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TECHNO-ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN INDIA: AN INNITIATIVE TOOL FOR AATMNIRBHAR

Dr. Sudhir Rawat*

ABSTRACT

While we are talking Entrepreneurship especially in India, the term still not expanded to technical or techno innovations. The limited meaning of entrepreneurship making it limited to the small scale business and large size business but only in context of manufacturing or goods and products. However the world has changes and the meaning of Entrepreneurship too and has shifted to the Techno Entrepreneurship. With the Rise of Indian Information Technology Industry has made India Asian State dominated country with the advantage of open a road for fast development of small Technology entrepreneurship in the huge sea of current Information technology Or Techno entrepreneurship world. However a detailed study is required from the long time for finding out the opportunities among smaller innovative information technology driven entities in the huge market of this Techno world. This is always has remain a lacking point Research has always predominantly focused on Large sized information Technology Service providers. According to India's proposition, the emergence of technology entrepreneurship liked to international firms reflects a change in value of global level. Various change or their levels and emerging policies contribute to the outcome in company's growth structure. A global value chain system to the formation of company processes are found in the large network across the whole organistation. In this article not only the Techno Entrepreneurship has been examined or evaluated but also the role of various sectors within and outside the information technology has been considered. To paper discusses the role of both in conjunction with each other.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Global Structure, Technology Driven areas, Information Technology*.

Introduction

Most of the researches in entrepreneurship in developed countries has always focuses on new venture developments as with the existing capacity they have already exhausted. The size explored are the environment within which the venture gets created, the individual(s) creating the venture, the method of its creation, and also the form of venture itself. Research has focused on the method of identification and exploitation of opportunities as being at the guts of the entrepreneurial process. Researchers have explored how, why, and when opportunities get existence. Why, when, and the way some people discover these opportunities and not others. And, out of those, why, when and the way, some entrepreneurs (and not others) exploit the opportunities. The venture-creation process that followed opportunity identification and also the performance of the business venture were in an exceedingly sense, consequences of the opportunity-discovery activity. Factors like prior knowledge of markets, or technologies, or consumers and of business processes are explored as factors contributing to the opportunity recognition process. These explorations reiterated the position of individual entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial teams as being pivotal to the chance identification process. The processes following opportunity recognition and identification are usually to try to to with planning and designing, Gathering resources, identifying customers and markets, producing and selling the merchandise, while developing the organization and managing the regulatory processes involved in it. The entrepreneurs rummage around for alliances as a technique to manage uncertainties within the future, to make markets, and to make cooperative allies for contingencies.

G Associate Professor, Head, Department Of Zoology ,Government Degree College, Kasganj, UP, India.

The Component Segmentation of Development

The zoom of the Indian economy, particularly within the area of software development and services for just over a decade, has prompted a good range of research on the roots of the success level. This interest isn't surprising given the spectacular growth of this industry which has posted continual increases in exports and revenues altogether sectors: the initial driver of growth within the sector was at its lowest cost with the best quality in Business Process Outsourcing services as well as in Business Process Management, which has generated the total revenue beyond one forty five billion dollar. Higher value-added sectors also experienced impressive growth rates: IT services exports grew by 19%, amounting to 40 billion US dollars; engineering and R&D services reached exports of over Ten billion dollars, and also the software development revenue at domestic level has grown by around thirteen percent in last two years.

The traditional development experience of emerging economies, particularly within the Global South, has been that of supplying low-cost labor for activities "off shored" by industrial countries' multinational enterprises (MNEs). India's Traditional image has is centered as low cost because of availability of huge man power that too with skilled and semi skilled specially in Call centre support and back office work. Typically this is able to not be the foremost fertile ground for technological entrepreneurial activity. Moreover, during this sector there was significant outmigration of the foremost educated and skilled graduates and workers, with over ninety percent of engineering science graduates from the foremost elite universities, emigrating during the 1990s. The "Asian Miracle" experience of the opposite "Asian tigers" is usually thought to reflect large, sustained, and highly focused state investment, as well as human capital and business development (e.g., the "capital accumulation" and "productive assimilation" factors as discussed by Nelson and Pack 1999 and Amsden 2001) which was geared to promoting growth in higher value-added activities. Yet the case of India differs from these widely noted Asian cases therein the Indian IT sector grew without large state investment and, arguably, outside of the purview of state policy.1 Has the shortage of state-directed investments (also in infrastructure) led to constraints on Indian innovation that hindered the event of technological entrepreneurship, or did the presence of other factors result in another path of development for technological entrepreneurship in India, particularly in IT and in smaller niche markets.

The Techno entrepreneurship process involves recognizing, then creating and then grabbing the opportunities. Then comes to arranging and integrating the all resources for solving a Technological solution, as per the organisational needs. The technological solution unveil new possibilities, it allows the reduction of transactional costs (Williamson, 2005), and it's the power to use new a technology product paradigm to produce an answer to a market gap. Technology entrepreneurship slightly differs from common or normal entrepreneurship in the way that Tech Entrepreneurship solely focuses on technological opportunities which involves technological capabilities as well as managerial Capabilities. That means a next level of Technical Capabilities and managerial skills are required for managing the risky environment. It involves the opportunities for identification and making an organization of the same in such way that it can be executed, in the other style of entrepreneurship but still going around a definite and focused technology and a business model which is unique in itself.

Entrepreneurship in Emerging Markets

Entrepreneurship does not create opportunities only for entrepreneur but also lot of opportunities is created for wealth creation as well as poverty eradication in developing countries like India. With the influences and spread over different parts, it helps in improving the wealth distribution Mechanism within the whole nation at equal level. The massive creation of Job and improvements in Standard of Living makes it needier. It addresses gender inequality within the process. It also builds a higher balance for regional economic development indices.

However in one thing India is still not competing to China or Brazil or even a small country which is Singapore, is the proportion go Research and Development in total Gross domestic Production. India is still far behind from all these countries. Hence the science, Technology and innovation prospective of India, has measures to enhance a wide range of Knowledge, Infrastructure as well as investment. With the increased measurement like knowledge level, Research and Development within all kinds of sectors including Private and public both, and with the special improvement in governance in science and Technology, putting more stress on Collaboration between educational institutions and scientific establishment, Industries and making up of clusters, is the basic indeed of everything. The support to the financial system with the intention to provide a platform for best practices for innovations and Technology is an essential part of the entire Techno Entrepreneurship Structure. Developing the Holding rights along with the Protection of the same, and implementing the geographical information system is another key success part of the same.

The Information Technology industry, a typical focus of Indian technology development, is a particularly diverse sector. Software activities can, as an example, be divided into different categories design and development, analysis and style for clients, and applications for firms using Information Technology for his or her businesses all of which involve a large range of task complexity. The dominant early models of Indian Information Technology industry growth are supported the looks of several large firms within the 1990s that provide software services to client firms (predominantly within the United States) and also the establishment and growth of offshore locations of multinationals to produce software services functions within the MNE (either directly to be used by the MNE or as a part of the MNE's software consulting services). This is often in step with larger trends of outsourcing and/or off shoring discrete, usually low value-added operations of a firm, described as a lengthening of the worth chain. These simpler processes involved tasks like rewriting code, customizing user interfaces, maintaining data, or adding functionality to existing software. These are the tasks initially targeted for outsourcing or off shoring to lower cost sites to scale back the general expenditure for software development projects. Also many of those tasks handle detailed, time-consuming work. Various Earlier studies conducted earlier had observed that all Indian firms weren't ready to switch to their western customers, but rather like to go for winding up low value-added tasks.

The Role of Technological Industries

National research laboratories, which were mostly defense related, were located in the south of India, where (in the 1950s and 60s) they were beyond the reach of missiles that could be sent from hostile northern neighbors. These laboratories outsources their work to various small private companies in the small and different regions, in a sense to incubated by these national laboratories. It is not clear how successful the small firms were in terms of adopting and developing high technology. Some of the researchers has argued that pioneering efforts in computing took place in the national labs in the 1960s. These, along with the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore, were important incubators for the IT industry in India. These areas have large industrial parks devoted to IT and a number of government policies promoting IT, and the largest numbers of IT graduates come from educational and training institutions in these two areas. As suggested by Sharma (2015) in his study that Indian Government has seriously taken an active measure and role in developing the computer industry specially since 1960 and than in 1970, particularly with the formation of the Department of Electronics in 1970 and the Electronics Commission in 1971, though this was focused on providing the electronics needed for defense and atomic energy development. Indeed, most of the significant, early IT initiatives were in the public sector such the computerization of the Indian Railways. One of the leading and among top ten firms named Computer Maintenance Corporation which was providing its services to IBM also, was governed and managed by IBM staff only, even when IBM has left India just to make sure that it complies with the provisions of Foreign Exchange and related regulations. It was a public sector firm and its creation came from the government's domestic development policies that limited foreign ownership with the goal of fostering domestic firms. Thus government policies, both in the form of public sector initiatives as well as education (including regional colleges), contributed to the birth and growth of the IT industry in India. It is the particular path that developed through the government's policy evolution that led to growing technology entrepreneurship.

Conclusion

This all discussion need to understand in the context of India being a Developing country. Technological development in any country undoubtedly plays a significant role specially in today's techno world. The concept is not the new one but definitely have a great prospective. India is on digitalization mode since 1990 and involvement of Technological in the economy through entrepreneurship has started right from then and continues for infinity period. The developed countries makes out or do research and development in an advanced stage but for countries like India where we do have developing economy, we have to work out from the scratch specially in some areas. The involvement of Technology in every kind of work even the day to day, is creating opportunities for the development of a world of becoming the developed country. With this prospective India has introduced its own development plan called Aatmanirbhar Yogna which definitely stresses the inclusion of Techno-Entrepreneurship in economic development prospective. Hence with the help of Techno Entrepreneurship, and using the same as a tool for making India more Aatmanirbhar than ever.

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