



Entrepreneurship Education in India

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Entrepreneurship may be considered as one of the prime mottos for the human race's success. The development of products that we utilize every day, like our smartphones, laptops, and automobiles, was all because of entrepreneurial force. However, it is essential to consider that entrepreneurship is not only linked or associated with small or large business visionaries. Even self-employed people or the local shop Wala can also have the zing for business and entrepreneurship. Anyone who has the zeal and spirit of contributing economically and socially can be considered an entrepreneur.

There are many differences of opinion on the influence that structured education can build for an entrepreneur that wishes to shape a successful organization. Few believe that academic courses on entrepreneur education from a recognized educational institute would be vital for shaping the entrepreneur's outlook, skills and acquaintance. Analyzing the apt workbooks and conducting brainstorming with the class peer group would be critical for empowering them to realize that the various disciplines of finance, digital marketing, Technology, Human resource, General Management, and operations can be practiced in a business. Moreover, having understanding business institution instructors as mentors in their education process is an involvement that is hard to replicate in the external environment. Individuals, those promising entrepreneurs who cannot manage to spend for full-time business courses, can always benefit from the various part-time business programs proposed in major cities of India, such as the executive program in IIM, XLRI, ISB, etc.

The Indian startup business ecosystem system has advanced enormously in the course of the most recent two decades. A few new companies were established during the early 2000s when the business ecosystem was as yet juvenile. Over recent years, the number of new companies expanded rapidly with more encouraging

groups, specifically university incubators for a couple of education institutions. Mainly, Bengaluru has arisen as India's essential startup center for innovation organizations, which presents an appealing chance for the tech-based institution in the town. The vast business shift happens in tier 1 cities like Mumbai and the National Capital Region (NCR), parallely in tier 2 urban communities.

In India, most university-level incubators, business accelerators, and innovation cells fail to make a quantifiable effect or convey their value proposition. If colleges can effectively embrace innovative programs, they can bring about advanced business network systems and better results; higher possible financing and business strategy planning; increased encouragement of a new business venture and innovation, and a progressive number of jobs made. With this setting, it is essential to comprehend the challenges that institutions face when building fruitful incubation, which can help make scalable and sustainable businesses.

In India, most entrepreneurs used to be single owners, proprietors, and individuals with low growth projections. This set of entrepreneurs were doing the business just for self-employment rather than to be known as serial entrepreneurs of bringing innovation in their respective domains.

To catch up with the pace of developed countries, India needs many entrepreneurs willing to make their businesses bigger. To match the pace with other business startup ecosystems, India needs to offer promising courses on entrepreneurship with hands-on training. If Indian higher institution students get the entrepreneurial advanced training program, they will develop the confidence to become real entrepreneurs. Apart from the higher education institution, the Government, society, family need support to become India as an aspiring nation of a startup.

The prime core activity of Entrepreneurship education in India is proposed and designed Courses for entrepreneurship.

More than 100 universities and higher education institutions provide hands-on training on entrepreneurship as a core area and segment. All the institutions should focus on managerial, legal, motivational, international collaboration, and Innovation program.

The Entrepreneurship Development Program in India has a long history. It is applied to help individuals strengthen their entrepreneurial motivation and acquire the skills and capabilities necessary for playing their entrepreneurial role effectively. In the early 1960s, the Industrial Campaign's idea took shape, enlarging itself through the years to become a countrywide movement presently known as the EDP. Entrepreneurship development and small-scale industries are interrelated. Most provinces have Small Industries Service

Institutes that provide EDPs. The trainees can avail financial support to start their businesses. They also receive exemptions from taxes and are protected from undue competition from big companies. A variety of trade associations, in addition to the National Small Industries Corporation and Small-Scale Development Organization, promote and lobby for small business interests.

The primary purpose of entrepreneurship education programs is to form the progress of entrepreneurial meaning during pedagogical processes. It is increasing by resources allocated to expand a general structure to estimate the plan of those programs.

Entrepreneurship education at the early stage supports setting up small business challenges; their self-advancement, confidence, and the progress of business economy start the main emphasis. Sharing education on entrepreneurship to the students at the early stage, like at the school level, makes them grow the entrepreneurial traits and skills set. Entrepreneurial Educations at the school level are essential for young kids as it is exceptionally significant to continue knowledge for the grownups.

It is a very known fact that entrepreneurship is one of the core factors of the invention. The development of the output of this aspect of production is substantial in refining productivity. Therefore, quality development education is a core essential. Small and medium enterprises would promise a good foundation for new-age entrepreneurs to start their new businesses. Small and medium enterprises are the country's foremost owners and create the backbone of the nation's economy. Therefore, there is a tremendous need to showcase small and medium enterprises' various benefits and opportunities and seed entrepreneurship education for young students. There are few motivating factors from the external and internal environment such as education, experience, family background, and zing to start something independently; these factors helped an individual become an entrepreneur.

Many quote the instances of renowned tycoons who did not take up formal college degrees like Dhirubhai Ambani, Bill Gates but changed the complete paradigm in their respective fields. They proved that entrepreneurship could be cultured by starting a business, taking inspiration from the business visionaries', reading business books, and consulting with their peers. The common understanding in both opinions is continuous learning advancement as an entrepreneur to commence and scale their venture shortly. An entrepreneur needs to be visionary for the market opportunities to sustain and scale their business.

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