



Manuscript ID:
IJEBAMPSR-2025-020517

Volume: 2

Issue: 5

Month: October

Year: 2025

E-ISSN: 3065-9140

Submitted: 15-Sep-2025

Revised: 22- Sep-2025

Accepted: 20- Oct-2025

Published: 31-Oct-2025

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DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17454115

DOI Link:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17454115>



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Entrepreneurship and Economic Development in India

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Abstract

In the today's era of globalization and technological advancement, entrepreneurship has emerged as a dynamic force of economic development rather than merely a business activity. It is widely recognized as a catalyst for employment generation, innovation, capital formation, export promotion, and social transformation. In a developing country like India, entrepreneurship serves as a bridge between rural and urban development, creating opportunities for inclusive and sustainable growth. The growth of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and the recent surge of startups have significantly contributed to India's GDP, foreign trade, and regional development by reducing economic disparities and empowering marginalized sections of society. Historically, entrepreneurship in India has evolved from traditional family businesses to modern enterprises supported by advanced technology, global integration, and government initiatives such as Startup India, Make in India, and MSME development policies. Despite facing challenges like limited access to finance, infrastructural constraints, and global competition, Indian entrepreneurs have demonstrated resilience and innovation. This paper explain the meaning, historical evolution, and necessity of entrepreneurship, along with its critical role in India's economic development. It also discusses the government's support measures and government schemes, future prospects, and challenges that need to be addressed to strengthen entrepreneurship as a driver of national growth.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Economic Development, MSME, Startups, Innovation, GDP

Introduction

India is one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, among developed, developing, and underdeveloped nations. At the centre of this growth lies entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is not only a means of doing business but also a tool for innovation, productivity, employment generation, and social transformation. After independence, public sector enterprises dominated; however, after the economic liberalization of 24 July 1991, private industries, small businesses, the service sector, and startup culture played a significant role in India's development. Entrepreneurship today is not limited to profit-making but also works towards the welfare of society.

Research Methodology:

This paper is based on secondary data. Analysis has been carried out using government reports, research papers, economic surveys, statistics of the Ministry of MSME, NITI Aayog documents, newspapers, journals, and online resources.

Objectives:

1. To explain the meaning of entrepreneurship.
2. To clarify the concept of economic development.
3. To trace the historical evolution of entrepreneurship in India.
4. To highlight the need for entrepreneurship.
5. To analyse the role of entrepreneurship in India's economic development.
6. To discuss government initiatives promoting entrepreneurship.
7. To examine the challenges and future prospects of entrepreneurship.

Meaning of Entrepreneurship:

Entrepreneurship is a creative process of identifying opportunities, taking

How to Cite this Article:

Chavan, S., & Powar, A. D. (2025). Entrepreneurship and Economic Development in India. International Journal of Economic, Business, Accounting, Agriculture and Management Towards Paradigm Shift in Research, 2(5), 97–99. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17454115>





risks, utilizing resources, setting up enterprises, and providing goods or services useful to society. In short, entrepreneurship involves discovering new business ideas, planning them, managing resources, taking risks to implement them, and creating value for society.

Meaning of Economic Development:

Economic development is not merely growth in production or income but a comprehensive process that includes employment generation, improvement in living standards, education, health, social justice, and sustainable progress. Simply put, economic development goes beyond GDP growth — it encompasses employment creation, poverty alleviation, regional balance, social justice, rural development, and technological advancement.

Historical Evolution of Entrepreneurship in India:

1. Pre-Independence Era: Traditional entrepreneurship through trade, artisans, handicrafts, and craftsmen.
2. Post-Independence Era (1947–1991): Five-year plans, public sector industries, cooperatives, and small-scale industry promotion.
3. Post-Liberization (After 1991): Privatization, foreign investment, growth in services, and rapid rise of information technology entrepreneurship.
4. Digital Era (After 2014): Startup India, Stand-up India, make in India, and other schemes led to a rapid boost in modern entrepreneurship.

Need of Entrepreneurship:

Entrepreneurship is essential to:-

1. Reduce unemployment and generate jobs.
2. Encourage innovation and research.
3. Balance rural–urban development.
4. Eradicate poverty and promote self-reliance.
5. Increase exports and foreign exchange earnings.
6. Reduce social and economic inequalities.

Role of Entrepreneurship in India's Economic Development:

1. Employment Generation: As of 26 December 2024, 5.70 crore registered MSMEs created employment for 24.14 crore people, while 1,40,803 startups (till 30 June 2024) provided 15.53 lakh jobs.
2. Contribution to GDP: The MSME sector contributes about 20% on average to India's GDP (30.5% in 2019–20 and 30.1% in 2022–23).
3. Innovation: Global recognition in IT, biotechnology, and e-commerce.
4. Rural Development: Agro-based industries and small-scale enterprises support sustainable rural growth.

5. Exports: MSMEs contributed an average of 45% of India's exports between 2021–22 and 2023–24.
6. Social Transformation: Social entrepreneurship has advanced healthcare, education, and environmental sustainability.

Government Initiatives to Promote Entrepreneurship:

1. MSME Development Act (2006):

To provide legal status, promotion, financial support, and protection for the growth of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

2. Make in India (2014):

To transform India into a global manufacturing hub, attract foreign investment, and generate employment in the industrial sector.

3. Digital India (2015):

To build digital infrastructure across the country, promote e-governance, deliver online services, and create a digitally empowered society.

4. MUDRA Yojana (2015):

To provide collateral-free loans (in three categories-Shishu,Kishor and Tarun up to ₹10 lakh) to micro and small entrepreneurs.

5. Skill India (2015):

To equip youth with skill training, make them employable, and encourage entrepreneurship.

6. Startup India (2016):

To promote new businesses, provide tax benefits, funding, and necessary support for startups.

7. Stand-up India (2016):

To support Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and women entrepreneurs by providing bank loans for setting up enterprises.

8. Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (2020):

To build a self-reliant India, boost local industries and manufacturing, and strengthen domestic capacity to compete globally.

Challenges to Entrepreneurship in India:

1. Lack of financial resources.
2. Administrative hurdles and lengthy approval processes.
3. Skill and training gaps.
4. Insufficient infrastructure.
5. Global competition.
6. Limited awareness about government schemes.
7. Socio-cultural barriers, especially for women entrepreneurs.

Future Prospects of Entrepreneurship in India:

1. Huge opportunities in digital economy, green energy, agri-tech, and biotechnology.
2. India's startup ecosystem gaining global recognition.
3. Large young population with increasing internet penetration.
4. Growing interest of investors and strong government support.





5. By 2030, entrepreneurship will play a decisive role in making India a \$5 trillion economy.

Conclusion:

Entrepreneurship is the backbone of India's economic development. It significantly contributes to GDP, employment generation, rural development, poverty alleviation, innovation, exports, and social transformation. With proper government policies, digital transformation, infrastructure support, financial assistance, and skill development, India can emerge as a global hub of entrepreneurship. However, challenges related to finance, infrastructure, and training need to be effectively addressed.

Acknowledgment

The authors express their sincere gratitude to Shivaji University, Kolhapur, for providing the necessary facilities and academic support to carry out this research.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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