Growth Of Entrepreneur Development In India

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ABSTRACT

Academic Open Access journal is determined in publishing the most authentic and current trends in the arcade of discoveries & inventions. Open Access allow the reach of the information to its super late level thereby encouraging and improving the element, impact and the reach of the study on a global scale. The information should be made in the form of research articles, review of literature, case reports, etc. The attempt has made to study about the implication of growth and trends about entrepreneur. This scientific journal to create a platform includes a wide range of fields in its discipline. Review of literature examine the growth of entrepreneur and step to develop. The study found the recent reforms in skill development and measure the new technologies enables start-ups. Grass root level should be targeted to improve the self employment opportunity in society.
INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship can be defined as a bit that refers to venture capital-backed start-ups and their kin, for others, to any small business. The process level management are leading, planning, organizing and controlling. These are the resources of the organization management coordination. The most Constructive and effective tool for indulgence of the information for the betterment of the society by open Access systems. Entrepreneurship & Organization Management being an educational journal aims to provide and distribution of the information among the people similar this expertise. Business activity are monitored and control by risk taker as well as supplier risk capital. Entrepreneur is one of the powerful weapon in the world.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review giving out is perform by the well-known viewpoint board member of this knowledge; atleast two independent reviewers agreement followed by editor approval is required for acceptance of any citable manuscript. Authors may surrender manuscripts and track their progress during the system, optimistically to publication. Reviewers can download manuscripts and yield their opinion to the editor. This course acting the central role in the Open that aim to set up a benchmark and a figure of acceptance to publish scientific work The Editors can express the whole submission/review/revise/publish process. In spite of several initiative occupied by the government, entrepreneurs still face certain problems like, technical knowledge, managerial skills, lack of availability of finance, availability of resources and infrastructure, awareness about entrepreneurship schemes and regulatory framework, market linkage etc. which barricade the growth and development of entrepreneurship in the country Vasper also set up that there are many barrier affecting entrepreneurship and identified lack of seed capital as one of the major barriers [1]. According to World Bank [3], India ranked 142nd amongst 189 nations in provisions of ease of doing business. According to EY G20 Entrepreneurship Barometer [4], although India’s rank is 11th while China ranked 3rd in terms of access to funding; India ranked last as far as education and training is concerned. According to the research study conduct by NCAER (1993), lack of training and finance are the major problems faced by Small Scale Industries (SSIs) besides procedural hassles, administrative hurdles, lack of infrastructure and counseling [2]. Within one year, the number of start-ups in India has full-grown by 40 percent, creating 80000-85000 jobs in 2015. As of January 2016, there are 19400 technology enabled start-ups in India, of which 5000 had been started in 2015 alone [5]. Therefore, the main reason is to study the implication of the recent policy reforms of entrepreneurship in India which has made India a hotspot destination for start-ups.

STEP TAKEN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEUR IN INDIA

- Licensing procedure can be simplification.
- Development of industrial areas.
- Improvement of technical and occupational education.
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- Organisation seminar and workshops.
- Establishment of literature.
- Special schemes.
- Development of women entrepreneur
- Increase in research expenditure

ANALYSING THE GROWTH TRENDS IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Analysing Business Ethics
Corporate governance, insider trading, bribery, discrimination, corporate social responsibility and fiduciary responsibilities are the study of proper business policies and practices regarding potentially controversial issues. Business ethics are often guide by regulation, while other times provide a basic framework those businesses may choose to follow in order to gain public approval.

Decision Making Process by entrepreneur
Decision Making Process is quite accurate, people operate making decisions by the organisation. By executing decisions contain manager plans, organizes, staffs, leads, and controls her team The effectiveness and quality of those decisions determine how successful a manager will be. Upon getting an error, managers are constantly called to make decisions in order to solve the problems.

Economy Policy
Economic Policy provides well-timed and trustworthy analyses of the choices confronting policy-makers. The study of how individual markets works to broadcast interactions in the world economy is contained in the subject matter. Worldwide reputation is also given to it for identifying current and emerging policy topics and subjecting them to an analysis that is both rigorous and accessibly presented.

Women Entrepreneur
Women entrepreneur may be defined as a group of women who start off, arrange out, and run a business enterprise. In terms of one of the concept of innovative entrepreneurs, women who innovate, reproduce or adopt a business activity are called “women entrepreneurs.

Financial Econometrics
A branch of economics that investigate the use and distribution of resources in markets in which decisions are made under uncertainty. Financial decisions must over and over again take into account future events, whether those be related to individual stocks, portfolios or the market as a whole.

Labour Economy
Labour Economics both on the level

- On the microeconomic and
- On the macroeconomic level,
**Restaurant Business**

It is in a balanced mix of theory, experiential testing and policy applications. It provide due appreciation to analysis and explanation of institutional arrangements of national labour markets and the shock of these institutions on labour market outcomes.

**Project and Team Management**
Working with a team or a group of stakeholders’ team management skills are essential. These skills are most excellent acquire experientially through workshops and practice. Team management help to improve the coordination.

**Business organization**
A social element of people that is ordered and managed to meet a need or to achieve a goals. Every organizations cover a management structure that establish relationships between the different activities and the members, and assign roles and sub divisions, responsibilities, and authority to carry out different tasks.. The principal aim of Organization is to promote dialogue and innovation in studies of organization.

**Small Business Growth**
A small business is a confidentially own and operated business. A small business growt naturally has a small number of employees. In the United States, the officially permitted definition of a small business is determined by the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), which sets the norm to be used by the SBA in making growth small business.

**Talent Management**
Talent management is a business strategy and must be fully integrated within all of the member of staff related processes of the organization. It is Attracted and keep hold of talented employees, in a talent management system, is the job of every member of the organization, but especially managers who have reporting staff (talent).

**METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION:**
This study is based upon the analysis of two types of data sources available data collection i.e.

1. Primary data was collected from 100 respondents of Higher education from in Tirunelveli district and the tools like percentage analysis and rank were used to analysis the data which is collected from the respondents.

2. Then secondary data from many articles and journals related to recent trends in higher education and from the websites related to the same.

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

**TABLE :1**
SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENDER</th>
<th>NO OF RESPONDENT</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>120</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE WISE</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 25 years</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-35 years</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-45 years</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-55 years</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 55 years</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>120</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTHLY INCOME</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below Rs 25000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs 25000-35000</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs 35000-45000</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 45000</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>120</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Qualification</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hsc</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post graduate</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>120</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data
Table 1 show that out of 120 respondent 67 percentage of the respondent are male. Next 30 percentage of the respondent are under age group 35- 45 years, Next 37 percentage of the respondent are under monthly income of a25000-35000, Next 38 Percentage of the respondent are graduate.

AGEWISE CLASSIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS AND GROWTH ANALYSES OF RECENT TRENDS ABOUT ENTREPRENEUR

H₀₁ –There is no significant association between age wise classification of the respondents and Growth analyses of recent trends about entrepreneur

Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Wise Classification</th>
<th>Growth analyses of recent trends about entrepreneur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 25 yrs</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-35 yrs</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-45 yrs</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-55 yrs</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 55 yrs</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chi-Square Tests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Calculated Value</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) Table Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Chi-Square</td>
<td>19.53</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26.296</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The value of chi-square is 19.53 (d.f = 16) and associated significant value is 26.296. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence there is significance association between age wise classification and Growth analyses of recent trends about entrepreneur. So it can be concluded that respondents used by people is same according to gender wise.

**FINDING**

- 67 percentage of the respondents are male.
- 30 percentage of the respondents were under age group of 35-45 years.
- 37 percentage of the respondents were laid on 35000-45000 monthly income.
- 38 percentage of the respondents are graduate.
- There is major differentiation among age wise classification and growth analyses of recent trends about entrepreneur.

**SUGGESTIONS:**

- To create a favourable environment and infra structure should be developed.
- All the education and training should be restructured
- Government department should be cooperative to the entrepreneurs it can make them to get easy avail of loan.
- Tax should be favourable. It can able to maintain economic stability
- Foreign investors should be attracted for investing in India.

**CONCLUSION:**

The government reveals the clear skill development about the entrepreneurs development in India. Proper supervision and monitoring the outcomes on periodical basis help to development entrepreneurs. To analyse the maximise result is to check the benefits of activities. In order to increase the self employment opportunities to technology deficient section of the society with Make-in-India drive particularly at grass root level ‘Starts -up India’ mission of government should give priority to entrepreneurship in manufacturing sector rather than digital or technology start ups.
REFERENCE

5. Y. Bhargava, “Corruption, delays hamper startups in India: survey”,