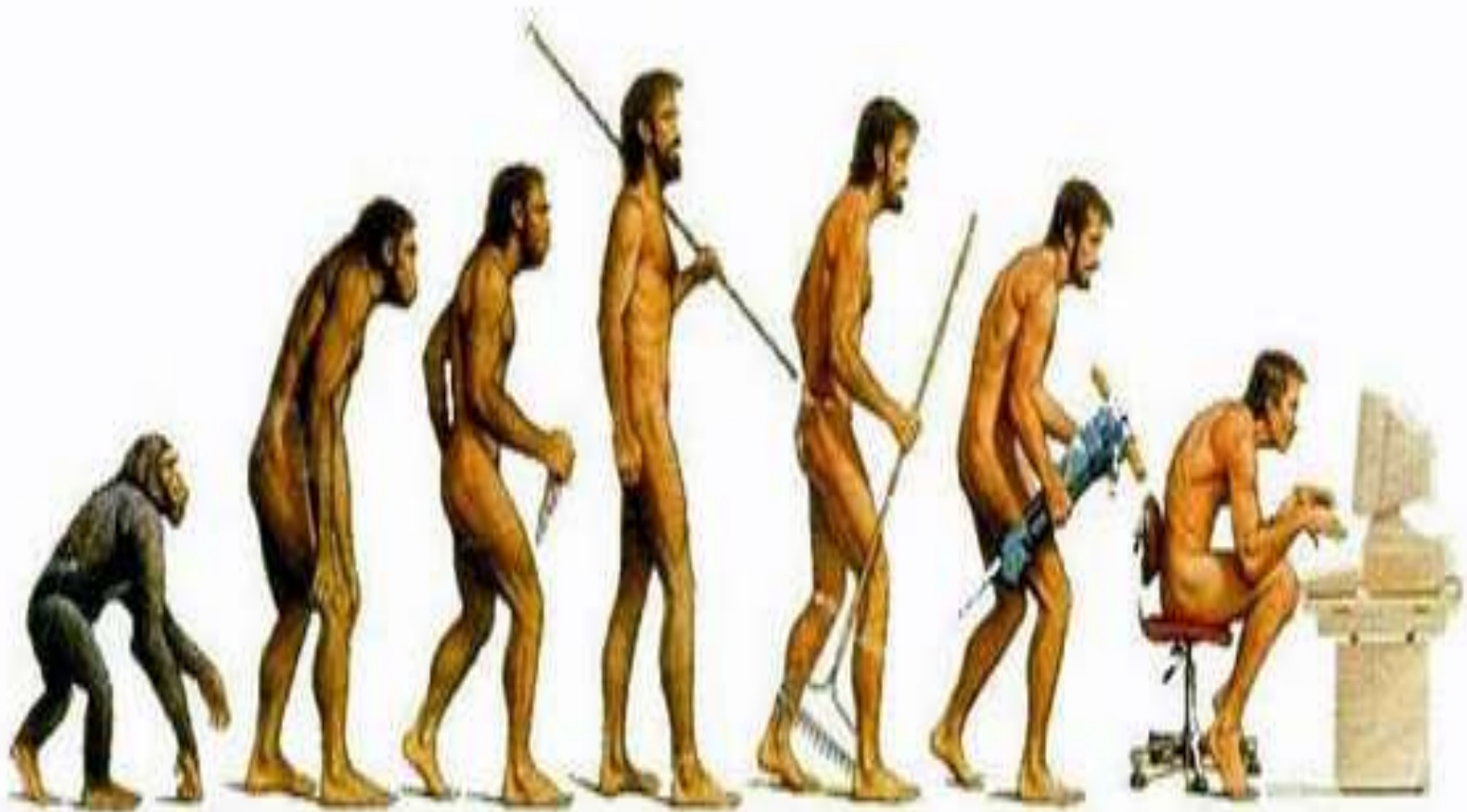


Evolution of Entrepreneurship in India



History Of Entrepreneurship in India

- The history of entrepreneurship in India starts in the era of Indus Valley Civilization.
- During the Early Harappa period (about 3200–2600 BCE)
- This age is also called as copper age, the Indus Valley Civilization area showed ceramic similarities with southern Turkmenistan and northern Iran which suggested considerable mobility and trade.
- Apart from agriculture and hunting, the Indus people supported themselves by trading goods like exchange of Potteries, ornaments, exchanges of animals etc...

Growth of Entrepreneurship –Retrospect and Prospect

- **Indus valley civilization:** organized enterprise at a time when the world just belonged to clothe itself.
- **The early years (1000 B.C-500 B.C):** Indian trader introduced re-exporting bought silk from Chinese and sold to central Asia. Bought horses from west Asians and sold to the Chinese.
- **The Maurya Era:** In modern times the Maurya Empire is remembered as one of the golden ages of Indian history, a time when the country was united and independent.
- Vast territory, better trade. Widespread use of metallic money, Missions to Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia increase trade.
- The people were divided into seven endogamous groups--philosophers, peasants, herdsmen, traders, soldiers, government officials, and councilors.

- **The Gupta Era: (400 A.D – 600 A.D)** - Traders from associations to protect interests Codification of transnational business.
- **The Middle ages-(700 A.D-1300 A.D):** Paper, Printing invented. Dams, roads ease trade, south –East Asia & indoasiea.
- **The Mughal age (1500 A.D-1600 A.D):** Dominated world commerce, large quantities of gold and silver flow into the country.
- **The Mughal Era II (1600 A.D-1700 A.D):** British arrive in this era. The person named Surat merchant virji Vora among first entrepreneurs.
- **The colonial era I (1700 A.D-1850 A.D):** Europe was then the hotbed of technological innovation. The traders brought with them plenty of new ways of doing business. Seizing the opportunities that emerged, many Indians became entrepreneurs.
- **Dwarkanath Tagore**, who formed India's first Joint Venture with a foreigner, **Carr Tagore Nanabhai Davar**, who put up the country first textile mill in 1854. But could not able to run that.

- **The colonial ERA II (1850 A.D-1900A.D):** Railways set up (1853). **cowasjee Nanabhai Davar** first cotton mill in Bombay. Sir **J.N Tata** founded Jamshedpur steelworks. Foundations of jute mills, pharmaceutical industry were laid.
- Major players of the era were **Ghanshyam das, Birla, Goenkas, khaitans, jamsetjee jejeebhoy, Mafaltal Gagalbhai, Laxmanrao kirlsokar, walchand Hirachand, Nusserwanjee wadia, pirojsha Godrej, K.Gopalakrishnan, L.K.singhania, Gujar- lal modi and Lala shriram**
- **The colonial era III (1900 A.D-1947A.D):** New crop arises in this Period. Change makers like JRD Tata, MS Oberai, jamnalal Bajaj lead the way for Indian entrepreneurs.
- **After Independence:** scale industrialization entrepreneurs like Dirubai Ambani emerge. Globalisation arrives, and with it the premjis, the Narayana murthys, the Rajesh Jains etc., Over the last 68 years, India has seen the entrepreneur evolves in different role.
- The modern entrepreneurs are wealth creators, communicators, change agents, entertainers etc.

- **Entrepreneurship-Present Era:** *C.K.Prahalad, —Fortune at the bottom of the pyramid* states that the need for innovation in entrepreneurship.
- Nation urges Entrepreneurs to Explore domestic opportunities
- To succeed, one need to continuous innovation & to have continuous innovation, one need to tap thinking of every one in enterprise. Innovation plays a key factor in an entrepreneurial quality.
- **Importance of Innovation In entrepreneurship:** The starter face toothache and hick ups at the early stage ,where as existing business face different problems, limitations, management problems and constraints in the market etc. Both the cases it needs to learn many things and should be innovative for the survival in the business market.

Forbes List of 10 richest Men Entrepreneurs of Indian

Rank	Name	Net Worth	Age	Hometown
1	Mukesh Ambani	21,000	55	Mumbai
2	Lakshmi Mittal	16,000	62	London
3	Azim Premji	12,200	67	Banglore
4	Pallonji Mistry	9,800	68	Mumbai
5	Dilip Shanghvi	9,200	57	Mumbai
6	Adi Godrej	9,000	60	Mumbai
7	Jindal	8,200	60	Hisar
8	Shashi Ruia	8,100	55	Mumbai
9	Hinduja	8000	56	London
10	Kumar Birla	7,800	49	Mumbai

Forbes List of 10 richest Women Entrepreneurs of Indian

Rank	Name	Designation	Company
1	Chanda Kochhar	Managing Director	ICICI
2	Vedika Bhandarkar	Managing Director	J.P. Morgan
3	Anu Aga	Chief Executive Officer	HSBC Bank
4	Indra Nooyi	President	PEPSI
5	Meher Pudumjee	Chairperson	Thermax
6	Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw	Chief Executive Officer	Biocon
7	Anuradha Desai	Chairperson	Venkateshwara Hatcheries
8	Sujjala Firodia Motwani	Managing Director	Kinetic Engineering
9	Mallika Srinivasan	Managing Director	Tafe
10	Vinita Bali	Managing Director	Britannia Industries

- **Future of Entrepreneurship:** Technology plays a crucial role in the future of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurs have the chance to do both strategic planning and administrative work for their business.
- The Internet and especially social media tools makes it possible to turning passion into a thriving business.
- Once an entrepreneur is in possession of these two, it is a matter of learning and mastering the different tools available online to turn your idea into a thriving business.
- As someone said —failures are the stepping Stones for Success||. If we observe the way any entrepreneur, their life is not a bed of roses. They faced many obstacles in the way of entrepreneurial achievement.

*Thank
you*

