



**Research Paper**

## **MBA Education and Entrepreneurship Development In Three Region Belongs to High no. Of aspirant as Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Gonda: A Comparative Study**

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### **Abstract**

Young generation viewers about entrepreneurship are seriously concerned. Because most students are not interested in their own business and have an ambition to get a job. In our society, many people consider the business as the last option and the first preference is paid to a paid job. This could be the result of our UK education system to create public officials. The same trend as managing students is that they look for high paying jobs while they are in management training. This is not expected for business students because their educational situation supports them as entrepreneurs. A country's economic development means stable growth in income levels. This growth is largely up to the entrepreneur. An entrepreneur is an economic entity that plays an important role in economic development. Entrepreneurship is a dynamic activity that helps entrepreneurs transform production processes, production innovations, new uses of materials, and market makers. It is a mental attitude to provide risk and instability in order to obtain motivated motivation.

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneurship, Management Studies, AICTE, Institutes,*

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Entrepreneurship is about technical skills in gaining a holistic understanding of the social and business environment. Today, entrepreneurs are aware of the opportunities and opportunities that are possible / marketable, take the risk of competing markets to carry out these ideas, capture the opportunity to transform these opportunities, add value over time or strain money or innovations and innovate and implement these efforts Compensation for (1).

For nearly 40 years after independence (by 1988), 80 institutions across the country provided MBA programs. The number of seats in each school was limited to 30 under the university system. Approximately 2,500 MBA candidates were provided to the industry by approximately 80 organizations. During this period, AICTE led the MBA program to manage the quality of management education in the country. The Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG) program of the Government of India also began in the early 1990s, undermining the growth of the MBA program. Within the next 10 years, i.e., 1988-1998, 800 institutions (10x increase) provided the MBA program. AICTE also has 60 students fasting fast, so during this time 25,000 candidates were offered to the industry. Now AICTE's more liberal attitude allows for 120 and 180 allowances from MBA institutions and MBA degree programs(2).

### **Importance of Entrepreneurship(3)**

Today, the industry seems to flourish as the two most advanced research areas. One is management and the other is clinical research or biotechnology (4-6)

1. Entrepreneurship is an important factor in our economy. Current economic growth is driven by the entrepreneurial success of entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs.
2. Many entrepreneurs who have started SMEs have also grown up as enterprising talents. Their achievements have given them immense wealth and created thousands of jobs for young people.
3. Entrepreneurial entrepreneurs often say they are more likely to exercise their creative freedom, self-esteem and overall control over their lives.
4. As a result, many experienced business leaders, political leaders, economists, and educators believe that entrepreneurial culture will maximize the economic and social success of individuals and groups at the local, national and global levels.
5. Many agencies attached to various ministries of government in India

6. The Ministry of Science and Technology, the Food Processing Department and the Small and Medium Business Administration (MSME) take various measures to strengthen the Indian economy by employing young companies and adults as large corporations.

7. Focus on entrepreneurship as an important component because the performing agency of a prestigious national technology development mission that aims to train 50 youths from various sectoral technologies to the 20th century will be a youth employer instead of a job seeker. Make it.

#### **The aspirants of MBA programme(7):**

The middle class community is an important beneficiary of the MBA program. This part of the population usually suffers from two middle-class myths:

- Stay current
- Fear of safety

The middle-class community is considered a risk limiter and operates on a fixed budget.

Therefore, the middle class community should not be brave and innovative. They prefer to continue pursuing procedures and practices.

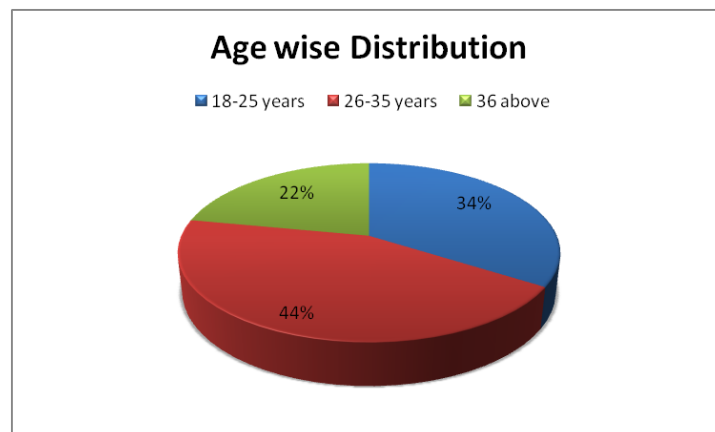
This report focuses on specific areas, namely business higher education. MBA students' corporate skills are the driving force for venture start-ups. Only through such competencies can an employer be formed instead of a job seeker. However, the increase in MBA students' corporate capabilities depends on:(8)

1. Curriculum design, the process structure of the MBA program
2. Delivery mechanism of MBA faculty
3. School's academic environment.
4. Business and B School Networking.
5. Parent guidance and support at Venture Creation
6. Government policy to encourage technological policy makers to venture start-ups

This article has attempted to study the above factors and provide recommendations for maintaining MBA students in an entrepreneurial way.

## **II. OBJECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY**

This article seeks to identify the reasons for the indifferent attitude of management students in the field of business activity. Why are you a manager, not a manager? The authors of this document have some suggestions to encourage students to self-publish in entrepreneurial spirit in management education. To accomplish the goals of this study, the secondary data are magazines, books, research reports supporting entrepreneurship in India, and EDI, NEISBUD, SIDO, SISI, SSI, SIDBI, NSTEDB and related websites.



**Figure 1:** Age Wise Distribution of Entrepreneurs.

It was found that majority of the respondents were between 23 – 27 years old (44%) followed by the age group of 18 – 22 years old (34%) and a third category of 28 – 32 years old (22%). The genders of the respondents were *male* (52%) and *females* (48%).

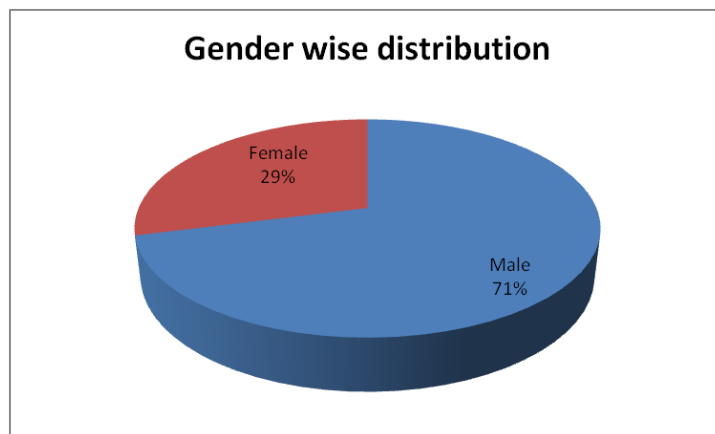


Figure 2: Gender wise distribution of Entrepreneurs.

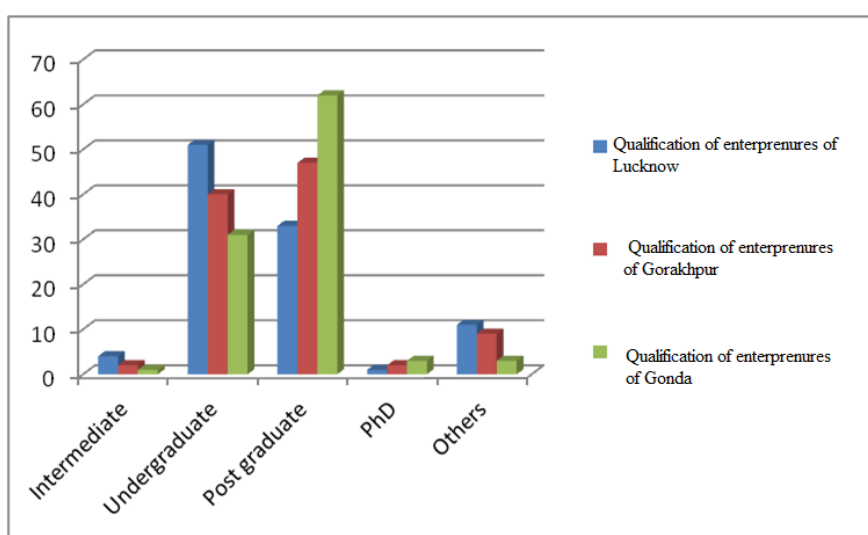


Figure 3: Qualification of Entrepreneurs.

Table 1: Distribution of Entrepreneurs on the basis of Educational Qualification.

	Qualification of Entrepreneur					
	Luck now		Gorakhpur		Gonda	
	Pre-2000	Post-2000	Pre-2001	Post-2001	Pre-2002	Post-2002
Intermediate	4	0	2	0	1	0
Undergraduate	17	34	20	21	21	10
Post graduate	2	31	15	31	22	40
Ph.D.	0	1	0	2	0	3
Others	3	8	2	7	2	1
Total	26	74	39	61	46	54

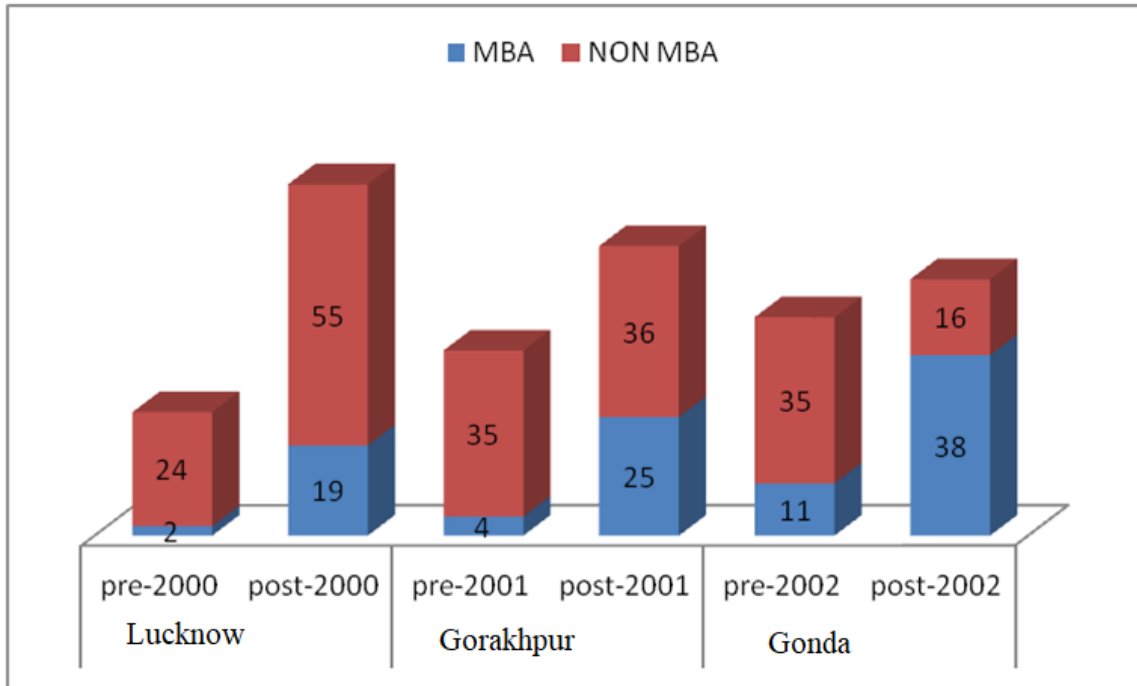


Figure 4: MBA and Entrepreneurs-Variations according to time period

NKY found that for entrepreneurial ventures, established since the beginning of this decade, the ratio of MBAs and post graduate entrepreneurs has steadily increased, while the number of undergraduate entrepreneurs has decreased. This indicates a growing importance of higher and professional education among the new generation of entrepreneurs.

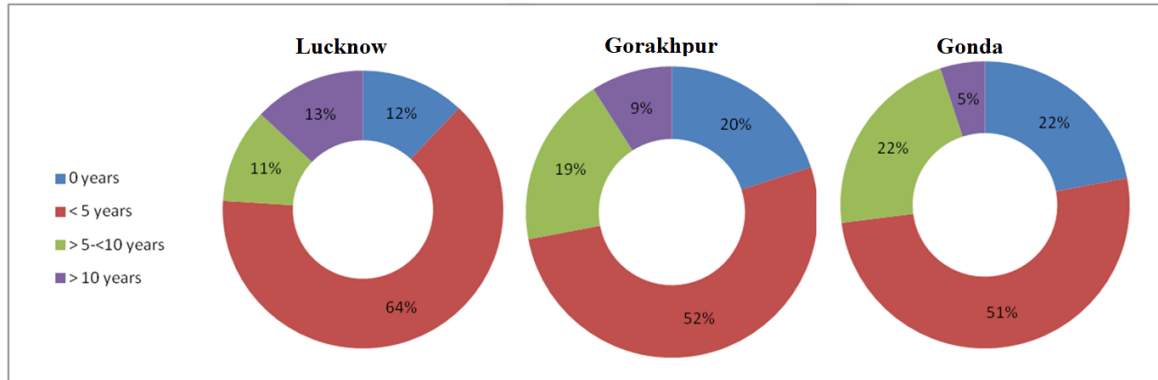


Figure 5: Profile of MBA graduates in different time periods -variations according to work experience.

Further since the year 2000, a large proportion of entrepreneur with MBA degree were also found to have a prior work experience, compare to the pre 2000 figure. This may be a trend among knowledge entrepreneurs for gaining formal experience through employment prior to starting their own enterprises. While a large number of the entrepreneurs (39%) became entrepreneurs right after completing their education and without any prior work experience, for the remaining 61% the median, number of years they had worked as an employee in another organization was seven years.

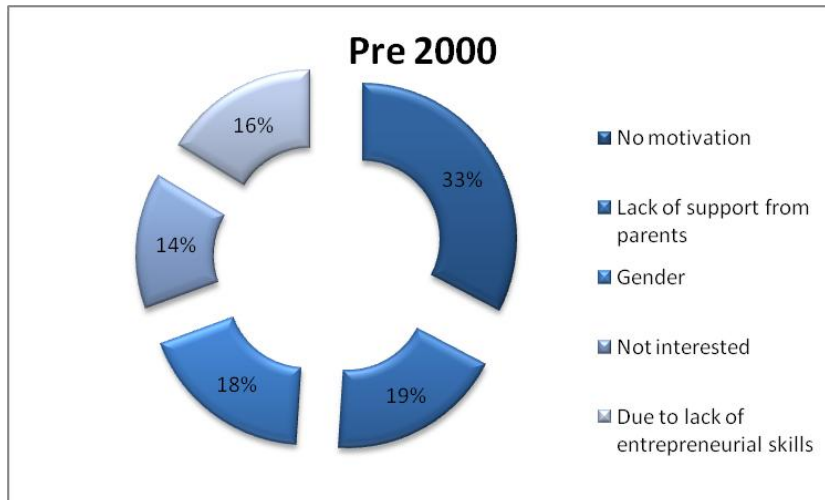


Figure 6: Reasons of the Entrepreneur towards Management Education before year 2000.

When the students were asked to explain the reasons for lack of interest in Entrepreneurship as a career option, the following reasons emerged: No motivation (32%), Lack of support from parents (18%), Gender (18%), Not interested (14%) and Due to lack of entrepreneurial skills (14%)

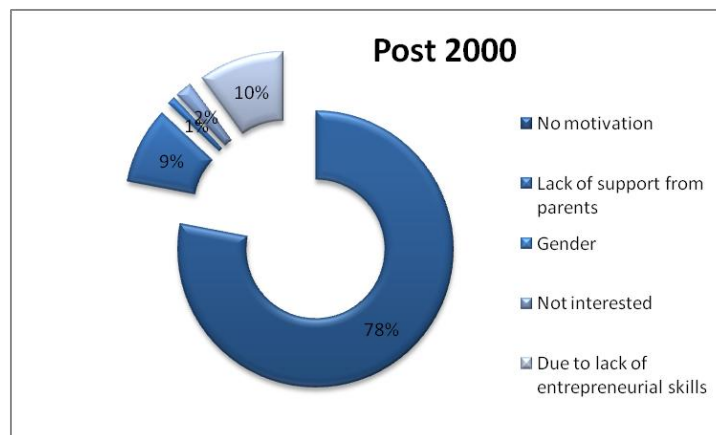


Figure 7: Reasons of the Entrepreneur towards Management Education after year 2000.

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### Entrepreneurship Development Programs

#### (i) The National Institute for Entrepreneurship and small Business Development

NIESBUD was founded in 1983 by the Ministry of Industry (now a small ministry), Govt. It plays a key role in coordinating and overseeing the activities of various institutions / organizations involved in entrepreneurship development, especially in the small and medium business sectors.

#### (ii) National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training (NISIET):

Since its establishment in 1960, NISIET has taken enormous steps to become a leading agency for the promotion, development and modernization of the SME sector. The Institute aims to be an independent division of Small Business (SSI) to achieve its goals through a variety of activities ranging from education, consulting, research and education to extension and information services(10). Since April 2007, NIMSME has been selected as the National Institute for Small and Medium Enterprises ([www.nimsme.org](http://www.nimsme.org)). The main purpose of the institute was to train the instructor. Today, with their technological development and ever-changing market scenarios, their involvement has also undergone changes.

#### (iii) Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE)

In 1993, the Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) was established in Guwahati (now the Ministry of Small-scale industry) for the purpose of training, research and advisory activities in small and medium enterprises focusing on the development of entrepreneurship. As the Indian government. The institute was established in April 1994

by the North East Commission (NEC), Govt. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland and other SIDBI stakeholders. The activities of the institute include identifying development requirements, designing and organizing programmers for both development staff and entrepreneurs, and building effective training strategies and methods for seminars and workshops for various target groups and locations(11).

**(iv) Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII)**

The Indian Institute for Entrepreneurship Development (EDI) is an autonomous and not-for-profit organization established in 1983 and is a member of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) IFCI Ltd. India ICICI and State Bank (SBI). The Institute is registered in accordance with the 1860 Registration and Public Trust Act (1950). (12)

**(v) The Institute of Small Enterprises and Development (ISED)**

Small Business Development Institute (ISED) means "sustainable development through business." It is a multifaceted center for advanced learning and training in the field of development. Over the past decade, the Small Business Institute has focused on initiatives for research and development, education, innovative program design and development initiatives, advocacy and networking aimed at sustainable development through the creation of a company.

**Factor Affecting Entrepreneurship Development**

- **Culture** :Attitude to wealth, elders, youth, experimentation, risk, work, profession, achievers, success etc. Family, extended family, collective ownership vs. individual, Treatment of women, castes, classes, minorities etc., Religion and ethical attitudes to business.
- **Infrastructure**: Tangible, intangible, telecommunication, transport, distribution, health, public safety, law and courts, education, system, etc.
- **Social** : Demographic profile (e.g. ageing population reduces entrepreneurship and start up rates) Immigration and migration patterns, Caste and class rigidities.
- **Economic** : Growth opportunities, domestically and across borders Cyclical opportunities and threats (unemployment may lead to entrepreneurship)
- **Legal And Regulatory** : Administrative burden imposed on smaller firms and start ups Regulatory barriers (licenses, etc) Property rights (tangible, intangible) can be protected and marketed. Right to incorporate and costs of incorporation Costs of defending or enforcing agreements or rights Penalties imposed for "failure", treatment of bankrupts Specific regulation and laws relating to specific markets or activities.
- **Information** : Access to information about opportunities, technology, partners, laws and regulations etc. Freedom of press and ability to advertise or disseminate information (e.g. about new products) Accessibility of ' information in different languages.
- **Finance** : Discrimination in finance(e.g. age, gender, class discrimination) Sophistication and development of markets (e.g. microfinance, start up and seed finance, angles, equity, religion (e.g. Muslim finance), Venture Capital, second board and OTC markets, mezzanine, etc.) Continuity in financial markets (are the gaps in the markets, or can an entrepreneur expand smoothly from seed to IPO). Competition in financial markets (e.g. competitive finance markets reduce the margin above cost of finance, to lenders, and increase range of services). Ability to use property rights as security (enables ' entrepreneurs to secure finance)
- **Technology** : Access to large firms or universities and research labs for technology transfer. Access to supply chains. Access to incubators and technology support
- **Education and Human** : Levels of literacy, numeracy Computer and ICT
- **Resources** : Literacy-Specific education in entrepreneurship at school, university Access to training programs mentoring, advice
- **Market Structures**: Monopolistic behaviors, predatory pricing by large Firms, Networks, cluster Flexibility in labour markets

**III. SUGGESTIONS**

1. Public companies should be limited to industries and sectors where private companies, individuals or companies generally do not feel attractive. Existing public enterprises are being improved by a relatively rational focus on better management and research and development. R & D departments of government companies need to be rationalized.
2. Every possible effort to develop industrial culture. The core of the entrepreneur must realize that it is the driving force because it implies positive behaviors and initiatives by nature's entrepreneurship. Motivated individuals with the right combination of skills and attributes can follow their goals with unimaginable courage and passion.
3. Modern management education and industrial education need to be developed, and management education is regarded as effective value added. We need to provide large-scale facilities to dispatch talented

young men to overseas business schools. A well-equipped new industry training conference can also be confirmed. Often, entrepreneurs turn into managers.

4. The development of the backward region / region is a new challenge for development and should be effectively implemented. These programs await new entrepreneurs who can provide the technical and professional expertise and management skills they desire State.

5. Economic management needs to be more efficient and economic policies to ensure that their goals can be achieved in the general interest of economic management, which will greatly contribute to ensuring and increasing the supply of entrepreneurship.

6. The monopoly return on some large enterprise owners is bad and highly regulated. General policies to encourage small businesses are slowing to activate and expand their leadership potential. Economic policy will promote the tax, commercial, industrial or agricultural humble enterprises in a well designed, or changing society, and promote the healthy development of entrepreneurship. This has an exciting impact on entrepreneurship and technology at home.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

According to recent media reports, IIM's management graduates are thinking of rejecting job offers and starting their own business. This is a welcome change that indicates that entrepreneurship is much better than busy active and monotonous jobs provided by multinational corporations. Entrepreneurship not only creates entrepreneurship, but creates jobs for other companies. Therefore, it plays an important role in economic development.

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