

Impact of Economic Policies on Career Aspiration amongst Students

Dr. Shrikant V. Deshpande

(Principal, Sinhgad Technical Education Society's

Smt. Kashibai Navale College of Commerce, Pune-04, Maharashtra, India)

Abstract: A country's well being is dependent on its economic policies. India is endowed with abundant resources, by way of natural, environmental and most importantly manpower. Indian economy is resilient because of its stable economic policies and strong democratic values. This study is to know whether the economic policies in the recent years have made any impact upon the career aspirations, of choosing Entrepreneurships as a career. The survey categorized the students as professional (engineering) students and non professional student, and sought to analyze their aspiration towards entrepreneurship as a career. The study will be an eye-opener, for a larger scale survey across the country and enable policy makers, to redesign policy, so that the economy of the future generation becomes more vibrant, and able to create a "land of opportunities".

Keywords: Career, Entrepreneurship, Graduation, Policy, Students.

I. INTRODUCTION

India since the last two decades has taken a number of initiatives on the economic front, since its policies on Liberalization, Globalisation and Privatisation. The economic policies since a few years that India has adopted are very bold, such as the demonitisation, implementation of UID, decreasing subsidies, and recently GST. These initiatives have made the economy resilient and vibrant. Its resounding impact is expected to be felt by the younger generation, who are to bring about a change in the economy, India is a power house of growing work-force, whereas most of the developed economies has a decreasing growth of work-force. The study here attempts to investigate whether the economic initiatives that have been taken has brought about changes in the perception of entrepreneur as a career amongst the final year students of the professional course and non professional courses.

Economic Policies

A. Start- Ups. Government of India announced the Action Plan that addresses all aspects of the Start-up ecosystem on 16th January 2016. With this Action Plan the Government hopes to accelerate spreading of the Start-up movement. The Action Plan is based on the following three pillars:

Simplification and Handholding

Funding Support and Incentives

Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation

Out of the application received, 4,536 Start-up applications have been recognised as Start-ups by DIPP as on 20th Oct, 2017.

Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) a 'fund of funds' of INR 10,000 crores to support innovation driven Startups has been established which is being managed by SIDBI.

Tax Benefits- Tax Exemption The Finance Act, 2016 had made provision for Startups to get income tax exemption for 3 years in a block of 5 years, if they are incorporated between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2019 • Tax Exemption on Capital Gains • Removal of Angel Tax exemptions on investments above Fair Market Value have been introduced on 14 June 2016 for investments made in Startups.

Patent Benefits: A Panel of 423 facilitators for patent and design applications and 596 facilitators for Trademarks applications has been constituted for assistance in filing Intellectual Property (IP) applications and to fast track the process of patent filing and acquisition. DIPP bears the facilitation cost on behalf of Startups and also provides rebate in the statutory fee for filing application. Under the scheme for Startups Intellectual Property Protection, Patent applicants have received the benefit of up to 80% rebate in patent fees and free legal assistance.

As per the RBI Report:

Headwinds from the global slowdown and the transient impact of demonitisation notwithstanding, the Indian economy demonstrated resilience in 2016-17, marked by moderate expansion and macroeconomic stability - low inflation, and improvement in current account and fiscal deficits. Financial markets priced in global and domestic shocks and volatility ebbed, with excess liquidity conditions induced by demonitisation persisting through the second half of the year. In this milieu, the outlook for growth in 2017-18 has brightened, with the likelihood of

another favourable monsoon and the implementation of major policy reforms – led by the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) from July 1, 2017 - that would help to unlock bottlenecks to growth.

Self – Aspiration:

Some students intend to pursue a career on entrepreneurship because of their inner urge, a call from within which tells them :

The desire to be on my own. To be responsible for their own decisions.

The urge to be my own boss. One would be willing to work as per their own terms instead to the dictates of some one else.

A dream to earn and work where sky is the limit.

To serve the society, or solve the needs of the community.

Some of the attributes that are common among emerging entrepreneurs that is evinced is also portrayed in the book: The Secret HERO by Rhonda Byrne.

II. INVESTIGATION

Students studying in their final year of graduation were the respondents. The total number of respondents was 200. There was no segregation made with regard to gender, therefore this disparity is null. There were two category of students : Category A : Professional students consisting of those studying only engineering BE, be it of any branch, and Category B : non-professional students consisting of those studying B.Com, BBA, BCA now known as BBA (CA), B.Sc. The number of respondents from each of the Category A and Category B were the same, i.e. 100 each, as is indicated in the Table 1 given below:

Table No. 1

| Nos. RESPONDENTS | PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS Category A | NON-PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS. Category B |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| FINAL YEAR STUDENTS | 100 | 100 |

It was observed as given in the Table 2 below that the respondents were subjected to the choice of what they intended to do after their Final year Graduations. It appears that the Category A students most of them, preferred to work, while the Category B students there was a remarkable lesser percentage of students who preferred to work.

Table No.2

| Nos. RESPONDENTS | PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS Category A | NON-PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS. Category B |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| FINAL YEAR STUDENTS Preferred to work | 64 | 39 |

Further investigations of the respondents revealed as per the Table 3 below that most of the students of Category B desired to pursue higher education , immediately after their graduation, whereas significantly lesser number of students who desired to pursue higher education immediately after their graduation, were of Category A students.

Table No. 3

| Nos. RESPONDENTS | PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS Category A | NON-PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS. Category B |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| FINAL YEAR STUDENTS Desired to pursue Higher education | 19 | 32 |

It is observed as given in the Table 4 below that the respondents were asked of their opinion as to whether they would be willing to take up ENTREPRENEURSHIP as a career of their choice, or preferred to work, immediately after their graduation. Most of the students after their Final year Graduations, of the Category A preferred to work, while the Category B students there was a remarkable lesser percentage of students who preferred to work, but a greater percentage than Category A willing to take up Entrepreneurship as a career.

Table No. 4

| Nos. RESPONDENTS | PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS Category A | NON-PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS. Category B |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| PREFERRED TO WORK | 64 | 39 |
| ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A CAREER | 15 | 28 |

It is revealed in the Table 5 below that the students of Category A who were willing to take up entrepreneurship later on after experience of a few years of experience was greater amongst Category A than of Category B. It meant that immediately after graduation these students were not willing to venture into Entrepreneurship as a career, but after a few years of experience may opt for Entrepreneurship as a career.

Table No. 5

| Nos. RESPONDENTS | PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS Category A | NON-PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS. Category B |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| YEARS OF EXPERIENCE | 04 – 05 YEARS | 04 -05 YEARS |
| NO. OF STUDENTS | 16 | 04 |

It is inferred that the total number of students who are willing to take up Entrepreneurship as a career option, immediately after graduation or after a few years of experience, is nearly the same in both Category A and Category B as indicated in the Table 6 below. The only difference is that the Category B students want to launch upon their Entrepreneurship career immediately after graduation, whereas the Category A students prefer to take work experience, if at all they desire take Entrepreneurship as a career.

Table No. 6

| Nos. RESPONDENTS | PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS Category A | NON-PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS. Category B |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A CAREER | 31 | 32 |

III. LIMITATION

This investigative survey has considered a limited sample size which is representative, and may not necessarily predict the same outcome for different size taken elsewhere. The sample survey has not gone into divisive aspect such as branch of study/ course. The survey was restricted to Pune city only. Therefore, the tendency may differ from place to place. The respondents were not inquired into their background: whether they would be first or second generation entrepreneur.

IV. CONCLUSION

It can be inferred that there is now an increasing awareness amongst the students of the governmental polices especially of “Start-ups, Make in India”. Students are aware that there is increasing opportunities in Entrepreneurship. The business environmental factors are fostering to the growth opportunities of Entrepreneurship as a career. There are opportunities in retail services, in commodity market, financial sectors, insurance and banking. Opportunities have increased in e-commerce, softwares, hospitality etc. India is now emerging as a country which is attracting foreign investments, because of its democratic principles and a country with stable economic policy. All this is creating towards India to be an emerging economy, because of rise in entrepreneurship aspiration.

V. REFERENCES

- [1] Why Entrepreneurship is Becoming First Career Choice for Youngsters, Rajiv Kumar, Entrepreneur India, March 2016. [Http://www.entrepreneur.com/article/271860](http://www.entrepreneur.com/article/271860)
- [2] The Secret HERO, Rhonda Byrne, published by, Simon & Schuster UK
- [3] Stay Hungary, Stay Foolish, Rashmi Bansal, published by CIE, IIM Ahmedabad.
- [4] Ministry of Commerce, Government of India. <https://startupindia.gov.in>
- [5] Achievement Report, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion: Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, December, 2016,
- [6] Reserve Bank of India Annual Report, August, 2017. <https://www.rbi.org.in>