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ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME POLICIES IN INDIA- AN ASSEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The entrepreneurship domain, the Policy seeks to coach and equip potential entrepreneurs, each among and outdoors the formal education system. Common Norms obtain to rationalize the entire spectrum of ability development processes and systems as well as inputs, outputs, funding/cost norms, third party certification and assessment, monitoring/tracking mechanisms, and empanelment of coaching suppliers. The new Ministry of ability Development and Entrepreneurship contains a mandate to line up a network of development institutes and centre's to supplement the continuing efforts. The new Ministry of ability Development and Entrepreneurship contains a mandate to line up a network of development institutes/centre's to supplement the continuing efforts. The modalities for fitting coaching centre's and coaching modules would rely upon the assessment of gaps and taking into thought the facilities and funding.

Keywords: National Skill Policy, Skill Development Centre's, India Skills Report

INTRODUCTION:

As the term itself denotes, EDP is a programme meant to develop entrepreneurial abilities among the people. In alternative words, it refers to indoctrination, development, and sprucing of entrepreneurial skills into someone required to determine and with success run his / her enterprise. Thus, the construct of entrepreneurship development programme involves mobilization someone with the desired skills and data required for beginning and running the enterprise. tiny Industries Extension and coaching Institute (SIET 1974), currently National Institute of tiny business Extension coaching (NISIET), Hyderabad outlined ADP as “an commit to develop someone as enterpriser through structural coaching the most purpose of such entrepreneurship development programme is to widen the bottom of entrepreneurship by development accomplishment motivation and entrepreneurial skills among the less privileged sections of the society.”

According to N. P. Singh (1985), “Entrepreneurship Development Programme is intended to assist a personal in strengthening his entrepreneurial motive and in effort skills and capabilities necessary for taking part in his

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entrepreneurial role effectively. It's necessary to market this understanding of motives and their impact on entrepreneurial values and behavior for this purpose." Now, we will simply outline ADP as a planned effort to spot, inculcate, develop, Associate in Nursing polish the capabilities and skills because the conditions of someone to become and behave as an enterprise.

OBJECTIVES

- Develop and strengthen the entrepreneurial quality, i.e. motivation or want for accomplishment.
- Analyse environmental originated concerning tiny business and little business.
- Know the sources of facilitate and support on the market for beginning a tiny low scale business.
- Enable to speak clearly and effectively.
- Trigger Associate in Nursing entrepreneurial culture and drill entrepreneurial values in society at massive and influence the mind-set of individuals towards entrepreneurship;
- Create awareness concerning the charms of being Associate in Nursing enterpriser and also the method of entrepreneurship, particularly among youth;
- Encourage additional dynamic start-ups by motivating educated youth, scientists and technologists to think about entrepreneurship as a moneymaking, most popular and viable career;
- Support early part of entrepreneurship development as well as the pre-start-up, emergent similarly as early post start-up part and growth enterprises;
- Broaden the bottom of entrepreneurial provide by meeting specific desires of underrepresented target teams like ladies, minorities, socially and economically backward communities, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and underrepresented regions to attain comprehensive, balanced and property growth of entrepreneurship within the country;
- Facilitate creation of social enterprises to deal with the wants of the population at the 'bottom of the pyramid
- Ensure adequate accessibility and flow of knowledge to potential entrepreneurs, eliminate entry and exit barriers, produce a business friendly, non-threatening and causative restrictive and policy setting to cut back body burden associated with compliances of assorted kinds;

POLICY

Most of the studies on the role of entrepreneurship in economic growth suggest that there is a strong relationship between the level of entrepreneurial activities in a region or a country and its rate of economic growth (Carree and Thurik, 1998 and 2002).³ The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) in its report of 2002 also showed that the national level of entrepreneurial activity has a statistically significant association with subsequent level of economic growth. GEM data also suggests that there is no country that has high levels of entrepreneurship and low levels of economic growth (Reynolds et al., 2002, p. 24).

⁴ In the Indian context also, a study found a similar trend. On the basis of a cross section of data for 17 major states of the country, the study found a positive impact of the Index of Entrepreneurship on per capita income. The regression results indicate that a unit change in the value of the Index of Entrepreneurship will bring Rs. 185.40 change in per capita income. Using a double log function, the study also found that one per cent change in the value of the level of entrepreneurial activity will lead to 0.05 per cent change in per capita income. More interestingly, the study also revealed that average per capita SDP of the states with Index of Entrepreneurship above median is on an average higher by Rs. 6096 compared to the states with lower value of the Index.⁵

The entrepreneurship policy framework has been developed to address the objectives underlined in Chapter three of the document. The strategies to catalyze Entrepreneurship areas under:

- **Infuse Entrepreneurial Culture**

Create mass awareness among school children and youth by highlighting positive aspects of entrepreneurship as a career option, by using ICT, folk, traditional and electronic media.

³ Carree, M., and A. Roy Thurik (1998). Small Firms and Economic Growth in Europe. *Atlantic Economic Journal* 26 (2): 137–146. And, Carree, M., and A. Roy Thurik (2002), *The Impact of Entrepreneurship on Economic Growth*, in Zoltan Acs and David B. Audretsch (2003), *International Handbook of Entrepreneurship Research*, Boston/Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers. A number of studies relating to OECD countries reveal a positive relationship between business start-up rates between 1988 and 1996 and economic growth between 1989 and 1999. Kantis, Hugo, Masahiko Ishida and Masahiko Komori (2002). *Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies: The Creation and Development of New Firms in Latin America and East Asia*. Washington, DC: Inter-American Development Bank.

⁴ Reynolds, Paul D., William D. Bygrave, Erkkö Autio, Larry W. Cox and Michael Hay (2002). *Global Entrepreneurship Monitor 2002 Executive Report*.

⁵ Awasthi, Dinesh, Kashyap, SP and Yagnik, J (2006), *Entrepreneurial Manifestations: Present Trend and Changing Landscape in an Inter-regional Context*, Unpublished Report, New Delhi, Government of India, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

- Facilitate setting up of Consortium (of entrepreneurs below 30 years of age) at all levels (district, state and national levels) to promote entrepreneurship in their areas by organising various events around the theme of entrepreneurship and development work by involving youth.
- Institute Awards for young achievers (for both men and women entrepreneurs separately) at all levels viz., district, state and national levels to recognize the achievements of entrepreneurs below the age of 30 years.

Streamline Entrepreneurship in Education System

- Introduce entrepreneurship education as a part of existing modules in any respect levels, as well as primary, secondary, vocational training, and better education. Facilitate development of uniform curricula, text books, videos, etc. for promoting entrepreneurship education throughout the country.
- Strengthen the reach of entrepreneurship programmes through ICT enabled mechanism/ distance learning, particularly among drop-outs.
- Involve prosperous Entrepreneurs in any respect levels (district, state and national) to market entrepreneurship at school, education establishments and alternative teams of youth. they'll even be inspired to supply hand-holding support to start-ups at native level.
- Convert Entrepreneurship Education establishments into Universities on Entrepreneurship education and Centre of Excellence.
- Involve business, business associations and entrepreneurship networks, at national, state and district level, to accomplish the on top of mentioned tasks.

Inventing business through Mentorship

- Extend support to academic establishments to upgrade high performing arts Entrepreneurship Development Cells (EDCs) to business incubators.
- Facilitate fitting incubators, to start out with all told railway system centres, and then expand to tier-2 and tier-3 cities. Business associations are inspired to affix such ventures as co-promoters.
- Strengthen interdependent interface between business and academe (including university system and analysis labs) to supply one platform, monetary and intellectual capital.
- Provide access to Government supported testing facilities and infrastructure, to potential and new entrepreneurs, as well as those on the market in institutes of upper learning like IITs/IISc, at a supported rate.
- Encourage development of 'incubator variants' for promoting incubation system

- Recognize high performing arts incubators by declaring them as ‘Centre’s of Innovation Excellence’ and intensify financial/resource support for his or her growth and growth.
- Encourage prosperous entrepreneurs and corporate to supply handholding support in early part of entrepreneurship development as well as prestart up, emergent and similarly as early come out part and growth enterprises.

Foster social entrepreneurship and grassroots innovations

- Encourage universities and tutorial establishments to launch a course on ‘Social Entrepreneurship’ to actively promote social entrepreneurship within the country
- Foster a social capital market place by providing business incentives to draw in investors and create provision for funding support underneath a separate scheme(s) like social venture fund, to facilitate social entrepreneurs ‘access to credit.
- Facilitate creation of Social Enterprises even with a modest capital base.
- Encourage innovators, universities and establishments to patent innovative entrepreneurship ideas and technologies by promoting and strengthening material possession Rights.
- Create grass-root technology innovation hubs to harness the innovation potential of grass-roots innovators.
- Promote and encourage grass-root innovations and assist innovators to commercialize and up-scale their merchandise and services.

Promote Inclusivity

Promote entrepreneurship among underprivileged teams like scheduled castes & scheduled tribes, minorities, artisans, etc., and regionally under-represented areas as well as massive as part of Japanese and North Japanese Asian nation, through special focus and investments.

Women in Entrepreneurship

The Economic Survey conducted for Asian nation by OECD in Gregorian calendar month 2014 clearly enlists low feminine economic participation mutually of the key findings. Making additional and higher employment for girls has high growth potential.

Currently the contribution of ladies in men is proscribed to solely pure gold. Head of global organization ladies has additionally indicated that India’s gross domestic product can leapfrog by another four.2% if ladies in Asian nation will contribute their full potential to the economy.

Women-owned enterprises are an important component of the Indian Economy and play a strategic role in the growth and development of the nation. However, as far as support for women entrepreneurs is considered there exists no reliable data on the public contracts which go to Women Owned Business (WOB). Efforts will be made to encourage women entrepreneurs through appropriate incentives for women owned businesses under the

public procurement process. It will also be ensured that gender neutral incubation/ accelerator Network of mentors, industry, resource centres and credit institutes are developed to facilitate Women Entrepreneurs.

Ensure priority for mentorship and support system for women entrepreneurs in existing business centres and incubators. Build entrepreneurial capacity for women by facilitating access to capital at relaxed credit terms. Efforts will also be taken to assemble gender disaggregated data.

National Commission on Entrepreneurship

Set up a National Commission on Entrepreneurship comprising of representatives/ members from government, industry, academia, specialized institutions, funding agencies and young entrepreneurs engaged in promoting entrepreneurship, etc., to Institutionalize Entrepreneurship Development in the Country. The proposed Commission will guide entrepreneurship movement in the country, unleashing entrepreneurship and youth power in pursuit of wealth creation, employment generation and productivity improvement, by judiciously harnessing technology and resources.

State Governments will also be encouraged to set up similar organisations at the state level.

CONCLUSION

Finally, the role models have a robust impact on the selection of future career orientation of youth. It's necessary that the native and national mass media capture the eye of young audience by lightness success stories, especially, once these stories are concerning young native entrepreneurs. To involve native businesses in youth entrepreneurship programmes, Governments might contemplate business incentives, as within the case of the USA. The resources contributed to such youth programmes may well be mitigated of taxation, at least, partially. Internships and coaching in native businesses may well be additionally rewarded by deducting applicable amounts from the companies' expenditure.

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- ❖ [Unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/diaeed2012d1_en.pdf](http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/diaeed2012d1_en.pdf)
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