

**A STUDY ON ROLE OF MIGRANT ENTREPRENEURS AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT – A STUDY CONDUCTED AMONG NON-NATIVE MICRO AND MACRO
ENTREPRENEURS IN PUNE CITY**

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Abstract

Over the last decade, the contribution of migrant entrepreneurial activity in Pune has grown. They contribute to the economic prosperity of their community, frequently revitalise neglected crafts and trades, and are increasingly involved in the supply of value-added services. They provide additional services and products to migrants and the receiving population, and they serve as a vital link to global markets. Furthermore, they are critical for the integration of migrants into the labour force, producing jobs not just for themselves but also, increasingly, for immigrants and the native population.

The city of Pune has publicly acknowledged the important contribution that migrant entrepreneurs may make to long-term prosperity and employment. However, it is critical that this recognition not be evaluated in isolation or apart from Pune city policymakers' immediate goals.

Indeed, a robust, sustainable, and growth-oriented migrant entrepreneur sector should be included in the Growth and Jobs Strategy, emphasising the importance of high-growth, value-added SMEs at the heart of a Pune economy oriented toward long-term growth.

Migrant entrepreneurs also improve social possibilities for migrants, foster more social leadership, boost self-esteem, and promote social cohesion by revitalising streets and neighbourhoods.

Keywords :

!. Introduction

Current urban communities reflect the transparency of an industrialized worldwide society, as they have turned into a gathering spot of individuals from various public, social and transient beginning. In the previous many years, most urban communities in the industrialized world and particularly metropolitan regions in numerous nations have seen a gigantic convergence of individuals with an alternate socio-social or transient beginning (Cross, 1992; Esping-Andersen, 1993; Massey et al., 1993). In a period of mass movement, traveler laborers will be found in various portions of the work market, contingent upon their pay level and expert capabilities. In financial terms, their individual minimal usefulness will figure out which position they expect on the work market (Sahin et al.,2006). Since business is one of the habitually involved ways of getting away from joblessness in a host country, it is normal that transients will endeavor to pick independent work.

Business influences the economy both straightforwardly and by implication, and at different levels, through advancement, contest and rebuilding (Wennekers et al., 1999). Exact examination has shown that both a higher pace of new business new companies and a higher pace of disturbance (the amount of new companies and terminations) improve, after a specific delay, monetary development and occupation creation (Carree et al., 2003).

The investigation of transient business venture began prevalently in the USA (Light,1972), while later examinations on this point likewise arose across Western Europe (Ward and Jenkins, 1984) for the United Kingdom and France (Simon, 1993) and in Israel (Razin, 1993).

These investigations perceived the critical portion of travelers in SME exercises. Research on traveler entrepreneurship in Europe, falls behind research in the US (Le, 1999). Ongoing papers in the rising writing on this issue in Europe and the US, and other migration nations incorporate Taylor (1996 and

2001), Blanchflower et al. (2004), Verheul et al. (2001), Audretsch (2002), Constant et al. (2003) and Masurel et al. (2005). Since the mid 1980s, independent work among transient minorities has expanded essentially in Europe and transient business has turned into a significant theme in the EU, with an incredible effect on miniature, meso and large scale degrees of improvement. The roaring economy in Europe and the accessible open doors in different market specialties seem to have prompted the rise of another type of transient business visionaries. The transient minorities in Europe are supposed to keep developing and in this way the business possession among these traveler gatherings will develop also. It is for the most part observed that contemporary traveler networks produce business visionaries ready to offer increasingly more to monetary development and the government assistance of the host nations (Rettab, 2001). Transient business visionaries make an assortment of commitments to the monetary climate of their host and home nations. At the microlevel, traveler business visionaries help to fulfill an assortment of transient requirements and needs for both transient and non-transient customers (Super, 2005). More business venture isn't just alluring and appealing, yet in addition unavoidable. The main explanation is that in light of globalization and expanding rivalry there is an implemented inclination towards more adaptable work relations in the business.

With the appearance of the period of mass movement in Europe, the issue of social variety has acquired progressively cultural and political interest, tragically regularly from a negative point of view. It has even turned into a wellspring of enormous worry in European social orders. By and large, transient minorities are found to have lower workforce investment rates, lower business rates, to be less qualified, to acknowledge generally less gifted positions, and are especially accomplished underway. Most of transient minorities will quite often procure moderately not exactly the populace all in all.

Social Diversity is the assortment of human societies in a particular district, or on the planet in general (Wikipedia, 2006). With regards to transient business, a few researchers have featured the effect of various ethnic gathering societies on business. They underline the significance of values like social or business disposition, close family and strict ties, and trust, which empower a few transient gatherings to contend successfully in business (Ward,1983; Werbner, 1990; Waldinger et al., 1990). The writing likewise calls attention to contrasts in innovative capacities; certain individuals are more enterprising than others. There are a few reasons - like financial and mental intentions (benefit, inclination to face challenge, a feeling of experience, admittance to data or information and want to advance) - why transients decide on independent work. The association among culture and transient business is intricate (Basu et al., 2002). Social and socio-mental qualities of various traveler gatherings influence their innovative way of behaving. Ethnic minorities might vary with regards to their explanations behind movement, their religion, their language, their instructive achievement, their segment foundation (regardless of whether different family members are good to go) and their admittance to privately-owned company networks. A portion of these distinctions reflect social variety among the pertinent gatherings concerned. Culture, as a family custom in business and solid family ties, affects business passage thought processes, on the funding of new companies and on the idea of business picked. A few parts of culture like family custom appear to greaterly affect business than others like religion (Basu et al., 2002). It is as yet a wellspring of discussion in the writing whether explicit types of a religion really do apply an impact on innovative way of behaving. Besides, there is some proof recommends that the collaboration between culture what's more, business venture might change over the long run, that is between business section and later business tasks.

Against this foundation, the point of this paper is to assess transient business venture according to the viewpoint of social variety. The paper explores the financial and social parts of traveler business venture and addresses next various transient gathering business people in the Netherlands to analyze the

distinctions between different traveler gatherings and to investigate the social variety in transient business venture. The following segment analyzes the fundamental ideas of business and traveler business based on primary attributes and a scope of determinants from mental and humanistic to monetary and segment ones and assesses transient business venture from financial and social variety viewpoint. Segment 3 assesses the advancement of traveler business in the Netherlands since the 1960s. The accompanying segment, Section 4, addresses four dynamic and prevailing traveler bunches viz. Turks, Morrocans, Surinamese, and Antilleans in the Netherlands and contrasts these gatherings and each other as well similarly as with local Dutch gathering concerning their enterprising way of behaving and execution. In this manner, the segment features the financial and social contrasts among these gatherings. The last area closes with proposals for future examination in this field.

As indicated by the 2011 Census, India has 5.6 crore between state transients, the majority of who come from the Hindi speaking States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. A greater part of such transients work in the chaotic area; an enormous number are day to day bets and not very many have any type of a legitimate personality card, given their transient presence. Quite, while the quantity of between state travelers developed at 55% between the 1991 and 2001 Census, it boiled down to 33% between the 2001 and 2011 Census.

While most transient laborers go relocate to states like Delhi and Maharashtra, named as 'dream urban communities', attributable to them being the center of business movement. Somewhere in the range of 2001 and 2011, there was a consistent expansion in the development of transients to different objections inside their own states and now and then even to different areas inside a similar locale. Be that as it may, as of late, this traveler populace by and by drawn towards the "huge urban areas".

Present urban communities mirror the transparency of globalized modern culture, as it has turned into a gathering spot of individuals from various public, social and traveler beginning. In the previous many years, most urban communities in India particularly metropolitan regions have seen a colossal deluge of individuals with an alternate socio-social and traveler beginning. In a time of mass movement, traveler laborers are found in various fragments of the work market, contingent upon their compensation level and proficient capabilities. In financial terms, their individual negligible usefulness will decide the position they get selected in the work market.

Since business venture is one of the regularly involved ways of getting away from joblessness in a host country, it is normal that travelers will endeavor to pick independent work. Business influences the economy both straightforwardly what's more, in a roundabout way, and at different levels, through development, rivalry and rebuilding.

That's what studies uncover, from 1980s, independent work among transient minorities has expanded altogether in India and traveler business has turned into a significant subject with an incredible effect on miniature and large scale degrees of improvement. The roaring economy in India and the accessible open doors in different market specialties seem to have prompted the rise of another type of transient business venture. The transient minorities in India are supposed to keep developing and consequently the business proprietorship among these traveler gatherings will develop also. It is for the most part observed that contemporary traveler networks create business people who offer increasingly more to monetary development and government assistance of the host States.

Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha give transient HR to the significant host provinces of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Delhi and Kerala to augment the work abilities for financial action (Source: <https://censusindia.gov.in/>) . Traveler business visionaries make an assortment of commitments to the financial climate at the miniature level, transient business visionaries help to fulfill an assortment of

transient requirements for both transient and non-traveler shoppers. More business venture isn't just alluring and appealing, yet additionally unavoidable. The most significant explanation is that as a result of globalization and expanding contest there is an implemented propensity towards more adaptable work relations in the business.

2. Objective :

1. To understand the role of non-native entrepreneurs
2. To understand the non-native entrepreneurs influences factors
3. To understand categories under the framework for successfully engaging economy with India

3. Does movement matter for financial turn of events?

With the focal point of this paper on the linkages between movement, business and advancement, it is vital to make a stride back and take a gander at the linkages among relocation and improvement all the more by and large since (transient) business venture is nevertheless one conceivable channel. De Haas (2010) gives a basic outline of the writing on relocation and advancement and shows that this group of work has swayed among cynicism and positive thinking over the long haul. In view of the neoclassical hypothesis of movement, assessment during the 1950s and 1960s was that relocation emphatically affected advancement mirroring an idealistic circle of work portability that would ultimately even-off in the long haul (Castles 2008). The Lewis and Harris-Todaro models, for instance, accept out-relocation from low usefulness regions to be fundamental for rising efficiency (Harris and Todaro 1970; Lewis 1954). This view changed during the 1970s and 1980s, when relocation turned out to be all the more broadly seen as being important for an endless loop of being worked on, which broadened the hole among center and fringe nations. Relocation was faulted for keeping up with monetary conditions among rich and unfortunate nations by causing a brain drain from poor to rich economies. Be that as it may, before the new (2013-2016) ascent in movement to Europe (for the most part because of contention in the Middle East and Eastern Africa), the pendulum had begun to swing back towards a more sure evaluation of the improvement effect of relocation, with ideas of a cerebrum gain being altered to represent mind dissemination (Mountford 1997; Saxenian 2006; Docquier and Rapoport 2012).

Ongoing guessing on movement and improvement depends on the New Economics of Labor Migration (NELM) and work draws near (de Haas 2010) which take a more comprehensive perspective on movement and improvement. Various parts of relocation, for example, the job of diasporas,³ have surfaced, and travelers are viewed as specialists of improvement, prompting more nuanced research. For example, movement has been laid out to have braindrain impacts just for the absolute least fortunate nations (Di Maria and Stryzowski 2009; Beine et al. 2008). Furthermore, new proof recommends that out-relocation of exceptionally gifted people has significant advantages, mostly for "the actual transients, who benefit through gigantic increases in pay and through more prominent human resources" (Gibson and McKenzie 2012: 371). Relocation has likewise been found to add to increasing living expectations of those left behind (Acosta et al. 2007; Adams 1991, 2004, 2006; Adams and Page 2003,2005; Itzigsohn 1995; Taylor et al. 2005) as well as expanded human resources, cerebrum gain furthermore, better re-visitation of human resources speculations (Mountford 1997; Stark and Wang 2002).

The job of settlements has been the subject of unique investigation given their sheer volume. Settlements affect nations with huge out-relocation, for instance, Jamaica and El Salvador (Di Giovanni et al. 2015), albeit this is more the situation when low-gifted people relocate than on account of higher-talented travelers, who will generally dispatch less in per capita terms (Adams 2009).⁴ Remittances can likewise work with expansions in family spending on training (Acosta et al. 2007; Cox Edwards and Ureta 2003), wellbeing administrations (Hildebrandt and McKenzie 2005; Mansuri 2007) and reserve funds or speculations (de Haas 2005). There is, notwithstanding, no decisive proof that settlements

unambiguously advance macroeconomic development (Yang 2011).

Others have contended that out-relocation doesn't just prompt more significant levels of exchange (Egger et al. 2012; Fairlie and Lofstrom 2013; Rauch and Trindade 2002) and FDI (Kugler furthermore, Rapoport 2011) to non-industrial nations yet additionally adds to improvement through "social settlements." "Social settlements are the thoughts, ways of behaving, characters, and social capital that stream from getting to sending-country networks" (Levitt 1998: 927).

They can be moved to the beginning country through current specialized strategies like phone, web and mail, through transients' transitory return visits to their starting point country or through long-lasting return. Travelers move their ability and abilities to relatives or companions residing in the beginning nation, and this information can then be used by people or families in the nation of origin.

4. Cases to understand non-native micro and macro entrepreneurs

A) Retail Sourcing from India by an Overseas Grocery Chain

Foundation: Migrant Punjabi Farmer in Canada began a family claimed basic food item corporate store in Canada basically focusing on the Indian and Pakistani Community. His variety was centered around Indian food sources furthermore, he obtained items from huge shippers and furthermore purchased quality items from everywhere the world.

He observed that certifiable India obtaining was really declining. Huge chains were additionally selling Indian merchandise so rivalry was intense.

Space Expertise: Understanding of developing preferences and requirements of both Indian and white populaces.

Opportunity Spotted: Identify new age Indian food classifications and separate himself on those e.g Veggie lover Jellies, Organic and Natural food sources, ethnic juices, ayurvedic items.

Expertise Gap: Identification of little parcel obtaining valuable open doors from India.

Innovation Gap: Natural, ayurvedic and Vegetarian items in Canada.

Business Choices: To pursue the obtaining direction in view of commoditized items at most minimal expense or set up an obtaining component from India for separated Indian Products.

Plan of action Selected: Involve Indian family members in setting up an obtaining instrument for India.

Business Structure: No adjustment of design other than designating a family asset to help source India.

Current Status: Direct India obtaining has multiplied in esteem over most recent 3 years. Among surprising item line was a Green Essence Stick from India, Aromatherapy ayurvedic items.

Framework of the Business Operations: Indian Stores are explored for new creative items in India.

Producers reached and obtaining open doors found.

Key Success Factors:

- Focus on Innovation
- Seeking value rather than just price
- Tracking of customer reactions

Future Expansion Plans: Increased portion of India Sourcing and wholesaling of Indian brands.

This is an illustration of expanded "New Products" obtaining from India inside a current business.

- B) A functioning proficient in resource the executives firm in US makes Information Circle in Cash back locales

Foundation: This Overseas Indian was working in the US in a resource the executives organization.

Space Expertise: Asset the board, IT - principally worldwide experience.

Opportunity Spotted: With developing web based business market, the potential for Cash back destinations is tremendous in India.

Ability Gap: Understanding of Financial administrations and online business together.

Innovation Gap: Low expense IT frameworks and cycles.

Business Choices: The choices were to arrangement an undeniable internet based cash back organization in US or make a arrangement of a money back organization and work business tasks from India.

Plan of action Selected: An undeniable internet based cash back organization. Business Structure: Proprietorship organization in India with huge USD inflow to India.

Current Status: Operational in India.

Blueprint of the Business Operations: Cash back and bargains are presented across all items when one visits their #1 online business website through CashKaro.com and shops. The money back sum is gathered in one's Cash record and when affirmed, it is moved to purchaser's financial balance. Best of all, one brings in Money back on top of coupons that could as of now be there on a web based business website or even a coupon site. Besides, cash back is generally paid well beyond bank card cash backs, faithfulness rewards, and so on.

Key Success Factors:

- Growing online business market in India
- Living up to guarantees on cash back

Future Growth: Value added administrations to cash back clients.

This is an illustration of an Overseas Indian utilizing his IPR for interests in India.

5. Non-native entrepreneurs influences factors

Their objectives and goals for a commitment with India are to a great extent impacted by factors other than the abovementioned. These variables are:

- Their ranges of abilities are unique
- Their targets for drawing in with India are unique (monetary and non-monetary)
- Their monetary limits are unique
- Their long stretches of involvement is unique

Henceforth a 'one size fits all' approach won't work. As displayed in the graph beneath, our methodology should consider these differentiators and any intercession ought to perceive how they need to design their way to deal with India.

6. Categories under the framework for successfully engaging economy with India

Abroad Indians could draw in with India in type of:

- Investments
- Knowledge
- Technology/IPR
- Trading administrations

Each abroad Indian weaves his/her own example on the best way to make a financial linkage.

Would these various kinds be able to be classified into a structure which can work with the monetary commitment processes.

Discussions with Overseas Indians show that two variables drive the classified the most.

Knowledge - want to share information and experience. This either be extreme focus through IPR moves or through low power coaching

Financial ventures - want to accomplish monetary objectives like turnover and benefits.

7. Discussion for development as compare to some of sectors

S. No	Sectors	CAGR	Opportunity Areas For Overseas Indian
1	Manufacturing Industrial		Processing and toll manufacturing Sustainability and pollution treatment services Facilities management services
2	Electronics	20%	conductor design, electronic component designs and Hi Tech manufacturing. It has been proposed to establish a National Electronic mission, a nodal agency for electronics industry, to enable MSMEs to play a role Electronic components with focus on making components for electronic products customized for the Indian market Strategic electronics, with the government of India keen to encourage domestic manufacturing of products needed by the armed force Low cost consumer electronics, consumer durable Nano electronics and Micro electronics including cations l routers and switches. Next Generation software-defined Networking equipment Mobile customer Data Analytics, services oriented towards analytical solutions Manufacture of low-cost mobile phone, handset and devices Manufacture of Base Transceiver Station equipments Development of value added services Over the top service providers of innovative services and content to mobile subscribers
3	Telecommuni	10%	Domestic manufacturing of telecom networking equipment, Prefab structures and solutions
4	Real Estate	11%	Low income housing development Property solutions and services Equipments and supplies Architect firms specializing in Golf townships, branded residence, green lbuildings, International airport city, Hospitality, Hotel projects etc Design, Engineering and construction firms which can reduce lconstruction time and cost Consultants specializing in the field of project management, Heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC), mechanical, electrical and pumping

5	IT/ITES	10%	Software automation Cloud computing Social Media and mobility Data analytics services E- governance Mobile Apps and software development
6	Food and Agriculture	2%	Processed food, ready to eat package food, pre mixes, milk and dairy bakery and processed meat Backend infrastructure such as cold chain storage, farm collection centre etc Health food, health beverages, food additives such as vitamin additives Food packaging, innovative packaging for processed food Contract manufacturing for crop protection chemicals, crop nutrients Poultry, feed and farm additives
7	Gems and Jewellery	6%	E- commerce Organized retail New retail formats
8	Tourism and Hospitality	6%	Equipments, supplies and services E-commerce platform Budget hotels, customer services
9	Education	5%	Public Private partnership model (PPP) Development of multimedia educational content Establishing technical training institutes Private sector finishing school for short term skill building courses Educational material supplies
10	Chemicals	11%	Bio based raw materials to reduce dependent on oil Support supplies and services for integrated petroleum, chemical and petro chemicals investment regions

8. Conclusion

From above case studies and give example of 10 different sectors, non-native micro and macro entrepreneurs are as of now effectively captivating economy with India. They follow at least one classes under the structure :

K - Knowledge Circle

N - New items from India

I - Investment in India

T - Transfer of innovation and IPR to India

This structure will give other non-native micro and macro entrepreneurs a decision to choose their own model of progress. The paper illustrates a few amazing open doors both in areas and in the new

government drive as a sign to invigorate new reasoning among non-native micro and macro entrepreneurs. From this some of take ways are :

- Macro entrepreneurship can be developed as one of the significant ways of strengthening a developing economy, which promises to generate income and employment and alleviates the burden on the government.
- Collaboration between the government and the key players in the industry is essential to facilitate and generate new opportunities for micro-business.
- Several existing central and state schemes can be harnessed to facilitate the availability of monetary resources for miniature enterprises, reduce the burden of taxation and provide training and infrastructure for their sustenance.
- Technology plays an important role in making micro entrepreneurship cost-effective and beneficial and governments can focus on the development of sector specific technology to support microenterprises
- Transport, service and manufacturing sectors are key areas that show immense scope for collaboration and development of micro-undertakings.
- Agriculture and allied sectors are also potential areas which can be encouraged by Governments by providing adequate incentives, for micro-business.

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