



Role of Government Policies and Schemes in Promoting Entrepreneurship in India

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Abstract:

Entrepreneurship is a critical driver of economic growth, innovation, and job creation in India, especially as the country positions itself as a global economic powerhouse. Recognizing the transformative potential of entrepreneurial ventures, particularly within the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector, the Government of India has launched a series of policy initiatives and flagship schemes to cultivate a robust entrepreneurial ecosystem. This seminar paper explores the multifaceted role of government policies and schemes in promoting entrepreneurship across diverse sectors and demographics.

The paper critically analyses key national initiatives such as Start-Up India, Stand-Up India, Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, Digital India, Make in India, PMEGP, and MUDRA Yojana, highlighting their impact on startup creation, innovation support, financial inclusion, and rural entrepreneurship. It further discusses how these policies have empowered marginalized groups, including women and SC/ST entrepreneurs and accelerated India's digital and manufacturing landscape.

While the paper acknowledges the notable successes of these policies such as the creation of over 100,000 recognized startups and enhanced access to credit for millions of small businesses-it also identifies critical challenges. These include bureaucratic inefficiencies, limited awareness among rural populations, infrastructure gaps, and insufficient market linkages.

The study concludes that government intervention has played a pivotal role in lowering entry barriers and providing the institutional support necessary for entrepreneurs to thrive. However, for India to fully realize its entrepreneurial potential, a more integrated and grassroots-driven approach is essential. Strengthening financial literacy, improving last-mile implementation, and fostering innovation beyond urban hubs are key to ensuring inclusive and sustainable entrepreneurial growth.

This paper serves as both an analytical review and a policy recommendation tool for stakeholders in India's evolving entrepreneurship ecosystem.

Keyword: Schemes, Innovation, Entrepreneurship, Potential.

Introduction:

Entrepreneurship has emerged as a powerful engine of economic development, innovation, and employment generation in India. As the nation aspires to become a

USD 5 trillion economy, the role of entrepreneurs-particularly in micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs)-has gained unprecedented importance. However, entrepreneurship does not flourish in

isolation; it requires an enabling ecosystem supported through robust government policies, institutional frameworks, and targeted schemes. Over the last decade, the Government of India has launched several flagship programs such as Start-Up India, Stand-Up India, Atmanirbhar Bharat, Make in India, Digital India, and PMEGP, which collectively promote entrepreneurial culture, reduce regulatory barriers, and enhance access to finance, technology, and markets.

This seminar paper examines in detail the multifaceted role of government policies and initiatives in promoting entrepreneurship in India. It discusses the historical evolution of entrepreneurial policy, key schemes introduced by the government, their impact, challenges in implementation, and the future outlook for India's entrepreneurial ecosystem.

Conceptual Framework of Entrepreneurship Policy:

Government policies aimed at promoting entrepreneurship typically address four core dimensions:

1. Regulatory Reforms - Ease of doing business, simplified registrations, reduced compliance burden.
2. Financial Support - Credit guarantee schemes, venture capital funds, subsidies, incentives.
3. Skill Development & Capacity Building-Entrepreneurship development programs, incubation support, training.
4. Innovation & Technology Support - Startup incubation, R&D centres, digital infrastructure.

The effectiveness of entrepreneurship promotion depends on the degree to which policies address these four

pillars. India's policies have progressively expanded from a narrow focus on industrial licensing to a holistic ecosystem approach that nurtures startups, encourages innovation, and integrates rural and urban enterprise development.

Historical Evolution of Entrepreneurship Policies in India:

1. Pre-Liberalization Phase (Before 1991):

Entrepreneurial activity in India was constrained by:

- Industrial licensing
- High regulatory barriers
- Public sector dominance
- Limited access to credit
- Technology constraints

The government's role was largely regulatory, not promotional.

2. Post-Liberalization Phase (1991-2010):

Economic reforms removed significant restrictions on private enterprises. Key changes included:

- Deregulation of industries
- Foreign investment liberalization
- Financial sector reforms
- Introduction of MSME Act (2006)

This phase marked the transition from a restrictive to a supportive environment.

3. New-Age Entrepreneurship Ecosystem (2014 onwards):

The period after 2014 saw the emergence of a strong entrepreneurial ecosystem supported by landmark initiatives such as:

- Start-Up India (2016)
- Digital India (2015)
- Make in India (2014)
- Stand-Up India (2016)
- Atmanirbhar Bharat (2020)

These programs institutionalized entrepreneurial promotion at national, state, and district levels.

Major Government Policies and Schemes Promoting Entrepreneurship:

1. Start-Up India:

Launched in January 2016, Start-Up India has become the backbone of India's innovation-led entrepreneurial movement.

Key Features:

- Recognition of startups through a unified portal.
- Tax benefits: 3-years income tax exemption, exemption on angel tax.
- Self-certification under 9 labour and environmental laws.
- Credit Guarantee for Startups (CGSS).
- Faster patent examination and 80% reduction in patent fees.
- Establishment of over 500 incubators and 100+ accelerators.

Impact:

- Over 100,000 startups recognized across India by 2024.
- India became the third-largest startup ecosystem globally.
- Startups have created lakhs of direct and indirect jobs, especially in IT, fintech, health-tech, and agritech.

2. Stand-Up India Scheme:

Introduced in 2016, this scheme aims at promoting entrepreneurship among SC, ST, and women.

Key Features:

- Bank loans from ₹10 lakh to ₹1 crore.
- Focus on greenfield enterprises.
- Encourages first-time entrepreneurs.

Impact:

- Over 2 lakh beneficiaries, majority women.

- Improved inclusion of marginalized groups in entrepreneurship.

3. Make in India:

This flagship initiative aims to transform India into a global manufacturing hub.

Key Components:

- Facilitating FDI
- Infrastructure development
- Innovation through R&D incentives
- State-level reforms through "Ease of Doing Business" ranking

Impact:

- Boost to manufacturing sectors (automobile, electronics, pharmaceuticals).
- Significant increase in FDI inflows.
- Expansion of job opportunities for skilled and semi-skilled workers.

4. Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan:

Launched during the COVID-19 pandemic (2020), this initiative aimed at making India self-reliant and supporting business recovery.

Key Measures:

- Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS)
- Collateral-free loans for MSMEs
- Subordinate debt for stressed MSMEs
- New MSME classification with higher investment limits
- Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes for major sectors

Impact

- Helped over 1.2 crore MSMEs sustain post-pandemic.
- Strengthened manufacturing and export competitiveness.

5. Digital India Initiative:

Digital infrastructure is crucial for modern entrepreneurship.

Key Achievements:

- UPI revolution in digital payments.
- JAM Trinity (Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile).
- Digital literacy programs in rural India.

Impact:

- Enabled growth of fintech and e-commerce startups.
- Reduced transaction costs and improved transparency.
- Increased digital participation of rural entrepreneurs.

6. Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY):

Introduced in 2015 to provide microcredit to small businesses.

Types of Loans:

- Shishu (up to ₹50,000)
- Kishore (₹50,000 – ₹5 lakh)
- Tarun (₹5 lakh – ₹10 lakh)

Impact:

- More than 40 crore loans sanctioned since inception.
- Supports micro-entrepreneurs, street vendors, artisans, small shopkeepers.

7. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

Implemented by KVIC to support micro-enterprise creation.

Key Features:

- Subsidy: 15-35%
- Maximum loan assistance: up to ₹50 lakh
- Focus on rural and traditional industries

Impact:

- Creation of lakhs of rural enterprises.
- Strong support to handicrafts and cottage industries.

8. MSME Samadhaan, MSME Sambandh & MSME Champions:

These digital platforms address grievance redressal, procurement monitoring, and enterprise support.

Impact of Government Policies on Entrepreneurship:**1. Increased Startup Formation:**

Government incentives lowered entry barriers and encouraged youth to pursue entrepreneurship.

2. Growth of MSME Sector: India's MSME sector contributes:

- 30% of GDP
- 48% of exports
- 110 million jobs

Government credit schemes and market reforms have strengthened this sector.

3. Enhanced Access to Finance: Credit guarantee schemes resolved key issues of collateral and credit availability.**4. Boost to Innovation:** India now ranks among the top 40 in the Global Innovation Index, driven by incubators, accelerators, and research parks.**5. Promotion of Women and SC/ST Entrepreneurship:** Stand-Up India and MUDRA loans created an inclusive ecosystem.**6. Digital Transformation:** UPI, Aadhaar, and online service portals created a modern infrastructure for entrepreneurship.**Challenges in Implementation of Government Policies:**

Despite strong policy support, entrepreneurs face several constraints:

1. Bureaucratic Delays: Implementation at the state and district levels is inconsistent.

2. Limited Awareness: Rural and remote entrepreneurs often lack awareness of schemes.

3. Credit Access Barriers: Banks may hesitate to lend due to risk perception.

4. Infrastructure Constraints: Power supply, logistics, and connectivity remain challenges in certain states.

5. Skill Gaps: Entrepreneurial skills such as financial literacy, digital readiness, and managerial capacity need strengthening.

6. Compliance Burden: Despite reforms, MSMEs still face numerous compliance obligations.

7. Lack of Market Linkages: Small entrepreneurs struggle to connect with national and global markets.

Case Studies Highlighting Policy Impact:

1. Case Study 1: Digital Payments & Fintech Boom: UPI and Digital India have enabled the exponential growth of startups like Paytm, PhonePe, and BharatPe.

2. Case Study 2: MSME Revival through ECLGS: Millions of SMEs received emergency credit that protected jobs during COVID-19.

3. Case Study 3: Women Entrepreneurs under Stand-Up India: Women-led enterprises witnessed a remarkable rise in sectors such as beauty services, food processing, and retail.

Recommendations for Strengthening Entrepreneurship Policies:

1. Strengthen Financial Inclusion:

- Simplify loan documentation.
- Improve credit guarantee mechanisms.
- Support venture capital and angel networks in Tier-2 & Tier-3 cities.

2. Build Entrepreneurial Skill Capacity:

- Introduce entrepreneurship curriculum in higher education.
- Expand training under PMKVY & Skill India.

3. Improve Ease of Doing Business:

- One-stop online portal for all licenses.
- Faster dispute resolution through MSME courts.

4. Promote Rural Entrepreneurship:

- Strengthen rural incubation centres.
- Support agriculture-based and handicraft clusters.

5. Encourage Innovation:

- Increase R&D expenditure.
- Support universities to develop research parks and technology transfer hubs.

6. Strengthen Global Market Access:

- Simplify export procedures.
- Provide export training for MSMEs.

Conclusion:

Government policies and schemes have played a transformative role in promoting entrepreneurship across India. From encouraging technological innovation through Start-Up India to empowering marginalized groups via Stand-Up India, and from strengthening MSMEs through Atmanirbhar Bharat to modernizing the economy under Digital India, the government has laid the foundation for an inclusive, innovation-driven entrepreneurial ecosystem. However, sustained efforts are needed to address implementation gaps, strengthen institutional support, and ensure that benefits of policies reach rural and remote regions.

India's entrepreneurial ecosystem stands at a critical juncture. With continued

policy support, skill development initiatives, and digital empowerment, the country has immense potential to emerge as a global leader in entrepreneurship-driven economic growth. The future of Indian entrepreneurship is promising, and government policies will continue to serve as a cornerstone of this transformative journey.

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