

Entrepreneurial environment and its implication in India in the context of Globalization



Prof. Basavaprabhu Jirli
Director

**Centre for Multi-Disciplinary
Development Research (CMDR)**

(An ICSSR Institute)

Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, Dharwad-580004

Karnataka www.cmdr.ac.in

Evolution of Entrepreneurship in India

- Medieval Age

- Harappan civilizations around 2700 BC, there was an internal and external trade culture
- East India Company started from the Bay of Bengal and later occupied parts of Bengal.

- Modern and pre-independence

- The first cotton textile mill in 1854 by an Indian entrepreneur, Kawasji Dover
- Jamsetji Tata founded the company Tata Group in the year 1868
- 1874 Cotton Mill by JRD Tata, TISCO by Dorabji Tata, 1932 Tata Airlines, Tata Steel Plant, and more were high-rate businesses

- Post-independence

- adopted the economic structure line of the Soviet Union. It gave a major push to the New Industrial Policy of 1956.
- The then Economic policies were not giving much support to the entrepreneurs, due to which there was rough growth.

The New Economic Policy of 1991

Aspects

Role

Liberalization	Providing provisions to the industry, it boosts the private sector, including banks and the stock market
Privatization	Disinvestment of Public Firms to reduce the burden, to promote the entrepreneurs for good business
Globalization	Welcoming FDIs, and Creating SEZ and Economic Corridor for foreign companies

Entrepreneurship scenario in India

- Total Number of MSMEs: 633.88 Lakh
- Employed under MSME: 1109.89 Lakh

Source: MSME Annual Report 2022-23

The post-2015 scenario

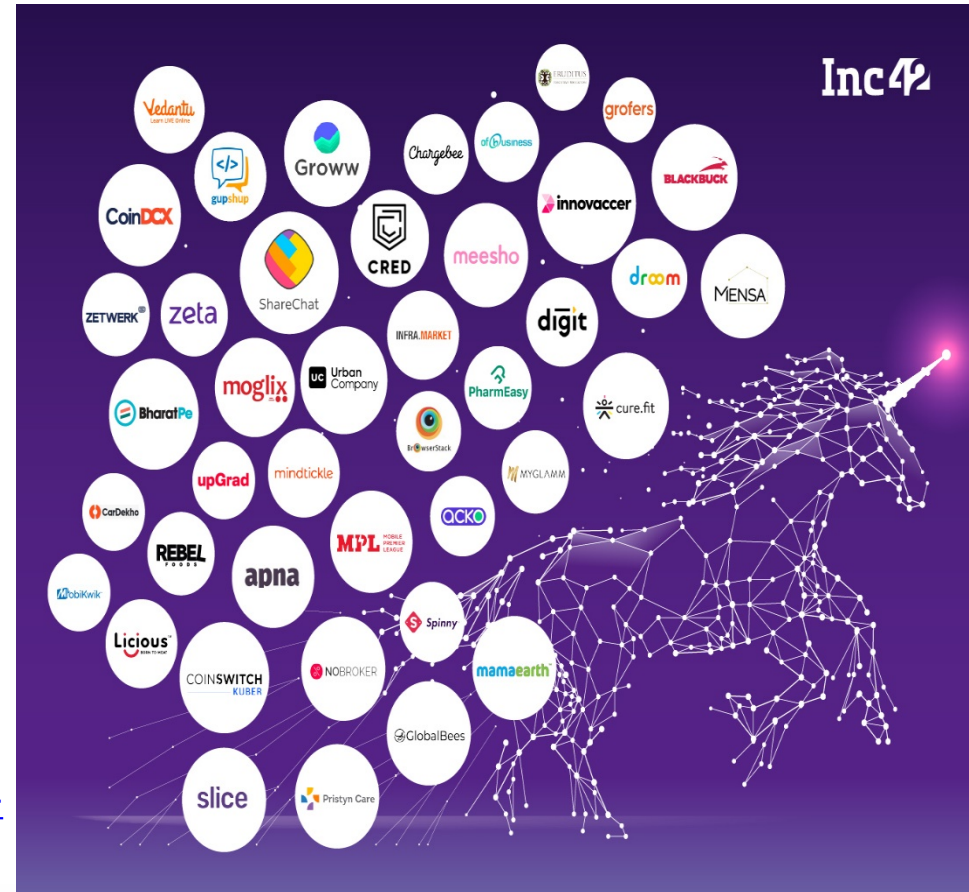
- Startup India (2016-2023): 99, 371
- 45% owned by women
- Employment generated: > 8.93 Lakh
- Standup India – 1.84 Lakh

Source: [doc2023518199901.pdf \(pib.gov.in\)](#)

Unicorn Startups in India

- Privately-owned start-up companies valued at over \$1 billion (Rs 7,430 crore)
- In 2023, 111 new unicorns

(Source: [Unicorns In India: List Of Startup Companies With Unicorn Status In 2023 - Forbes India](#))



List of Unicorn Startups in India

Startup Valuation of over \$1 Billion



Source - Venture Intelligence

Indian Agriculture Scenario

STRENGTHS

- Rich Bio-diversity
- Arable land
- Climate
- Strong and well dispersed research and extension system

OPPORTUNITIES

- Bridgeable yield crops
- Exports
- Agro-based Industry
- Horticulture
- Untapped potential in the N.E.

WEAKNESS

- Fragmentation of land
- Low Technology Inputs
- Unsustainable Water Management
- Poor Infrastructure
- Low value addition

THREATS

- Unsustainable Resource Use
- Unsustainable Regional Development
- Imports

Social Institutions

- A social institution: a complex of positions, roles, norms, and values lodged in particular types of social structures and organizing relatively stable patterns of human resources with respect to fundamental problems in sustaining viable societal structures within a given environment

Number of farm holdings

1970-71 – 71million

2010-11 – 137.8 million

Anticipated:

2022-23: 154 million small and marginal holdings
(85 per cent of total holdings)

37 MILLION FARMERS IN INDIA TURNED INTO FARM LABOURERS IN 10 YEARS

Increasing cost, inadequate support price, lack of credit and comprehensive risk coverage, decline in government investment, negligence of rain-fed areas... are all to be blamed.



Number of farm
labourers in 2001
106,775,330

Number of farm
labourers in 2011
144,300,000

Source: Census 2011

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2035 FARMERS ARE QUITTING FARMING EVERYDAY?

Increasing cost, inadequate support price, lack of credit and comprehensive risk coverage, decline in government investment, negligence of rain-fed areas... are all to be blamed.

Source: Census 2011



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Political Risk

- Social, political, or economic factors in a country may affect the feasibility and profitability of an organization's global operations. Political risk can impact a multinational negatively on many levels
- In countries with high political risk, governments may sometimes confiscate a multinational's assets by nationalizing the industry.

Political Risk

- Other factors:
 - Political stability
 - The level of social inequality
 - Unemployment
 - The level of corruption
 - Threat of terrorism and
 - Other threats to security

Conclusion

- Enterprising culture prevailed in the country for ages
- Situations over a period of time changed the scenario
- Social and political situations prevailing play a key role
- Participation of people is pivotal in the success of agricultural enterprises



THANK YOU

