



## **A Study of Government & Non-Government Schemes / Agencies for Entrepreneurship Development**

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### **Introduction:**

Central and State Government has introduced a lot of measures to support the growth and development of entrepreneurs. Government has set up number of promoting agencies and institutions to help emerging and established entrepreneurs for establishing small and medium entrepreneurs. These institutions support the entrepreneurs in respect of training, finance and marketing time to time.

### **Government & Non-Government Schemes for Entrepreneurship Development: District Industries Centers (DICs)**

These centers were established in the year 1978 with a focus to provide integrated administrative support for promotion of small scale industries in rural areas. These centers act as a chief coordinator in respect of various government departments and other agencies. DICs provide a single window interacting agency to the budding entrepreneurs at district level. These centers provide special schemes to backward class entrepreneurs for establishing industries and improve their economic status.

### **The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC)**

NSIC was set up in 1955 to support the growth of small scale industries in the country. Since then it has been assisting SSI through a number of schemes for backward class entrepreneurs. Due to increased competition in post-globalisation period, NSIC restructured its activities from financing to promotion of marketing.

### **Small Scale Industries Board (SSI Board)**

The Small Scale Industries Board is the apex advisory body constituted to render advice to the government on all matters related to small scale sector. The range of development work in the small scale sector includes various departments/ ministries and several agencies of Central/ State Governments. The SSI Board provides platform for informed debate and facilitates coordination and inter-institutional linkages.

### **The Khadi and Village Industries Commission**

The Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC), established under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, is a statutory organisation engaged in promoting and developing khadi and village industries or providing employment opportunities in rural areas, thereby strengthening the rural economy. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission took over the work of former All India Khadi and Village Industries Board. KVIC was established with the objective of providing employment, producing saleable articles and creating self-reliance among the poor. Its wide range of activities include training of artisans, extension of



assistance for procurement of raw materials, marketing of finished products and arrangement for manufacturing and distribution of improved tools, equipments and machinery to producers on concessional terms.

### **Mahatma Gandhi Institute For Rural Industrialisation (MGIRI)**

The national level institute namely 'Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization' has been established as a society under Societies (Registration) Act, 1860 at Wardha, Maharashtra, to strengthen the R&D activities in KVI sector. The main functions of the Institute are to improve the R&D activities under rural industrial sector through encouraging research, extension of R&D, quality control, training and dissemination of technology related information.

### **Technical Consultancy Organizations**

Technical Consultancy Organizations was established with the purpose of fulfilling the consultancy needs of the emerging and established industrial units. These organizations were established in seventies and eighties in collaboration with state level financial and development institutions working for the cause of industrial development in the country. The major function of technical consultancy organization is to create favorable environment for the established and new units. These organizations assist enterprises in the following ways.

### **Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad**

The Central Government set up this institute in 1968 with the help of UNDP and ILO to help small scale industries by providing specialized training to the personnel working in the design and manufacture of tools, dies and moulds.

### **Central Institute of Hand Tool, Jalandhar**

This institute is set up by the Government to provide improved technology, raw materials, design and testing for handloom industry.

### **Institute for the Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Mumbai**

This institute was set up to provide technical consultancy services in the matter relating to design and development of electrical and electronic instruments, tool designing and fabrication and training.

### **National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, New Delhi**

It is an apex national level institute, set up with the objective to coordinate research and training in entrepreneurship development and to provide specialized training to different categories of entrepreneurs. It also serves as forum for interaction and exchange of views between various agencies engaged in activities relating to entrepreneurial development.

### **National Institute of Small Industries Extension Training, Hyderabad**

This institute was set up to develop the required manpower for running small scale industries in the country. The main functions of the institute are to impart training to those engaged in small scale industries, to undertake research studies relating to development of small scale industries, to enter into agreements relating to consultancy services with both national and international organizations and the institute conducts the courses in business management for the benefit of the entrepreneurs.



### **National Entrepreneurial Network (NEN)**

The goal of this network is to launch 2,500 entrepreneurs who will create a minimum of 500,000 jobs by 2014. This will create as much value for the Indian economy over the next ten years as the IT industry has over the past fifteen years. This network will inspire thousands of talented individuals to choose entrepreneurship, and equip them to build companies that are more successful, on a larger scale, creating 100,000 new jobs.

Every participating institution will be able to leverage the resources created by other NEN partners. Participation in joint activities creates opportunities for larger networks and continued sharing of ideas. The NEN interaction will significantly enhance the effectiveness, quality, scale and reach of each individual participant in the network.

### **Ashoka Foundation**

This foundation is trying to develop social entrepreneurial culture all over the world. Ashoka fellows inspire others to adopt and spread their innovations. Ashoka develops models for collaboration and designs infrastructure needed for this growth. Ashoka fellows are leading social entrepreneurs who can provide innovative solutions to social problems. Ashoka fellows work in over sixty countries around the world. They are remodeling systems of resource allocation, infrastructure and value-chains.

### **Dr.Reddy's Micro Entrepreneurship development organization.**

This NGO works for developing small scale livelihood options for youth from marginalized communities in agriculture, animal husbandry and vending. MEDC encourages, nurtures and supports youth for entrepreneurship. MEDC also helps them in the matters of business plan, banking and market linkages. MEDC provides the youth with the required life skills, technical skills, soft skills and career skills to perform well to establish their own small scale units as their livelihoods options

### **Maharashtra Udyog Mitra Agency**

Government of Maharashtra established Udyog Mitra agency. This agency helps the entrepreneurs to get the work done by various government departments and institutions in public sector. The objective of the agency is to provide assistance and guidance to entrepreneurs without making delay.

### **Marathi Chamber of Commerce and Industries**

Marathi Chamber was established in February 1994 with the objective of bringing all Marathi entrepreneurs from different corners of the world together. Chamber is trying to change the mentality of Marathi people to prepare them to accept entrepreneurship as a career. Government of Maharashtra always encourages export promotion. It gives 50 percent concession in the rent for stalls to be paid by small scale industries to participate in industrial exhibitions and trade fairs. As a part of systematic efforts to develop entrepreneurship in the state, Government set up Entrepreneurship Development Centre (EDC) in 1988 at Aurangabad. Centre has opened offices in major cities of Maharashtra. It regularly publishes "Udyojak" an e-bulletin magazine entrepreneurs through informative articles by experts and success stories of successful entrepreneurs.



### **EDI (Entrepreneurship Development Institutes)**

Since entrepreneurship development and training play an important role in the promotion of SSI, the Ministry has established three National Entrepreneurship Development Institutes, viz. National Institute of Small Industries Extension Training at Hyderabad, National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development at Noida and the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship at Guwahati as autonomous societies. These institutes are engaged in the development of training modules, undertaking research and training and providing consultancy services for entrepreneurship development in the SSI sector.

### **National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)**

NHFDC was set up by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India and has an authorized capital of Rs.400 Crore. NHFDC functions as an apex institution for channelizing the fund to the persons with disabilities through State Government or through Non Government Organizations.

### **National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS)**

NCEUS was constituted in September 2004 for a period of three years. The Commission is authorized to examine the problems of enterprises in the unorganized sector and suggest measures to overcome them.

### **Department of Science and Technology**

National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board has been trying to encourage entrepreneurship among Science and technology persons through its programmes and activities. The projects implemented by the Board aim at creation of technocrat- entrepreneurs among the Science and Technology persons through structured training programmes and other facilitating mechanisms. The purpose is to create a new generation of knowledge based entrepreneurs and additional employment through entrepreneurship and application of Science and Technology tools and technologies. The Board has conceptualized and initiated many new projects. Awareness camps are organized by the technical institution to create awareness about entrepreneurship among the college students..

### **Directorate of Industries**

The Directorate of industries is an apex body for promoting industrial development in the states. The Development Commissioner (Industries) heads the institution which is supported by six regional and thirty district level establishments. This agency aims at implementation of the small scale industry promotional schemes.

### **United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)**

UNIDO is the United Nation's specialize industrial development and international industrial cooperation. UNIDO is implementing a project in India with the aim of developing capabilities at both the local and the national levels so to promote SSI networking and cluster development. The project is implemented through a focal point based in New Delhi, currently comprising of four national consultants. These consultants have been trained by UNIDO in the principles of cluster restructuring and networking.



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