bank, started by Prof. Muhammad Yunus, an economist, and Nobel Laureate of Bangladesh, is another classic example of social entrepreneurship. He identified that there were limited options for securing even very small funds for credit by the poor people in Bangladesh. They were unable to access funds through the formal banking system due to a number of reasons. As a result, they were at the mercy of the money lenders charging them exorbitant rates of interest, which led to a vicious cycle of poverty and hardships for them.

Prof. Yunus believed that even a small amount of funds could create an impact in this situation. Therefore, as a remedy for this situation, he lent a sum of \$27 from his own pocket to each of the 42 women in the village of Jobra for starting a micro business. In fact, all the women who took a loan from him had repaid the entire loan based on income generated through the business, which fulfilled Prof. Yunus's assumption that even with a small amount, one can generate income. For example, a sewing machine bought from the loan amount could result in tailoring services, leading to an earning sufficient to return the loan and create a better quality of life for her family. Subsequently, the Grameen Bank was formed on a sustainable model, in which the bank charges interest on its loans and then reutilizes the same capital to help other women. His inspiration, creativity, and action led to a huge microcredit movement in Bangladesh that later traveled to other parts of the globe and established microcredit as an industry.

Social enterprises are often confused with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The main difference between a social enterprise and NGO lies in the revenue model. Whereas NGOs rely primarily on charitable contributions and public funding, social enterprises aim to generate enough revenue to sustain themselves financially. Following are a few NGOs that made a difference in society.

Goonj is an NGO in India that works for community development and other humanitarian activities such as disaster relief. The reach out to people in need across 23 states in India and their contribution to support people during COVID 19 Pandemic has been noteworthy.



Urvashi Sahni, the founder, and CEO of SHEF (Study Hall Education Foundation), is noteworthy in this context. Her organisation is dedicated to offering education to the most disadvantaged girls in India.

Sushmita Ghosh is the founder of Ashoka Changemakers, an open-ended platform for social innovation. Sushmita aims to recover and recognise the craftsmanship and talent unharnessed in rural India.

Summary

The chapter mentions specific types of entrepreneurship based on orientation and socio-cultural perspectives that make entrepreneurship an inclusive phenomenon. Social Entrepreneurship and Rural Entrepreneurship are discussed as distinct phenomena where individuals/groups develop and find solutions to social, environmental, cultural issues through enterprise creation. For the empowerment, attention must be given to the disadvantaged sections. Entrepreneurship can serve as a robust vehicle to enable and empower the disadvantaged or the marginal sections such as women and the differently-abled as well as strengthen rural India.

SAQ 4.1

Try to gather information about any a) social enterprise, b) enterprise run by women, c) venture by differently-abled, d) rural enterprise, and identify the problem and the solution on which the business opportunities are based. Also, appreciate the level of innovativeness and appropriateness in the solution and record your observations below:

1. My observations regarding the problem and innovative solution adopted by the social enterprise identified by me are as follows:

2. My observations regarding the problem and innovative solution adopted by the enterprise owned by the woman are as follows:

