**Syllabus subtopic: Indian Economy and issues relating to Planning, Mobilization of Resources, Growth, Development and Employment.**

**Prelims and Mains focus:** about the remarks made in the survey regarding entrepreneurship

**News:** The Economic Survey said that India currently ranks third globally in the number of new firms created with about 1.24 lakh new entities coming up in 2018.

**Entrepreneurship scenario in India**

- As per the Survey, **new firm creation had gone up dramatically since 2014.**

- While the **number of new firms in the formal sector** grew at a cumulative annual growth rate of 3.8% from 2006 to 2014, the growth rate from 2014 to 2018 had been 12.2%. **As a result,** from about 70,000 new firms created in 2014, the **number has grown by about 80%** to about 1,24,000 new firms in 2018.

- However, **on a per-capita basis,** India had **low rates of entrepreneurship** in the formal economy. Between the 10-year period from 2006 to 2016, the mean number of new firms registered per year per 1,000 workers was 0.10. In contrast, the mean entrepreneurial intensity for the U.K. and the U.S. was 12.22 and 12.12, respectively.

- The Survey also pointed out that **in contrast to the other countries,** a large number of India’s enterprises operate in the informal economy which was **not captured in the data.**

- The data showed that **new firm creation in services sector** (at around 85,000) was **significantly higher than that in manufacturing** (a little less that 15,000), **infrastructure** (about 5,000) or **agriculture** (less than 5,000).
The entrepreneurship at the bottom of the administrative pyramid — a district — had a significant impact on wealth creation at the grassroots level. “... a 10% increase in registration of new firms in a district yields a 1.8% increase in GDDP (gross district domestic product). Thus, entrepreneurship at the bottom of the administrative pyramid — a district — has a significant impact on wealth creation at the grassroots level.

Enhancing ease of doing business and implementing flexible labour laws in job-creating sectors, such as manufacturing, can create the maximum number of jobs in districts and thereby, in the States.

Literacy, education and physical infrastructure are the other policy levers that district and State administrations must focus upon to foster entrepreneurship and thereby, job creation and wealth creation.