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Addressing the Entrepreneurship for India: Post Covid Analysis

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Abstract

Township village enterprise (TVE) is considered as a collectively owned and we know that the entrepreneurial firm has a great impact to raise the economy of any nation. The review literature prove that TVE creates a path of rapid industrialization and provide a key path in fostering entrepreneurship and serve as a major stepping stone in the institutional development. Major development of TVE is the deep involvement of local government. None of business can get the dilemma of the success what our generation point on the world – Entrepreneurship. Rising disparity due to the fast pace in the economy between the town and the village people leads to a hurdle in the growth of a new business. The essence of the reform started with the agriculture and for this reformation one should take part in the keen observation of the household responsibility system.

Keywords: Household responsibility system, local governance, NGO'S, local value chain projects, transform, global value chain.

INTRODUCTION:

Household Responsibility System: The household responsibility system was first started in china in 1979 and it is officially established in 1982 where there is a responsible with a subject to incur profit. In the process agriculture production, farmer act as a relative independent economic entity. The essence of the reform was the de-collectivization of Land ownership. The most important part of the reform was (HRS). Due to the household

responsibility system reformation increases agricultural output (Mc Millan 1989). Consequently, due to the reforms in the agriculture sector all these commune governments transform into the township Government which results in the formation of town- village enterprises. It is a very common for the employee of the TVE to collectively sign a contract with the executive owner. With the implication of the TVE there seems a resultant increase in industrial output. With the advent of the rapid industrialization TVE'S phase of the transformation can be seen. We cannot deny the fact that TVE sector fastest growth due to non state sector example – Agriculture. Nature and the ownership of the production is the responsible for the success in creating manufacturing firm for any developing nation.

GDP OWNERSHIP IN SELECTED YEAR CHINA (STUDY)

CHINA	Total	SOE	TVE'S	PRIVATE ENTP.
1980	199.7	151.7	28.5	----
1985	344.9	223.7	56.3	21.0
1990	685.8	374.5	167.3	83.1
1995	2495.1	830.7	935.9	523.6
2000	4003.4	1377.9	942.5	1773.1

(Source: China statistical year book).

Local Governance: Decentralized Governance can lead to be a more flexible innovative and creative administrative set up. Different country had adopted different strategy of the Governance in order to strengthen the accountability in the business. In India, majority of the people leave in the village and the most of them don't have a full knowledge of participation in the governance system so that the local governance towards political and economic uplift might have taken place without any hurdle. In order to strengthen local governance following points needs our attention:

1. Theoretical research on inter-governmental collaborative governance in the metropolitan area.
2. Holistic collaborative governance mode of local government mode in metropolitan area.
3. Case study: collaboration network among local government in Beijing-Tiajing-Hubei.

(a) Theoretical research on intergovernmental collaborative governance in the metropolitan area-collaborative governance involves the government community and the private sector communicating with each other and working together to achieve more than any one sector could achieve its own. The ultimate goal is to develop a contingency of work in determining and flourishing the entrepreneurship in the localized arena. (1) Consensus Building (2)

Collaborative network. In the collaborative network, there is a methodology of the group consensus by building the model transformation among the community to do public policy problem in a successful phase. “The positive results of the collaborative governance and the metropolitan planning in SEQ have been extensive and well beyond statutory regional land use planning (Abbott, John 2012).

(b) Holistic collaborative Governance mode of local government mode in Metropolitan area – this emphasize on the government and the local political setting for the welfare and the successful implementation of the social services. Collaborative Governance has the potential to tap the knowledge from the great variety of the sources and provide wide access to the people and the institution. Modern policy making needs the expertise and the support from the different states and the non states institution along with the law to make an impact on national level agenda at higher impact (Ostrom, 1990).

(c) Case study: Collaboration network among local government in Beijing-Tiajin-Hubei. Why do the Chinese local government enter and engage inter local collaboration? Inter local collaboration in China initially targeted the path of economic development.(Young and Pang 2009) argue that the importance of the inter locality collaboration lies in the exchange of resources and administrative authority.

Participation of NGO’S:

Role of NGO’S in different sector –

1. Agriculture and Forestry - 2818303
2. Area Development - 23,958,534
3. Communication - 178,563
4. Development Adm. - 233,806
5. Health Development - 33,100,179
6. Human resource development- 14,067,439
7. Natural resource environment – 1027554
8. Social development - 17881373
9. Transport - 35,015.

Between 2007/08 and 2011/12 (678) NGO'S received foreign donation above 10 crore.

	Below 1 crore	1-5 crore	5-10 crore	Above 10 crore .
2007/08	17,101	1,399	167	129
2008/09	18,161	1,590	204	133
2009/10	19,602	1,594	179	133
2010/11	20,827	1,610	163	135
2011/12	20,297	1,702	178	148

(Source: USAID).

To make the NGO'S towards local ownership and sustainability to get better results one must consider: Incentives are paid to the NGO'S on annually based performance. As per as the (USAID) for every target met NGO receive a bonus payment equal to 1 % of their total annual budget. If the NGO achieved 8 targets then NGO receives additional 10% of the total bonus which make them get a reward of 10% of their total budget which makes them by increasing participation in the field of development. This target must be maintained by the officials of NGO'S.

Local value chain project–Local value chain development project seems a successful project if it is concerned after covid-19. The Local value chain development project model helps people to generate as a sustainable income which permits the local to earn income and increasing employment. The objective of the LVCD is to improve access to the profitable market for male and female, small scale farmers and producers.

Transformation of Local value chain to Global value chain

The integration of the new players in the global economy put a new challenge and in the same time, it forces for the local participation to retain its excel and make a strong confrontation in itself for the competition. The main drive of the local participation to make special knowledge, intensive and high value-added activities. The concentration of the local value chain to the global arena mainly depends on high-end technology which the neighbouring states china had done in its path. Now, the inquisitive is to know how China did it?. This is the high time for India to keep work in this field where we can utilize the best brains to make local manufacturing hub in technology with an emphasis for a long-run period. To make this sector successful we have to collaborate with R and D and the patent-related matter and to make this successful we have to make a law with to protect our invention at an affordable cost.

CONCLUSION:

A key subject of the concern towards the study is to alleviate poverty reduction from the ground level. In the earlier context of the discussion, where the entrepreneurial research emphasis on the specific topics but one have to understand this subject (entrepreneurship) need broad research in the local participation because without their support we cannot think of China of what they had done already. We cannot deny the fact that if one has to get deep in the world of entrepreneurship and one must adopt the strategy more on the practical work rather than on learning methodology in the classroom.

If the countries can realize the potential gains from the openness and the shifting in the economic activities in which they are less efficient. However, it can be heard for the individuals to move between the job and industry? Workers are losing their job to bear the adjustment cost and hence policymakers have to evolve a plan from an economic front to technology front so that the population should not get affected in the adjustment process.

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