

- (12) Government should emphasise more on making of industrial estate and improving infrastructure facilities in backward areas.
- (13) Government should be made tax-structure in accordance to entre-preneur relief.
- (14) Government should make conducive business environment within India.
- (15) Government should conduct specific development promotional plan for rural and small entrepreneurs.
- (16) Some other suggestions –
 - (i) Strong capital market.
 - (ii) Economic stability
 - (iii) Co-ordination between public and Private sector.
 - (iv) Creative change in social structure.
 - (v) Sound legal and judiciary system.

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A STUDY ON EVALUATION OF ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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1. Introduction

Simply to say in India entrepreneurial development counts on generation wise doing family business, also exploring the technological progress. The skill of knowing how to do business has been passed through all the generation as the future generation is always ready to take place and follows the footsteps of their elders. As the time changes, it also changes the way of implying things from manually to technologically. But the societal needs are the same to will remain the same but there will be more modification into it.

2.Business Enterprises in The Past

As Indians people tends to follow the traditions which has become hindrance to perceive the modern ways to approach things. That is reason why western countries are way more advance and uncourageous than our country. Many research writers said that there had always been that

thing called self- efficiency and external control over all things during computing it into act in business. The potential traders always follows the cast system their divisions and practices of following a family occupation rather than launching a new ventures. When the English rulers entered in our country everything began to change while some of the Bengali Nawab had come into the terms for doing business with the English people that is when British rulers takeover the Bengal in 1757. There had been many Jamindars or Seths who started to act as indigenous banks creating their own monopoly society. Then they also change the education system by reinforcing the occupational structure, signifying the cast system. And in India business was being held by low esteem during the past days.

And later in 19th centuries the Marwari business had taken the market in Eastern India before the independence, and then the typical political business history of Indians began to lose its connections with the new changes. It had become a tradition for bringing the occupational divisions which signifies the cast system more among the Hindus. As a result commercial activities became a monopoly of the Vishay sect. The other three Hindus Varnas, the Brahmmana, the Kshatriya and the Shudra never ware interested in trade and commerce even while India had extensive commercial relationship in outside the world.

3.Overview of Traditional Indian Society and Entrepreneurship Development:

Our country India has so many cultures and traditions. Likely saying that we are known in the society due to our traditions. Talking about traditions... Gujarati of Ahmedabad is known as one of the conservative society they have their own ways of doing business. While Bengalis were clever as well as sensitive while doing business using different tactics. Doing business in big cities (Bombay, Calcutta, and Mysore) always had provided more opportunities for the growth and helps with importing and exporting goods from outside the country. In the mid 19's the traditional method had starting to change the picture with the impact of urbanization and industrialization which are changing the rural consumption habits very much. Cities like Murshidabad and Navsari were very popular due to Parsi entrepreneurs affected the substitution of traditional products by new products which were cheaper as a result of large scale production. In later days marwari communities of Calcutta controlled the economic activity of east India they