

## Globalization in Entrepreneurship

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**Abstract:** The world has become a global village due to technology and innovation, offering new opportunities and driving social change. An entrepreneur is a person who buys and sells commodities, starts new ventures, and bears risk whereas entrepreneurial growth drives industrial progress and helps the economy of the nation. Entrepreneurs are essential for economic growth, job creation, inspiring others, balanced regional development, enhancing the number of enterprises, supplying diversity in firms, and achieving economic independence. Businesses evolve to support economic well-being. Entrepreneurial growth has been seen in different nations such as Africa and has remarkable progress in this area. However, Nigeria, despite its potential, confronts many challenges in fostering entrepreneurship. Nevertheless, the presence of Microfinance institutions in Nigeria has contributed significantly to the development of entrepreneurial ventures. On the other hand, Emirati women entrepreneurs face a lack of support, hindering their potential for success. Further, small, and medium-sized businesses hold great significance in Indonesia, contributing to its economic fabric. Conversely, Russia lags in terms of creating an enabling environment for entrepreneurs to thrive. In India, the promotion of skill development programs has played a pivotal role in supporting entrepreneurship. However, it is essential for India's start-up industry to broaden its focus beyond just technology. Lastly, Ukraine's decentralization process presents promising opportunities for aspiring entrepreneurs to seize.

### Introduction

The world has become a global village due to the rapid advancements in technology and the forces of globalization, characterized by a rapid increase in worldwide trade and competitiveness. Organizations and businesses worldwide face many significant obstacles because of participating in the global economy. Although it is difficult to survive, stay up with the rate of development, and lead in the demanding world, this also offers up several new and unexplored methods of opportunity. Entrepreneurship, one of the most potent economic forces known to humankind, gives people the capacity to look for opportunities where others see impossible challenges. Entrepreneurship is commercial tenacity and success and is a key driver of social change on many fronts (Pahuja & Sanjeev, 2015).

Most of the employment and things generated worldwide are created by small and medium-sized businesses, making entrepreneurship a crucial economic engine. This procedure emphasizes the value and necessity of entrepreneurial education (Adrian, 1972; Pahuja & Sanjeev, 2015).

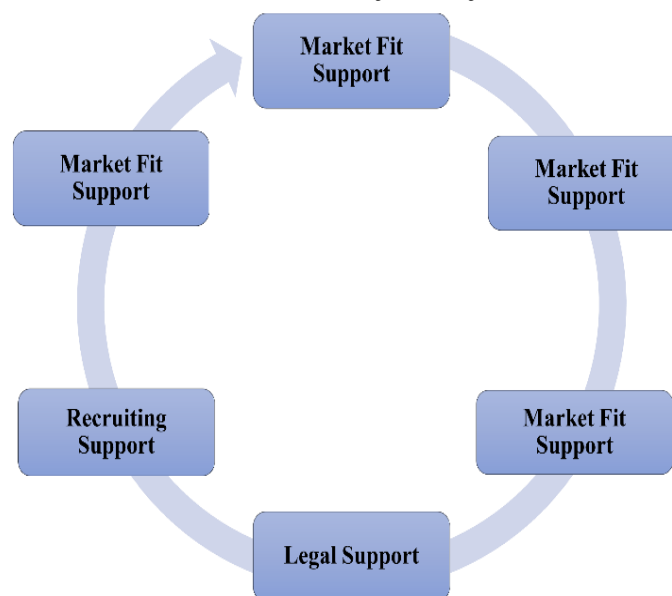


Figure 1: Entrepreneurship Ecosystem

The word "entrepreneur," which has been in use since the 12th Century, literally translates to "go-between" in French. The word "entrepreneur" was first used in the seventeenth century to describe a person who entered into a contract with the government to supply goods or services. Because the price of the contract was fixed, the entrepreneur handled any profits or losses that resulted from his venture. An entrepreneur is a merchant or farmer who "buys at a certain price and sells at an uncertain price, and bears the operating risk," according to eminent French economist Richard Cantillon (Chaunu, 2019; Zellweger & Zenger, 2022).



### Role of Entrepreneurs in Economic Development

The most crucial factor in a nation's economic progress is entrepreneurial growth. The aims of industrial development are to maintain a balance between regional expansion and the creation of job opportunities. Increases in per capita income, a higher quality of life, and more tax money for the government in the form of income, sales tax, export duties, import tariffs, etc. are all advantages of industrial growth that are driven by entrepreneurs. (Chaunu, 2019; Zellweger & Zenger, 2022).

Entrepreneurs play an important role in the formation of new businesses, revitalizing the economy and supporting the economic growth process in the following ways:

#### 1. Improvement in per capita income/wealth generation:

Entrepreneurs are essential to a region's economic growth. In the West, there was essentially no increase in the production of per capita wealth from the time of the fall of Rome (AD 476) until the eighteenth century. Entrepreneurs are essential to a region's economic growth. In the West, there was essentially no increase in the production of per capita wealth from the time of the fall of Rome (AD 476) until the eighteenth century (Abubakar et al., 2022).

#### 2. Generation of employment opportunities:

Entrepreneurs supply job chances for others by starting a new firm. Particularly in the context of growing economies like India, unemployment is a significant problem. Many educated teenagers struggle to find an acceptable job on their own. As a result, entrepreneurs not only work for themselves but also for others (Wei et al., 2020).

#### 3. Inspire others towards entrepreneurship:

The team that an entrepreneur builds for his new venture often gives the workers the chance to become part of an entrepreneurial Venture first-hand. Through forward and backward connections, an existing enterprise offers a variety of entrepreneurial prospects to these workers, including the chance to start their businesses. As a

result, this process aids in the formation of an entrepreneurial activity chain reaction that directly helps the state of the economy (Nowiński & Haddoud, 2019).

**4. Balanced Regional Development:**

Entrepreneurs contribute to ending economic growth gaps across regions. They set up businesses in underdeveloped areas so they may take advantage of various subsidies and incentives provided by the federal and state governments, balancing the rate of economic development throughout the nation (Grillitsch & Sotarauta, 2020).

**5. Enhance the number of enterprises:**

The number of businesses in an area based on novel ideas, concepts, or goods grows when new companies are founded by entrepreneurs. In addition to boosting the competition for new ideas, more companies also mean more opportunities for new businesses that specialize in specific new products or services to enter the market. This is because tiny, specialized specialty companies are more likely to have the essential supplementary inputs than huge, vertically integrated businesses (Pahuja & Sanjeev, 2015).

**6. Supply diversity in firms:**

Several companies are often founded in an area because of entrepreneurial activity. These businesses engage in a variety of activities, and it has been shown that rather than homogeneity, it is company diversity that promotes economic development and growth. A major return on new economic information is produced through the exchange of complementary knowledge among various enterprises and economic players (Abubakar et al., 2022).

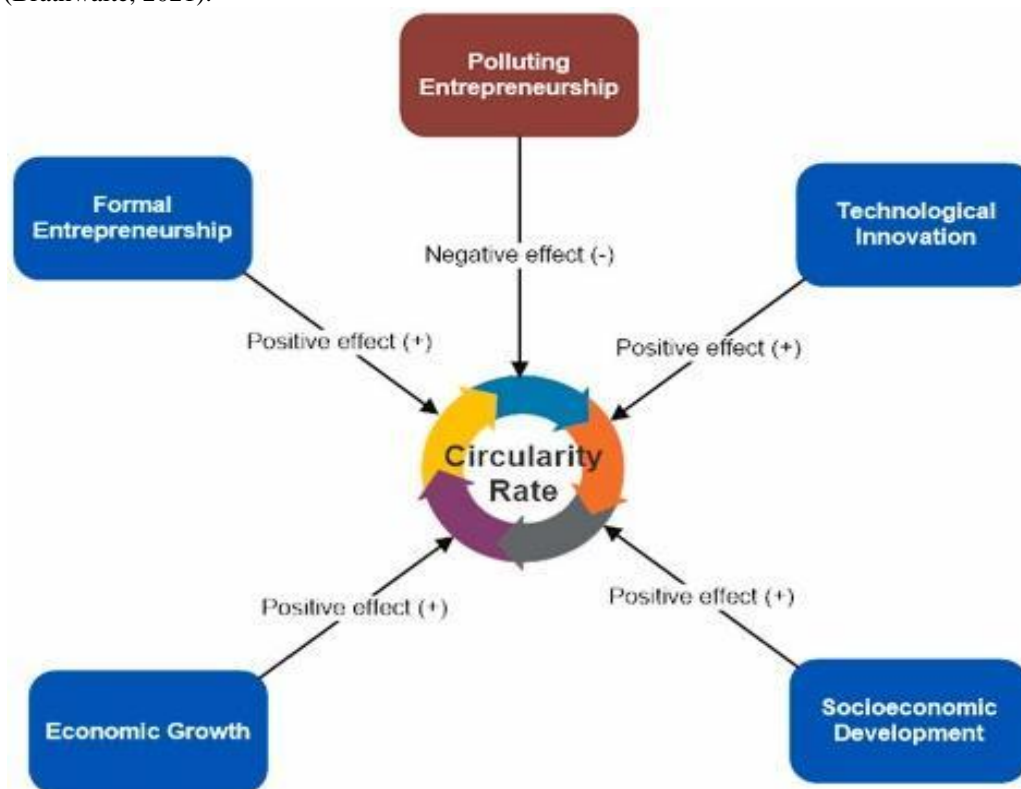
**7. Economic Independence:**

Entrepreneurship is crucial for a nation's independence. Entrepreneurs set up businesses that produce domestic alternatives, lessening reliance on imports. To generate foreign currency, the products are also exported to other nations. More economic independence for the nation is a consequence of this import substitution and export development (Pahuja & Sanjeev, 2015).



### Role of entrepreneurship in economic development

One approach for a community to maintain its economic well-being is via business. Currently, there are more companies than ever, and this causes each of them to constantly evolve for the better. Businesses that are successful in keeping their competitiveness have learned to regard changes as a catalyst for a continuous process to satisfy client wants rather than as a past occurrence (Birdthistle, 2008; Rachmania et al., 2012). Economies' material resources, industrial environments, and the political system's receptivity to the entrepreneurial function all affect how important entrepreneurship is to economic growth. In an economy with favorable opportunity circumstances, the entrepreneur contributes more than in one with somewhat unfavorable opportunity conditions (Khanka & Gupta, 2022). Any economy depends on entrepreneurship, but it is especially important in emerging nations (Brathwaite, 2021).



Entrepreneurial development around world (Kostakis & Tsagarakis, 2022)

#### 1. Entrepreneurship in Africa

The quick progress toward integration into the global economy has been the most significant and positive transformation in African economies during the last ten years. To promote robust and inclusive development, several nations have made important economic reforms, including strengthening macroeconomic management, fostering an environment favorable to private investment, liberalizing markets, and expanding the space for entrepreneurship. However, it may be quite challenging for many individuals living outside of Africa to understand the nature of its issues, difficulties, and prospects (Ahmed & Nwankwo, 2013).

#### 2. Entrepreneurship in Nigeria

In Third World nations like Nigeria, the subject of sustainable development has become more important to both the public and commercial sectors. The government has spent a significant amount of money on this platform throughout the years, but little real progress has been made. Households or people in Nigeria are often impoverished. There are restrictions on how much growth may be promoted by the government alone, as has been shown in recent years. Most of the conventional duties performed by the government in most nations, ranging from the supply of economic development, are becoming harder to complete (Okoye & Igbokwe-Ibeto). Due to poor governance, corruption, deteriorating infrastructure, lack of protection for people and their property, an unstable macroeconomic system, and uncertain fiscal policies by succeeding governments, Nigeria has unique developmental problems (Birdthistle, 2008) [12]. As a result, the country's industrial development

process requires participation from all sides of society, including the public and private sectors of the economy (Khanka & Gupta, 2022).

Microfinance institutions are recognized as one of the major players in the financial sector that, through the services they supply and the roles they play in the economy, have a positive impact on people, businesses, other financial institutions, the government, and the economy. This is especially true of Nigeria. With the current changes implemented by the Federal Government via its regulatory agencies, it is predicted that microfinance institutions in Nigeria would be able to successfully enhance entrepreneurial development in Nigeria and compete well on the worldwide market. Microfinance organizations have a beneficial association with the increasing GDP of Nigeria. The results of this research may be summarized as showing that microfinance institutions and their operations have a large role in determining the pattern and amount of economic activity and development in the Nigerian economy, even if interest rates are not a significant factor (Olu, 2009).

### **3. Entrepreneurship in UAE**

According to a Tanmia poll, entrepreneurs tend to be young, have experience working for the government, and focus all their energy and time on one line of employment. According to some studies done in the UAE, Emirati women are engaged in small-scale business operations. Their home-based businesses are the focus of all their efforts, and they have gotten little assistance (Erogul et al., 2019). Women entrepreneurs were found to be mostly young and educated among a handful of home-based micro-enterprises running in Dubai under a special license, according to an earlier study. Before starting a firm, many of them had some business training and experience working in the public or private sector. According to Haan (2004), the percentage of Emirati women entrepreneurs is as follows: 47% in commerce, 20% in manufacturing, and 17% in business service (Abdullah Alshammari et al., 2023). Even though a small sample of Emirati women entrepreneurs supplied the data, it nonetheless makes evident the widest spectrum of economic activities they are involved in (Haan, 2004). Additionally, Emirati women business owners are also referred to as "women of small business" since they have divided their own commercial endeavors into two categories: Traditional pursuits include tailoring and dressmaking (Hermayen et al., 2022; Reddy, 2019).

### **4. Entrepreneurship in Indonesia**

Since small and medium-sized businesses in Indonesia provide a platform for the testing and development of entrepreneurial talent, the Indonesian government has been working to promote the growth of entrepreneurship in the nation. Certain aspects of entrepreneurship in Indonesia are present. First, SMEs are of utmost significance in Indonesia since they make up over 90% of all businesses outside the agricultural sector and are the main employer there. Second, there aren't many female entrepreneurs. Third, female business owners have lower levels of education than their male counterparts (Hermayen et al., 2022). Fourth, marketing challenges and a lack of operating cash are the key obstacles that small business owners must overcome. According to most of the research currently available, government initiatives to encourage SME development initiatives are not very beneficial. What we can do in this regard is that small business owners should be given priority in national efforts to develop highly competitive entrepreneurship because they have some prior experience with running a business or surviving in competitive markets. The emphasis should be on promoting modernization, ability building, and size upgrading (Wahyudi et al., 2020).

In comparison to most of the former Soviet republics and post-socialist nations, Russia has performed poorly. The entrepreneurial profile of Russia differs from that of other transitional and comparably developed non-transitional nations. In six of the nine pillars of entrepreneurial attitudes and talents, Russia scored worse than other post-socialist nations. In conclusion, Russia lags far behind other post-socialist nations in terms of the environment that encourage entrepreneurship. The individual ratings for Russia are also significantly lower than the institutional ones. Therefore, changing the unfavorable environment alone would not be enough to promote entrepreneurship (Gamidullaeva et al., 2020).

### **5. Entrepreneurship in India**

Recent policy changes make it abundantly clear that the government is relying on skill development to guarantee the growth of entrepreneurship in the nation. To prevent the overlap of operations carried out by the recently created government agencies and programmers, a robust oversight and monitoring framework should be put up to analyze the results of these efforts on a regular basis. According to a Local Circles poll, 59 percent of respondents believe that delays and corruption continue to hinder the development of entrepreneurship in India, while just 14 percent see money as the primary issue (Asif et al., 2022; Tandon et al., 2020). To make sure that these efforts supply the best outcomes possible and differ from prior policy reforms, it is necessary to

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regularly assess the efficacy of the current policy changes by looking at the advantages implied by the entrepreneurs. According to the Economic Survey 2015–16, the start-up industry is showing remarkable activity, with a particular emphasis on the e-commerce and financial services sectors. This led to a significant increase in the number of start-ups using technology in the year 2015. Therefore, the government's "Start-up India" mission should go beyond digital or technology start-ups and encourage entrepreneurship in the manufacturing sector to support the Make in India initiative, particularly at the grassroots level, to give those in society who lack access to technology opportunities to work for themselves (Kalyan, 2020).

## 6. Entrepreneurship in Ukraine

New chances for the development of rural regions are arising under the circumstances of the decentralization of power process in Ukraine. The major drivers of decentralization for local communities include opportunities for local development, social reproduction, the struggle against poverty, raising the quality of life for rural residents, the restoration of cultural institutions, health care, etc. By involving residents directly in the execution of regional socioeconomic programs, local governments may assure the sustained development of rural regions (Kolomiets & Tomashuk, 2021).

## Conclusion

In summary, this review paper highlights the importance of entrepreneurship as a catalyst for economic growth and social change globally. It underscores the challenges and opportunities faced by various nations in nurturing entrepreneurship and emphasizes the need for comprehensive support systems, institutional reforms, and collaborative efforts across sectors to foster entrepreneurial development and realize its full potential.

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