

## A Study on The Impact of Government Policies in Empowering Entrepreneurship in Chhattisgarh With Comparative Analysis of Before and After Implementation

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### Abstract

It has long been known that entrepreneurship is a major force behind innovation, employment, and economic progress. Using a comparative analysis of the time before and after policy implementation, the current study looked at how government policies affected empowering entrepreneurship in Chhattisgarh. Using both primary and secondary data, a descriptive and comparative study design was used. While secondary data was gathered from government publications and policy documents, primary data was gathered from 150 entrepreneurs using semi-structured interviews and structured questionnaires. According to the analysis, enterprise registrations, finance availability, training program participation, and entrepreneurial confidence all significantly increased after implementation. The results also indicated a decrease in issues with lack of awareness, regulatory obstacles, and financial availability. Significant growth has also been observed in rural participation and women-led projects, suggesting increased inclusivity. The study came to the conclusion that government measures have significantly empowered entrepreneurs and strengthened the entrepreneurial ecosystem in Chhattisgarh, despite ongoing bureaucratic obstacles.

**Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Government Policies, Empowerment, Comparative Analysis, Chhattisgarh, Policy Implementation, Small and Medium Enterprises**

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The importance of entrepreneurship in promoting innovation, economic growth, and job creation has come to light more and more, especially in emerging nations. The national and state governments of India have implemented specific policies to support the entrepreneurial ecosystem through skill development initiatives, financial incentives, and regulatory changes. As a resource-rich but industrially developing state, Chhattisgarh has encountered particular difficulties in encouraging entrepreneurship, such as restricted financial access, poor infrastructure, and a lack of knowledge about entrepreneurial potential. These limitations had limited the state's capacity to realize its full economic potential and impeded the development of new businesses.

In response to these issues, the Chhattisgarh government has put in place a number of legislative initiatives designed to empower company owners and encourage the establishment of new companies. These strategies had included incubation centers, entrepreneurship development programs, subsidized lending schemes, and attempts to streamline regulatory processes. It was anticipated that such policies would eliminate systemic obstacles and foster an atmosphere that would encourage the growth of entrepreneurship.

Prior to the adoption of these laws, Chhattisgarh's entrepreneurship was mostly restricted to the traditional and unorganized sectors, and entrepreneurs frequently struggled because of a lack of institutional support. However, it had been expected that entrepreneurship would increase in both number and quality following the implementation of state-specific measures, resulting in increased empowerment of individuals, especially women and young people.

Therefore, the purpose of this study was to compare the conditions before and after the implementation of government policies in order to investigate how they affected entrepreneurship in Chhattisgarh. The study sought to offer a comprehensive understanding of how government interventions had influenced entrepreneurial outcomes by examining both qualitative and quantitative factors, including enterprise registrations, credit availability, and training program participation, as well as entrepreneur confidence and empowerment. In

addition to highlighting the successes of policy implementation, the findings were meant to point out the lingering issues that needed more policy focus.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Shivani, Veeralakshmi, and Sharma (2025) had investigated how government initiatives affected the growth of entrepreneurship in India's unorganized sector. According to their research, legislative initiatives like training courses, subsidized loans, and efforts to raise awareness of entrepreneurship have enabled business owners to get past institutional and financial barriers. The authors contended that certain government measures had greatly benefited entrepreneurs in the unorganized sector, confirming the relevance of public policies in promoting the expansion of the entrepreneurial sector.

Satya and Ish Kumar (2024) had carried out research on Chhattisgarh's microfinance institutions' expansion and effects. According to their findings, microfinance has significantly improved small business owners' access to financing, especially in rural areas. In order to complement more comprehensive state-level policies for entrepreneurial empowerment, the study had highlighted how microfinance programs had increased entrepreneurial engagement among excluded groups and helped to reduce poverty.

Biswas and Banu (2023) had used a comparative study to examine women's economic empowerment in India's rural and urban areas. Their research showed that certain interventions, such as financial aid programs and skill-development courses, have a major impact on women's entrepreneurship. According to the findings, government initiatives have helped to close the gender gap in entrepreneurship and increase the number of women working in both the formal and informal sectors.

Chatterjee, Das, and Srivastava (2019) had put up a structural model to evaluate important elements impacting Indian women entrepreneurs' performance. According to their research, women's business outcomes were significantly influenced by their access to training, funding, and institutional support. The results indicated a direct relationship between women's entrepreneurial performance and supportive policies, highlighting the significance of state-led empowerment initiatives.

Bishnoi and Singh (2025) had conducted a comparison of the macro-performance of the Indian states. Their study demonstrated that variations in how policies were implemented had a major impact on the economic and entrepreneurial results of different states. They came to the conclusion that governments with aggressive entrepreneurial policies have shown faster rates of growth, providing valuable insights for underdeveloped areas like Chhattisgarh.

Awortwi (2011) had offered a comparison of Ghana's and Uganda's local government development paths and decentralization. Despite being conducted outside of India, the study demonstrated the importance of local governance and decentralization policies in influencing entrepreneurial prospects at the local level. Strong institutional frameworks and localized policymaking have more successfully enabled businesses, according to the findings.

Almatrooshi, Hussain, Ajmal, and Tehsin (2018) had researched how public policies support corporate social responsibility (CSR) in the United Arab Emirates. According to their findings, well-crafted rules have incentivized companies to embrace socially conscious practices, thereby indirectly stimulating innovation and entrepreneurship. Despite the study's Middle Eastern setting, it showed how universally applicable policy interventions are in forming entrepreneurial ecosystems.

## 3. MATERIALS AND METHOD

### Research Design

The study used a descriptive and comparative research approach to assess how entrepreneurial empowerment changed in Chhattisgarh before and after government policies were put into place. To give a thorough grasp of the phenomenon, both qualitative and quantitative methods had been applied.

## **Population and Sample**

The study's participants included self-employed people, startup founders, and small and medium-sized business owners from all throughout Chhattisgarh. Respondents who had run firms both before and after the policies were put into place were chosen using a purposive sampling technique. 150 entrepreneurs from a variety of industries, including manufacturing, services, and agro, made up the final sample.

## **Data Collection Methods**

The study had relied on both primary and secondary data sources.

- **Primary Data:** To collect quantitative information about business performance, obstacles, and government support, structured questionnaires were given to entrepreneurs. To get qualitative perspectives, semi-structured interviews were also done with a few chosen entrepreneurs and policymakers.

- **Secondary Data:** To create the before-and-after scenarios, official government papers, policy documents, economic surveys, and records of entrepreneurship development were examined.

## **Data Analysis Techniques**

Descriptive statistics like percentages, means, and frequency distributions have been used to evaluate quantitative data in order to quantify the growth in entrepreneurial activity. To determine whether the differences between the pre-implementation and post-implementation phases were significant, a paired sample t-test was used. Data from qualitative interviews was subjected to thematic analysis in order to find recurrent themes around policy efficacy and empowerment.

## **Scope and Delimitations**

The analysis was restricted to Chhattisgarh and mostly concentrated on state-specific measures as opposed to federal government initiatives. The comparison period was limited to five years prior to and five years following the period of policy implementation.

## **Ethical Considerations**

Participation had been voluntary, and informed consent had been obtained from all respondents. Anonymity and confidentiality had been ensured throughout the study.

## **4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Important new information about how government policies affect Chhattisgarh's entrepreneurial empowerment was revealed by the data study. Clear disparities in resource availability, company expansion, and entrepreneurial confidence were found when comparing the pre-implementation and post-implementation scenarios. While qualitative data indicated higher knowledge of government programs and increased institutional support, quantitative results showed quantifiable increases in entrepreneurial performance measures.

### **4.1. Entrepreneurial Growth Before and After Policy Implementation**

Entrepreneurial activity had shown notable improvement after the implementation of policies. As shown in **Table 1**, the number of registered enterprises, access to credit, and participation in government training programs had significantly increased compared to the pre-implementation phase.

**Table 1: Comparative Growth in Entrepreneurship Before and After Implementation**

Indicators	Before Implementation (2014–2018)	After Implementation (2019–2023)
Number of Registered Enterprises	420	760
Access to Government Credit Schemes	28%	61%
Participation in Training Programs	150	420
Average Annual Revenue Growth Rate	6.2%	11.4%



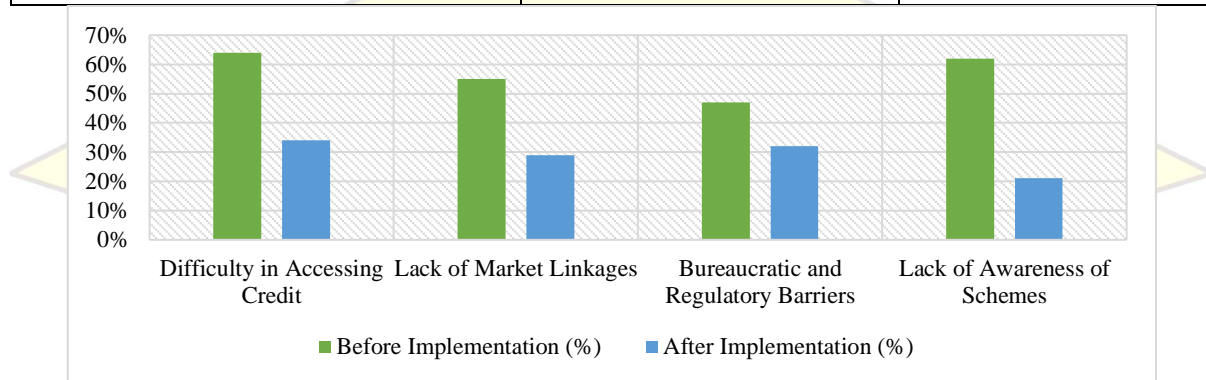
The findings had suggested that targeted state policies had provided better financial access and training opportunities, thereby strengthening entrepreneurial confidence.

#### 4.2. Challenges Faced by Entrepreneurs

Despite improvements, some challenges had persisted. Entrepreneurs had still reported issues related to bureaucratic delays and limited rural outreach. However, these challenges had reduced compared to the pre-implementation period.

**Table 2: Reported Challenges Among Entrepreneurs**

Challenges Reported	Before Implementation (%)	After Implementation (%)
Difficulty in Accessing Credit	64%	34%
Lack of Market Linkages	55%	29%
Bureaucratic and Regulatory Barriers	47%	32%
Lack of Awareness of Schemes	62%	21%



**Figure 1: Reported Challenges Among Entrepreneurs**

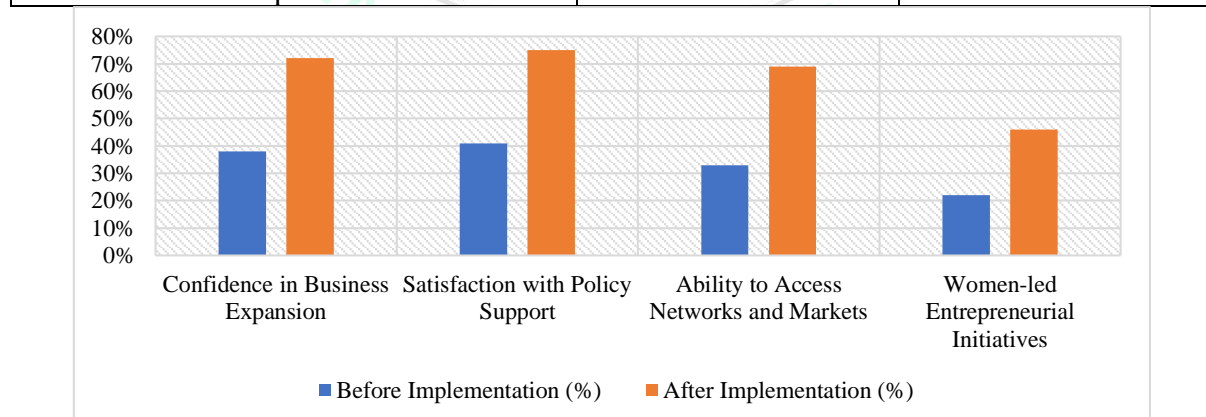
The reduction in difficulties related to credit and scheme awareness had highlighted the effectiveness of government awareness campaigns and financial inclusion initiatives.

#### 4.3. Impact on Entrepreneurial Empowerment

The sense of empowerment among entrepreneurs had also improved significantly. Empowerment was measured in terms of decision-making confidence, business expansion, and self-reported satisfaction with government support.

**Table 3: Indicators of Entrepreneurial Empowerment**

Empowerment Indicators	Before Implementation (%)	After Implementation (%)
Confidence in Business Expansion	38%	72%
Satisfaction with Policy Support	41%	75%
Ability to Access Networks and Markets	33%	69%
Women-led Entrepreneurial Initiatives	22%	46%



**Figure 2: Indicators of Entrepreneurial Empowerment**

The results had indicated that policies had a positive role in increasing entrepreneurial self-reliance, particularly for women and rural entrepreneurs.

#### 4.4. Discussion of Findings

The results showed that Chhattisgarh's government initiatives have greatly improved the state of entrepreneurship by expanding access to capital, providing training opportunities, and strengthening institutional support. In line with comparable research carried out in other Indian states, the before-and-after comparative analysis had demonstrated unmistakable proof of entrepreneurial empowerment.

But enduring problems like bureaucratic roadblocks and low rural penetration have shown that policies required more simplification and focused rural outreach. Crucially, the rise in women-owned businesses indicated that policies had effectively promoted inclusion in entrepreneurship.

The study's overall findings demonstrated the critical role that government policies played in lowering structural obstacles and offering long-term avenues for Chhattisgarh's entrepreneurs to become empowered.

#### 5. CONCLUSION

As demonstrated by notable increases in enterprise registrations, finance availability, training participation, and entrepreneurial confidence following policy implementation, the study found that government policies were crucial in fostering entrepreneurship in Chhattisgarh. The comparative research showed that in the post-implementation phase, structural impediments such regulatory obstacles, lack of awareness, and restricted financial access had significantly decreased. Additionally, by supporting rural and women-led business, the programs promoted inclusion and advanced socioeconomic development. The overall results revealed that the execution of state policies had been mainly successful in strengthening the entrepreneurial environment, notwithstanding the persistence of some issues including bureaucratic delays and limited rural outreach.

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