

Need and Prospects of Entrepreneurship in District Bijnor of Uttar Pradesh State in India - A Literature Review

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Abstract

It is quite possible that in any particular area a lot of people may have capital but they are not willing to take risk, it is possible that an educated person is not interested to innovate; it is possible that a hardworking person is not interested in making money. Entrepreneurship is an activity which combines all of the aforesaid skills takes together to make any sense which is beneficial to individual, society and government.

Bijnor district is situated on the border of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. It is the place which contains some history of Mahabharata time period. Bijnor district is not very far from national capital region. On the one hand, national capital region is full of industrial area, on the other hand district Bijnor of Uttar Pradesh State in India is considered as backward region. This district is full of land, labour and demand. The need is of mentorship and capital. It is possible that small efforts will provide big results in district Bijnor.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Skills, Bijnor, District, Mentorship

Introduction

According to Merriem – Webster the definition of Entrepreneurship is “a person who starts a business and is willing to risk loss in order to make money”

The word Entrepreneur comes from the French word “entreprendre”. This word means in French to do something or to take any responsibility. After the invention of electricity in, Europe became the master of innovations.

In real senses or in the books of entrepreneurships Benjamin Franklin, an American, is considered as the first entrepreneur of the world. It should be noted that Joseph Schumpeter is considered as the Father of the Entrepreneurship.

Indians were engaged in business activities since ancient time. Indians established trade relations with Arabs and Europeans. India was considered as a rich nation on the basis of trading of Spices and other things. Some “Parsis” are considered as initial entrepreneurs in India when they established gunpowder factories for East India Company in Maharashtra.

As far as District Bijnor is considered, entrepreneurial efforts are very less here. Not much entrepreneurial activities were found here in the Past. A very small town area Dhanaura was considered as the center of trading activities. However, in the present time, small brush making units in Sherkot, wood or carpentering units in Nagina, clothing units in Nehtaur are few example of entrepreneurial efforts, but author cannot say that whether innovative practices are being followed there or not.

Entrepreneurship decides the economic future of any nation as well as any particular area. It uses the unused raw materials, makes new products and services, generates employment, and provides taxes for government. It changes opportunities in ideas and then products or services. But it requires a system to develop a person to entrepreneur. This system consists of government, education, financial institutions and social values. All these factors together make a system to to create entrepreneurs.

Objectives of the study

The Prime Objectives of this Research Paper are:

- To examine past entrepreneurial efforts in district Bijnor.
- To find out some present entrepreneurial efforts in the district.
- To asses future potential for entrepreneurial efforts in District Bijnor.

Literary Review

Entrepreneurship and small Business may be related but not the same. Entrepreneurship is particular behavior to innovate while small business is like a platform to introduce the new products. Innovations may be in both small and large scale businesses. Small business may be a living tool to generate earnings only, while innovation can change the whole industry. Entrepreneurship may be the primary condition for economic development. These are the small businesses which are main source of employment. The small business becomes large organization with the help of innovations. This is the reason why small businesses cannot counter large organizations. Larger organizations wipe out the small businesses with the help of their R&D expenses. But small businesses are very effective to provide employment, and for political and social stability.

At Different times different models have been given for entrepreneurship. In 16th century it was considered as Army Expeditions only. In 17th century entrepreneurship was considered as civil engineering activities. In 18th century entrepreneurship included economic ativities. It was for the first time. We may arrange them as follows:

Year	Contributor	Attributes in model for entrepreneurship
1755	Richard Cantillon	Cantillon said that entrepreneur purchase something at a hope that on sale he will get a profit.
1800	J.B.Say	Author says that entrepreneur is the person who combines the factors and reasons of production.

1890	Alfred marshall	Entrepreneur is a person who mobilizes capital and labour for production to satisfy human wants.
1907	F.B. Hawley	Entrepreneur generates motivation for production
1911	J. Schumpeter	Entrepreneur is an agent to initiate the change.
1921	F. Night	Entrepreneur is a person always on risk
1925	F. Edgeworth	Entrepreneur is a coordinator of different factors connecting market and idea
1930	Max Wabber	Entrepreneur bears an spirit of capitalism
1956	Harbison	Entrepreneurs bear organizing qualities
1962	Hagen	Entrepreneur has authority.
1973	Isreal Kerzner	Entrepreneur is always alert for profitable opportunities.
1982	Mark Casson	Entrepreneur can take right decisions to use scarce resources.
1993	Williom Boumal	Entrepreneur is driven by incentives.

All the aforesaid theories have been implemented in different situations. The author tries in this paper to find out the suitable model which can be applied over district Bijnor of Uttar Pradesh state in India.

Methodology of Research

The data for study has been collected from secondary sources like websites, books, articles and journals.

Skills required for entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is based on some particular skills. The author explains here which of the skills are borne by the people in this district like:

- **Risk taking capacity:** The risk taking ability is a necessary attribute of entrepreneurs. It is possible that you are finding any investor. But at the end of the day entrepreneur has to bear the risk. In district Bijnor risk taking capacity of entrepreneurs is very low. People in general are farmers in this district. They are not earning a lot. If someone is there he is not interested in risk taking.
- **Creativity:** It may be in two ways. Either a person is introducing entirely new product or service, or any existing product is being improved. Both the possibilities are very low on this parameter. The reason is that in this district traditional education is being provided. Professional education is there but this also happens in traditional way. People are taking professional education for the degree only. Even students do not know how to use the professional education.

- **Initiatives:** This is a proven fact that entrepreneurs lead. They take initiatives. They are willing to do something new. In Bijnor district, I would like to say that people take initiatives. They want to do something new, they experiment, but most of them are not successful. The reason is as follows:
 - a. most of them do not have long financial capacity,
 - b. are not aware of the process of innovation,
 - c. Want very quick return.

Need for Entrepreneurship for Bijnor district of Uttar Pradesh State in India

Economic development may be taken as per capita income increment. Entrepreneurship plays an important role in the development of any region or nation. The more number of entrepreneurs means the more economic development. With the development of many nations, it has been noticed that entrepreneurs are vital for economic development. On this standard Bijnor is quite lagging. People are engaged in agricultural activities where prices are decided either by government or agents.

Wealth Creation: The entrepreneur creates capital. He uses his own funds, takes debts from banks, and invites equity from investors. Now he bears the responsibility to make his effort profitable. If enterprise goes successful, it becomes economic development. Bijnor district is quite lagging on this standard. No student / businessman/ any other one or very few are interested in capital formation.

Job Creation: Entrepreneur cannot perform all the activities alone. He will require personnel for production, marketing, and other business activities. It will create job opportunities. Creation of jobs is always a sign of economic development. Job creation is very low in Bijnor district. Almost every student goes outside for job

Regional Development: Industrial develop is supported by infrastructure development. Electricity, Roads, Rail Links, education, hospitals are required when industrial developments happens. It supports backward areas to get improved. Bijnor district is a backward area which is not bearing a high infrastructure development, because due to less industrialization need of infrastructural development is low. Entrepreneurship will help this are to get developed in terms of infrastructure, education and medical facilities.

Improved employment: MSME sector of India has 36 million units. This sector provides for more than 80 million people. It is responsible for 37% of GDP of India. Each and every unit added to this number will improve situation of employment, per capita income and GDP.

Bijnor needs improvement in employment, per capita income and GDP desperately. Being agriculture based economic region, entrepreneurship will improve this region very well.

Living Standards: Entrepreneurs do one more very important thing. This is distinct from creating jobs. This is to provide improved products and services to residents. It makes life of residents easy and they feel quality of life.

Bijnor district of Uttar Pradesh State in India faces this absence of quality life. People here are just in a range of 200 kilometers from national capital region. But they find that there is a big gap between life quality of NCR and the district. Even people want development desperately but they don't know the infrastructure alone is not development; entrepreneurship will create the real differences.

Conclusion & Suggestions

Conclusion of the paper is that District Bijnor is desperate for entrepreneurial efforts. Government needs to initiate some schemes for this district. This will definitely be beneficial for society, government and consumers.

On the basis of study the author finds following suggestions:

- District Bijnor has potential to develop entrepreneurs.
- Being considered as sugar bowl of Western Uttar Pradesh, this area has capital and labor as factors of production.
- Bearing a lot of professional colleges, this district has skilled labor in form of engineers, managers, pharmacists and other type of skilled labor.
- The people in this district do not have the understanding of capitalism.
- The people in this are not aware of the opportunities of incentives.
- On the basis of study, author can say that the Theory of Max Webber and Theory of William Boumal may be directly applied on district Bijnor.

Limitations of the study

Limitations felt by the author during this study were as follows:

- There was Time limitation.
- Literature was not available for district Bijnor.
- People are not aware about entrepreneurship; it made primary data collection a tough job.
- Financial limitation was there to collect primary data.

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