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The Growing Culture of Entrepreneurship Expansion of Higher Education

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Abstract: Entrepreneurial approach is a path to adapt the real world needs. "Academic entrepreneurship means solving scientific problems of the society, government and firms: creating innovation, development environment within academic researchers to the market supply; producing and supplying new technologies; and innovation in expanding the boundaries of human knowledge..." Entrepreneurship education in India is in its nascent stripe. Many of top institutions offer entrepreneurial courses today including IIM-A, IIM-B, and Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDI). Higher education institutions across the country are taking leading roles in economic development efforts. This trend seems likely to strengthen as the nation moves into the area of an innovation economy. Higher education plays an increasingly important role, but goes well beyond. The regional strength of universities incorporating efforts as wide-ranging as job training, business consulting, housing rehabilitation and ever securing seed money for new business, Entrepreneurship is a combination of trade and industry. Invention means the generations of new ideas & bringing those ideas into life. Innovation is the specific instrument of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is an act that endows resources with a new capacity to create wealth.

Key words: Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDI), CDEEP (Center for Distance Engineering Education Program), One Laptop per child (OLPC).

I. Introduction

An entrepreneur is one who innovates, raises money, and assembles inputs. Chooses managers and sets the commercial organization going with his ability to find that the opportunity which others are not able to find and prepare to fulfill such economic opportunities. An entrepreneur is one who is always searching for change, response and exploited it an opportunity. Thus entrepreneurs innovate; innovation is a special instrument for entrepreneurship.

Entrepreneurship is a combination of trade and industry. Invention means the generation of new ideas and bringing those ideas into life. Innovation is the specific instrument of entrepreneurship. Thus, innovation and entrepreneurship are a two-way relationship. Entrepreneurs are those persons who risk their resources to bring their ideas into life. Entrepreneurship & innovation form the backbone of majority of economic growth in a country.

Education is vitally important to all nations; it plays a critical role in economic, cultural & social development. Therefore, education is considered to the national responsibility and it is true that higher educations have always been designed as a structure for the production transfer & dissemination of advanced knowledge. Higher education stands at the heart of knowledge society.

II. The Entrepreneur Play Most Important Role

- ❖ Improves the standard of living.
- ❖ Create opportunities for employment.
- ❖ To develop the wealth creation and distribution.
- ❖ Facilitates over all development.
- ❖ Induces backward & forward link.

III. The Factors to Promote Entrepreneurship

- ❖ To develop the employment opportunities.
- ❖ To help the problem about social, psychological and others.
- ❖ To help develop new skills and experiences.

a. Globalization and Entrepreneurship

The concept of globalization gradually found its way into scientific circles; globalization is considered a breakthrough factor in the scientific and academic arena of the 21st century. It is the product of transaction interactions happened within past twenty or thirty years. In higher education both approaches are used together to cut costs and create new sources of income through systematic search and offering new services. Globalization in short aims dynamically increases value. Entrepreneurial approach is a path to adapt the real world needs.

b. Important in Developing Entrepreneurship Include this Manner (Regarding Education)

- ❖ To develop the learning system which supports creative graduates?
- ❖ Supporting the formation and development of professional entrepreneurship networks.
- ❖ Training specialized staff to teach, research, offer advice and creativity issues.
- ❖ Creating high-tech companies.
- ❖ Find out and establishing the flow of new creativity and innovation.
- ❖ Generating enough number of entrepreneurs depends on the qualities of education gives the presences of the environment is encouraging innovation.
- ❖ Educational quality included technology like seminars, workshops, conferences and multiple libraries with generous lending options.
- ❖ The highly rigid educational system should become more flexible one.
- ❖ Innovative technology in higher education provides the opportunity to show needs among our communities, Learners, technology and resources.

c. Entrepreneurship is Higher Education in Country

Higher education defines entrepreneurship as the "Transformation of innovation into a sustainable enterprise that generates value." The main purpose of entrepreneurship is to create a marketable novel enterprise. New ideas or products matter least until they become a business.

Entrepreneurship is the fusion of innovation and implementation. It allows people to bring new ideas into being for the benefit of themselves and others. Entrepreneurship can "use in any realm of human endeavors". In the realm of higher education the development and implementation of a new academic way of delivering a program is the "product." Entrepreneurship education in India is in its nascent stripe. Many of top institutions offer entrepreneurial courses today including IIM-A, IIM-B, and entrepreneurship development Institute of India (EDI).

Technology for enhancing the teaching-learning experience will make sure better outcomes. It suggests that India's higher education could be expected to better aligned to industry and global practices, be more transparent and inclusive by the end of Twelfth Plan Period (12th Five-year plans) provided, by the Government it is able to create an enabling regulatory environment and put in place robust implementation, monitoring and quality assurance mechanisms.

Educations in India include:

- ❖ Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) uses radio, television and internet technologies.
- ❖ EkLavya Initiative: Uses Internet and television to promote distance learning (EKLAVYA Technology Channel, India 2007).
- ❖ HT-Kanpur has developed Brihaspati, and open source e-learning platform.
- ❖ Premier Institutions like IIM-Calcutta have entered into a strategic alliance with NIIT for providing programmers through virtual classrooms.
- ❖ Jadevpur University is using a mobile-learning center.
- ❖ IIT-Bombay has started the program of CDEEP (Center for Distance Engineering Education Program) as emulated classroom interaction with the use of real-time interactive satellite technology.
- ❖ One Laptop per child (OLPC) in Maharashtra (Ibid).

IV. Role of Higher Education in Driving Economic Development

The regional strengths of universities incorporating efforts as wide-ranging as job training, business consulting, housing rehabilitation and ever securing seed money for new business, the importance of innovation in the economy is giving rise to a new model for state economic development programs one in which the development and distribution of knowledge are at least as important as more traditional incentive programs. Higher education institutions and systems that are successful in this arena seem to rely on a combination of four key factors:

- ❖ Innovation that is using their research power to create knowledge that can have an economic impact and then actively working to help more new ideas into the marketplace.
- ❖ Knowledge transfer that helps business grows and prospers, through programs such as job training, technical and other consulting help and help to start up.
- ❖ An activist role in revitalizing the local communities with efforts to help local elementary and secondary schools.
- ❖ And their core mission of producing the educated populace that's needed to build, run and work with the creative economy.

The economic development through innovation starts with research and new knowledge. As it is so important to strengthen the abilities of enterprises to take advantage of new products, services and processes, higher education most commonly assists that "take-up" ability through workforce development, but many other forms of consultation and business assistance have also emerged in the country.

V. Conclusion

Globalization and information technology are the primary means of modern entrepreneurship. The users are no longer constrained by national boundaries and can readily access the information based economy. Diffusion of Technology in Indian higher education scenario would respond to the 21st century demands. The contemporary higher education systems are aiming for acquisition of technology skills as a part of the core education system. Experience has shown that information and communication technology can become a powerful leverage for rapid development of countries and their globalization. To sum up academic entrepreneurship includes the following features:

- ❖ Employment and job creation.
- ❖ Technology development.

- ❖ Wealth creation.
- ❖ Improved creativity and confidence.
- ❖ Stimulating a sense of competition and encouraging investment.
- ❖ Extended decentralized economic activities.

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