Entrepreneurship: Our Glorious Heritage

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Abstract

India remained an important economic power in the world for centuries due to the entrepreneurial capabilities of its skilled artisans & craftsmen till the end of the Mughal period and accounted for one fourth of the world trade.Worldwide Small and Medium Enterprises have been recognized as engines of economic growth. In India, Medium and Small Enterprises (MSEs), which form 95 % of the industrial units, account for almost 40 % of the total industrial production and 34 % of the exports, providing employment to about 312.5 Lakh persons in 128.5 Lakh units in 2006-07.The "swadeshi" movement started in 1905, gave a further push to the promotion of Indian industries, providing employment to artisans and craftsmen. The movement, gave a new life to manufacturing entrepreneurship, particularly cottage industries sector. The enormous demand for factory goods created by the First World War (1914-18), resulted in the resurgence of entrepreneurship in India. By the end of Second World War, Indian entrepreneurs, had attained the capabilities and capacities to take over the businesses of the departing Britishers.

After achievement of independence in 1947, the political leadership as well as the eminent industrialists in the corporate sector, were well aware of the contribution of entrepreneurship in industrial and economic development of the country. The leadership was also well aware of the role of small scale sector in the creation of employment for masses at low capital costs. The Industrial Policy Resolutions / Statements and other initiatives like provision

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of infrastructure, finance at concessional rates of interest and setting up of special organizations/ institutions especially for the promotion and development of small sector, presently called Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector, have put the economy on a fast growth track. Indian economy has become the second fastest growing economy in the world, even during the present worst economic meltdown period.
With this backdrop, paper attempts to highlight the role of entrepreneurship in growth of Indian economy.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Industrial Policy, Small Industries Corporation limited

Introduction

Worldwide Small and Medium Enterprises have been recognized as engines of economic growth. In India, Medium and Small Enterprises (MSEs), which form 95 % of the industrial units, account for almost 40 % of the total industrial production and 34 % of the exports, providing employment to about 312.5 Lakh persons in 128.5 Lakh units in 2006-07.
The real importance of SMEs can be seen in China, where over 68 % of the exports came from this sector. China has created more SMEs in the last 20 years than the total number of SMEs in Europe and USA combined. In Brazil, 96.8 % of the registered businesses are SMEs, employing 59 % of the economically active population.
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act 2006, which came into effect from 2nd Oct 2006, super-cedes all the previous Industrial Policy Statements / Resolutions from 1948 onwards, which have been dealing with the promotion and development of small scale industries, village and cottage industries, ancillary industries, tiny industries, small business and service enterprises etc.
Under the MSMED Act 2006, the earlier, rather limited concept of ‘Industries’ has been widened to that of ‘Enterprises’. Enterprises have been classified broadly into two categories, namely enterprises engaged in the manufacture / production of goods pertaining to any industry; and enterprises engaged in providing / rendering of services. Enterprises have been defined in terms of investment in plant and

machinery/equipment (excluding land & building) as shown in the Table -1.

Table 1: Definition of MSM Enterprises

	Investment in plant and machinery/equipment (excluding land & building)	
	Manufacturing Enterprises	Service Enterprises
Micro	Upto Rs. 25 Lakh	Upto Rs. 10 Lakh
Small	More than Rs 25 Lakh & upto Rs. 5 crore	More than Rs. 10 Lakh & upto Rs. 2 crore.

Entrepreneurship development and training, has thus emerged as one of the key elements for the economic development of any country, through the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), particularly the first generation entrepreneurs

Historical Background

It is generally believed that entrepreneurship in India is of recent origin. However, the history of entrepreneurship in India dates back to thousands of years when the products like muslin of Dhaka, sarees of Benaras, the calicos of Bengal, cotton fabrics, handicrafts, artistic products made of marble, stone, brass, copper, bell metal, wood carvings and jewellery etc., manufactured by Indian artisans and craftsmen enjoyed worldwide reputation. India had a technological edge in textiles over England, since Indian spinners were the only ones capable of producing yarn strong enough for the warp and thus, could produce pure cotton cloth, whereas the European spinners could not do this and could produce only mixed cotton-linen cloth. Egyptian mummies dating back to 2000 B.C., were wrapped in Indian Muslin. The artisans and craftsmen manufacturing these products, were spread over whole of the country. Because of the wealth generated by the manufactured products and other commodities and their export, India was a land of plenty and was called the "Land of Golden Sparrow". India emerged as the world's largest economy during the Mughal Empire in the end of the 17^{th} Century, followed by China and France. The annual revenue of the Mughal Empire was reported to have exceeded ₤ 100 million in the year 1700, which was twice that of

Europe, then. During the pre-colonial period, the annual revenue of Emperor Akbar's treasury in the year 1600 was reported to be ₤ 17.5 million, in contrast to the entire treasury of Great Britian in the year, which totaled ₤ 16 million. In the year 1750, India's share in the world manufacturing output was 24.5 %. India enjoyed this economic distinction due to, the developed educational system, scientific knowledge, traditional skills of artisans & craftsmen and their ability to exploit the abundant natural resources. **How did The British Colonisation Affect Indian Entrepreneurship ?**

The predominant position attained by India in the world economy, due to the technological skills and entrepreneurial capabilities of the artisans and craftsmen and businessmen suffered a severe blow during the British period. Indian textiles which had captured a good share of the British market in the 17th century, were legislated out of the market, by the Parliamentary decree between 1701-1722, in order to protect the local textile producers.

The dissolution of the Mughal Empire, had also adversely impacted the manufacturer entrepreneurs, due to shifting of settlements owing to insecurity and warfare, the increased costs of production, due to increased wages as a result of higher food grain prices etc.

The share of Indian textiles in the Southern European market also suffered a set Worldwide Small and Medium Enterprises have been recognized as engines of economic growth. In India, Medium and Small Enterprises (MSEs), which form 95 % of the industrial units, account for almost 40 % of the total industrial production and 34 % of the exports, providing employment to about 312.5 Lakh persons in 128.5 Lakh units in 2006-07.

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The real importance of SMEs can be seen in China, where over 68 % of the exports came from this sector. China has created more SMEs in the last 20 years than the total number of SMEs in Europe and USA combined. In Brazil, 96.8 % of the registered businesses are SMEs, employing 59 % of the economically active population.It is evident that India was losing her predominant position in textiles in the world market during the 18th century even before the industrial revolution of Europe.

However, the dawn of industrial revolution in Europe in 1750, the resultant productivity improvements in Britain, first in the cottage production and then in the factory goods production, together with the declining sea freight rates, led to the drastic fall in prices of textiles, metal products and other manufactured goods. In 1750, China & India together accounted for 57 % of the world manufacturing output, while India alone accounted for 24.5 %. By 1800, India's world manufacturing share decreased to 19.7 % which further fell to a meagre 2.8 % by 1880 and a mere 1.4 % by 1913 and by this time China's share also dropped from 32.8 % in 1750 to 3.6 % in 1913 (Ref. Table-2).

Table 2: World Manufacturing Output (1750-1938).

(Percent)

Year	India	China	Rest of the Periphery	Developed Countries
1750	24.5	32.8	15.7	27.0
1800	19.7	33.3	14.7	32.3
1830	17.6	29.8	13.3	39.5
1880	2.8	12.5	5.6	79.1
1913	1.4	3.6	2.5	92.5
1938	2.4	3.1	1.7	92.8

Source: Simmons, 1985, Table 1, p 600, based on Bairoch 1982.
Note: India refers to entire sub-continent.

It is evident that Britain managed to win over India's entire world export market. The situation was further aggravated for India, by imposing free trade policy by the British Colonial rulers and moreover the import of cheaper manufactured products in India dealt a severe blow to the Indian manufacturing sector, especially the cottage and small sector. During the period when the manufactured goods trade was declining, there was a booming world demand for Indian commodity exports (opium, raw cotton, raw silk and sugar etc.). This trade shift, also caused a decline in the relative employment in the textiles, reducing the share of Indian workforce in the manufacturing, mining and construction sectors declining from 28.4 % in 1881 to 12.4 % in 1911. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister, has also stated in the 'Discovery of India' that "India became progressively ruralised in the 19th Century, owing to the destruction of artisanal employment, by the British factory made goods".

Resurgence of Entrepreneurship

The trade and economic policies, adopted by the British Govt., resulted in pushing out India, from her predominant position in the world trade and thereafter capturing even the domestic market, thereby almost decimating the indigenous industries based on the skills of artisans and craftsmen. In the middle of the 19th century, some large-scale modern enterprises were set up in the private corporate sector. The British enterprises received maximum State support. Much of the business enterprises developed in India, had interests in some way connected with Britain. The Britishers were more interested in their profits and not in economic development of India. During this period, some American merchant houses, also set up manufacturing enterprises. Looking at the growth of the enterprises set up by the Britishers and others, some Indian merchants/traders and money lenders, who had surplus money with them, were encouraged to join the ranks of industrialists/entrepreneurs. These entrepreneurs mainly came from the Parsi, Gujrati, Marwari, Jain and some Punjabi communities.

The "swadeshi" movement was started in 1905, to stimulate the growth of existing Indian industries, as well as to encourage the establishment of new industries because the Britishers had driven the indigenous goods out of competition. The objective of the "swadeshi" movement was, to promote Indian industries and to provide employment to craftsmen, popularize Indian goods by boycotting foreign goods. This movement, gave a new life to manufacturing entrepreneurship, particularly to the cottage industry e.g. handloom cloth, textiles, handicrafts, soap etc.

The First World War of 1914-18, created enormous demand for factory goods in India. The two main reasons for the huge demand were, the fall in the imports of finished goods from England & other countries, due to the disruption of imports and considerable increase in the Govt. demand for war purposes. As a result, great stimulus was given to the production of iron & steel, jute, leather goods, cotton and woolen textiles. However, because of the absence of machine tools industry and heavy industry for the manufacture of capital goods, the development could not be very fast. The industry was encouraged to develop import substitutes. The huge demand for products, required by the defense as well as civilian markets, encouraged some innovative artisans and craftsmen, to take up the production of some of these products at the cottage industries level. Some skilled technicians developed small machine tools by copying the imported machine tools and equipments and flourished quite well.

During the period preceding the First World War and the period following it, India's considerable industrial development took place through import substitution. The process of import substitution on a large scale, created a large demand for basic capital goods. The outbreak of the Second World War and the consequent disruption of imports, provided further stimulus to the development of Indian industry, leading to the production of sophisticated machinery, automobiles, locomotives, shipping & ship building, chemicals and heavy capital goods. At the end of the Second World War, the supremacy of the European / British corporate houses had been broken and Indian entrepreneurs were in a position to take over the businesses of the departing Britishers.

Table 3: Index of Manufacturing Production in 1938.

Country	Index
South Africa	1,067.3
USSR	857.3
Finland	300.1
India	239.7
New Zealand	227.4
Denmark,	202.1
Australia	192.3
World Average	**182.7**
Norway	169.2
Canada	161.8
USA	143.0
UK	117.6
France	114.6
Switzerland	82.4
Spain	58.0

Source: Industrialization & Foreign Trade, U.S.A 1945, League of Nations.

Post Independence Era

Before independence, the policy of the British Government was against their growth. There were many intentional and unintentional hurdles, placed in the way of the growth of Indian industry. Whatever industrial development took place in India, was inspite of the negative and hostile attitude of the British Government. Credit must be given to pioneers like Jamshedji Tata, Walchand Hirachand, Lala Shriram, G.D. Birla, Parshotamdas Thakurdas, Ardeshir Dalal, Kasturbhai Lalbhai and others, who laid the foundations of modern industry in India.

After achievement of Independence in 1947, national consensus emerged in favor of rapid industrialization which was seen as the key to economic development and also to economic sovereignty. It was further realized that entrepreneurship development is also a tool for rapid economic progress, resulting in the creation of gainful employment for masses.

Evolution of Industrial Policy

Keeping in view the urgent need for industrial development, the first Industrial Policy Resolution was announced in 1948, which was primarily built on the "Bombay Plan of 1944". The most important feature of this plan was, the creation of industries, for the production of power and capital goods. It was also suggested that the fullest possible use should be made of small scale and cottage industries. This, besides providing employment, will reduce the need for purchasing expensive plant and machinery from abroad.

The political leadership as well as the eminent industrialists involved in the "Bombay Plan of 1944" was well aware of the contribution of entrepreneurship in the industrial and economic development of the country.

The Industrial Policy Resolution, 1948 emphasized the need to develop small scale and village industries to meet the following objectives:-

(i) To create large scale employment, at relatively small capital costs.

(ii) To ensure a more equitable distribution of national income with the regional dispersal of industries.

(iii) To prevent the concentration of economic power by promoting entrepreneurship amongst people of varied social strata.

To provide the financial support to the industry, the Government of India, established the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) in 1948 itself, to provide medium and long term investment funds. Subsequently, the "Indian Constitution" was adopted in Jan 1950, in which the Directive Principles laid down that "The state shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing;

the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

that the ownership and control of the resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;

that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and the means of production, to the common detriment."

For financial assistance to the small entrepreneurs, Finance Corporations were established in all states on the basis of an Act that was passed by the Parliament in 1951.

The Ford Foundation Team visited India in 1953, to study the existing industrial infrastructure and to make suitable recommendations for industrial development, especially in the small scale sector and promotion of entrepreneurship in the sector. The team recommended the setting up of a Central Organization for framing the policies and programmes for the promotion and development of small scale industries.

Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO)

The Govt. of India, set up Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO), also known as the Office of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries (DC-SSI) in 1954, as an apex body for assisting the Govt., in formulating and overseeing the implementation of its policies and programmes/projects/schemes for the development/promotion of small scale industries and also to promote entrepreneurship in this sector.

The organization (SIDO) further set up a network of Small Industries Service Institutes and Extension Centres, to provide a comprehensive range of common facilities, technology support services, entrepreneurship development programmes, marketing assistance etc. in all states. Thus, the Small Industries Development Organization, was the premier organization in the country, to start Entrepreneurship Development Programmes and Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps, all over the country from 1954-55 onwards, through the Small Industries Service Institutes at the State and District levels. To provide developed infrastructure to the new entrepreneurs in the SSI sector, a network of Industrial Estates was set up throughout the country. All these initiatives helped the rapid growth of small scale industries in the country. Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO), was also the premier organization in the country to start Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) for the qualified engineers (Degree & Diploma) in the early 1970s when there was lot of unemployment amongst this group.

Industrial Policy Resolution-1956

The Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956, for the first time, emphasized the role of small-scale industries in the development of the national economy. The statement pointed out the importance of the SSI sector in providing employment. It also laid emphasis on the equitable distribution of national income and effective mobilization of resources. The Industrial Policy, therefore, recommended the development of ancillary industries in areas where large industries were to be set up.

The architects of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 and 1956, made the distinction between the public and private sectors on the assumption that:

Large investment in public sector was necessary to initiate and accelerate the process of economic development;

High level of public investment in infrastructure and basic and key industries was a precondition for development and expansion of the private sector; and

The growth and profitability of many private enterprises would depend upon public activities and on the expansion in the public sector investment.

Another objective of the Resolution was the removal of regional disparities through development of regions with low industrial base. Therefore, adequate infrastructure for industrial development of such regions was duly emphasized. Given the potential to provide large-scale employment, the Resolution reiterated the Government's determination to provide all sorts of assistance to small and cottage industries for wider dispersal of the industrial base and more equitable distribution of income.

Industrial Policy Statement, 1973

The Policy Statement of 1973, drew up a list of Appendix I industries to be started by large business houses, so that the competitive effort of small industries was not affected. The entry of competent small and medium entrepreneurs was encouraged in all industries, including Appendix I industries. Large industries were permitted to start operations in rural and backward areas with a view to developing those areas and enabling the growth of small industries around.

Industrial Policy Statement, 1977

The thrust of the Industrial Policy Statement of December 1977 was on effective promotion of cottage and small industries, widely dispersed in rural areas and small towns. It emphasized that “Whatever can be produced by small and cottage industries, must only be so produced”. The focal point of development of small-scale industries, was taken away from the big cities to the districts. The concept of District Industries Centres was introduced for the first time. Each district would have such a District Centre which would provide all the support and services required by small entrepreneurs. These included economic investigation of the districts, supply of machinery and equipment, raw materials and other resources, cell for quality control, research and extension services etc.

Within the SSI sector, a new concept of Tiny Sector was introduced. It was defined as an industrial unit, with investment in machinery and equipment upto Rupees one lakh and situated in towns with a population of less than 50,000 according to the 1971 Census. The Tiny Sector was to be given special attention and extended help, by way of provision for margin money assistance.

The Policy Statement considerably expanded the list of reserved items for exclusive manufacture in the small-scale sector. This concept was recommended by the Karve Committee and was introduced in 1967 with 47 products. The list of such items was 504 till 1977 and the new policy expanded this list to 807.

Though some of the policies of the Government, resulted in inhibiting the growth of large-scale industries, these gave encouragement to small-scale industries, by providing a number of support measures for growth. Policy measures taken by Central and State Governments addressed the basic requirements of the SSI sector like credit, marketing, technology and entrepreneurship development, financial and infrastructural support. These promotional measures provided from time to time, covered;

Industrial extension services through Small Industries Service Institutes and other organizations.
Factory space in industrial estates, ready built sheds and developed industrial plots, to be made available through State Government Agencies.
Credit facilities at concessional rates of interest and credit guarantees through commercial banks and State Finance Corporations.
Special financial assistance schemes at concessional rates of interest and at low margins for technical entrepreneurs.
Availability of indigenous scarce raw materials through special quotas and imported materials through import licenses.
Provision of training facilities.
Subsidized power tariffs and exemption of electricity duties.
Supply of local and imported machinery on hire purchase basis.
Assistance for domestic and export marketing.
Different central excise levies for the small-scale sector.
Preference for products produced in small scale industries by the Central Govt. and 15% price preference to them in State Government purchases.
Reservation of products for exclusive manufacture in the small-scale sector.
Creation of a large number of institutions both in the State Governments and the Central Government to help small enterprises.
Special efforts to promote new entrepreneurs by providing them training in entrepreneurship development.
While most of the institutional support services and some incentives were provided by the Central Government, the State Governments offered others in varying degrees, to attract investments and to promote small scale industries in the state.

Era of Liberalisation

After 1980, an era of liberalization was started and the trend was, gradually to dilute the strict licensing system and allow more freedom to the entrepreneurs. The steps that were taken in accordance with the policy included;

Re-endorsement of licenses: The capacity indicated in the licenses could be re-endorsed, provided it was 25% more than the licensed capacity (1984).
Automatic re-endorsement of licensed capacities (1988)
Broad banding and selective de-licensing (1985-86) extended to 25 industries.

Liberalisation Policy of May 31, 1990.
This policy included:
Exemption from licensing for all new units and those having an investment of Rs. 2.5 crore in fixed assets and an entitlement to import upto 30% of the total value of plant and machinery. Investment of foreign equity upto 40% was freely allowed. Location restrictions were removed.
Though the Government policies and procedures were aimed at industrial development of the country, the enactment of the IDR Act, procedures laid down for obtaining industrial licensing and various rules made under the Act, acted as a great deterrent to the growth of industries in the country. The bureaucracy acquired unprecedented powers and authority over all kinds of industrial activities and the entrepreneurs felt that they were placed at the mercy of the bureaucrats. Apart from IDR Act, there were a number of other Acts which were enacted and which acted as obstacles and retarded the industrial development of the country. Despite obtaining industrial licenses, an entrepreneur had to obtain clearances from many agencies/departments.
Thus, when the Government of India announced the new economic policy in July 1991, Indian industries were not competitive in the world market.

Industrial Policy Statement - 1991

The industrial Policy Statement 1991, stated that "The Government will continue to pursue a sound policy framework encompassing encouragement of entrepreneurship, development of indigenous technology through investment in research and development, bringing in new technology, dismantling the regulatory system, development of capital markets and increased competitiveness for the benefit of common man". It further added that "the spread of industrialization to backward areas of the country will be actively promoted through appropriate incentives, institutes and infrastructure investments."

The objective of the Industrial Policy Statement, 1991, was to maintain sustained growth in productivity, enhance gainful employment and achieve optimal utilization of human resources, to attain international competitiveness, and to transform India, into a major partner and player in global arena. Quite clearly, the focus of the policy was to unshackle the Indian industry from bureaucratic controls.The performance of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Sector after the liberalization of the Indian Economy, is given as per Table-4 below:- **T**

Table 4: Performance Of Small Scale Industries (Msme)

Year	No. of units (lakh)			Production (Rs.Crore)		Employment in lakh
	Regd.	Unregd.	Total	(at current prices)	(at constant prices)*	
1994-95	11.61	67.99	79.60	1,22,210	1,09,116	191.40
			(4.10)	(23.70)	(10.40)	(4.80)
1995-96	11.57	71.27	82.84	1,48,290	1,21,649	197.93
			(4.10)	(21.30)	(11.50)	(3.40)
1996-97	11.99	74.22	86.21	1,68,413	1,35,380	205.86
				(13.60)	(11.30)	(4.00)
1997-98	12.04	77.67	89.71	1,89,178	1,47,824	213.16
				(12.30)	(9.20)	(3.50)
1998-99	12.00	81.36	93.36	2,12,901	1,59,407	220.55
				(12.50)	(7.80)	(3.50)
1999-	12.32	84.83		2,34,255	1,70,709	229.10

2000			97.15			
				(10.00)	(7.10)	(3.90)
2000-01	13.10	88.00	101.10	2,61,289	1,84,428	239.09
				(11.50)	(8.00)	(4.40)
2001-02	13.75	91.46	105.21	2,82,270	1,95,613	249.09
				(8.00)	(6.10)	(4.20)
2002-03	14.68	95.42	110.10	3,11,993	2,10,636	261.38
				(10.50)	(7.70)	(4.90)
2003-04			113.95	3,64,547	3,36,344	275.30
			(4.07)	(15.78)	(9.64)	(4.41)
2004-05			118.59	4,29,796	3,72,938	287.55
			(4.07)	(17.90)	(10.88)	(4.45)
2005-06			123.42	4,97,842	4,18,884	2,95.85
			(4.07)	(15.83)	(12.32)	(4.28)
2006-07			128.44	5,85,112	4,71,663	312.52
			(4.07)	(17.53)	(12.60)	(4.23)

Source: Ministry of SSI, Govt. of India, Annual Report 2005-06. Figures in brackets indicate increase in percentage over the previous year.

The analysis of the data of census of the SMEs has indicated that an investment of Rs. 0.72 Lakh is required for creating of one employment in MSME sector as against Rs. 5.56 Lakh in the large / organized sector.

Not only do MSMEs generate the highest employment per capita investment, they also go a long way in checking rural urban migration by providing villagers and people living in isolated areas with a sustainable source of employment in their vicinity.

The number of units increased from 79.60 Lakh in 1994 to 101.1 Lakh by 2000-01 and further to 128.44 Lakh in 2006-07. The employment increased from 191.40 Lakh persons in 1994 to 239.09 Lakh persons in 2000-01 and 312.52 Lakh persons in 2006-07. Exports increased from Rs. 29,068 crore in 1994 to Rs, 69,797 crore in 2000-01 and Rs. 1,20,242 crore in 2005-06. There is a tremendous increase when compared with the figures of 1960, when 12,376 small scale industries, employed 1.85 Lakh persons and annual production level of Rs. 875 crore. Thus, the policies and programmes initiated by the Govt., particularly for the MSME sector, have helped the Govt. in achieving the objectives enunciated in the ”Bombay Plan-1944” of achieving fast economic development, creation of gainful employment for masses at low capital costs and economic sovereignty.

Government Initiatives for Entrepreneurship Development & Training

It was normally presumed that entrepreneurship is confined to a few castes / classes / communities, who have been in businesses / trades since generations. The Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) is however, based on a theory or belief, well-grounded on historical experience that, entrepreneurs are not only born but also can be trained and developed. It also recognizes the fact, that all individuals do not have the latent entrepreneurial traits, but, some do have such traits, irrespective of the socio-economic class to which they belong. Such persons can be discovered through some psychological-behavioral tests and can be trained to become entrepreneurs through a programme, which strengthens their confidence in their own ability to start a new business by imparting necessary skills and knowledge about financial, technical and managerial aspects of business.

Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII)

The EDII was established in 1983 at Ahmedabad, as an autonomous, not for profit institution, at the national level. It is an Apex agency for the promotion and development of entrepreneurship in the country.

National Institute For Entrepreneurship And Small Business Development (NIESBUD)

The National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development was set up at Okhla, New Delhi by the Government of India in July 1983, to serve as the apex body, for the development of small entrepreneurship. The secretariat of the National Entrepreneurship Development Board (NEDB) is also with the NIESBUD and thus the institute coordinates the activities of various organizations conducting EDPs and also prepares model syllabi for EDPs and other such programmes.

Science & Technology Entrepreneurs' Parks & Technology Business Incubators

The National Entrepreneurship Development Board also established a number of Science & Technology Entrepreneurs' Parks (STEPs) / Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) through the Dept. of Science & Technology (Govt. of India) in apex Institutes of higher technical education of the country (select IITs & Engineering Colleges) which have also extensively contributed to the Development of Entrepreneurship amongst Science & Technology students.

Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati

The Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) was set up at Guwahati in 1993. It took over NISIET's North Eastern Region Centre from 1st Apr, 1994. The Institute organizes training programmes and undertakes research and consultancy services in the field of promotion of MSMEs and entrepreneurship. The Institute's major focus is on training new entrepreneurs including women EDPs.

Entrepreneurship Development Institutions (Edi)

The Govt. of India also gives grants to States / Union Territories for the setting up of Entrepreneurship Development Institutes as well as for upgradation and modernization of existing EDIs in the country.

Entrepreneurship Development Institutes (EDIS)

S.No.	Name of EDI
1.	Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (Association of Lady Entrepreneurship of Andhra Pradesh) (ALEAP)8-3-677/B-1,Riad No.12,Banjara Hills, Hyderabad (A.P.)
2.	FAPSIA AP SSI Centre, Industrial Estate, Shantha Nagar, Hyderabad (A.P.)
3.	Nagavalli Institute of Rural Entrepreneurship Dev., GMR Nagar, Rajam, (Andhra Pradesh)
4.	Institute of Entrepreneurship Development, BSFC Building 5^{th} Floor, Fresher Road, PB No.114, Patna (Bihar)
5.	Entrepreneurship Dev. Institute, Near Vill. Bhat, Via-Ahmedabad Airport, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
6.	Centre for Entrepreneurship Development, Hipa complex Sector-18, Gurgaon (Haryana)
7.	H.P. Centre for Entrepreneurship Dev (HPCED), Udyog Bhawan, Bamloe, Parwanoo (H.P.)
8.	Entrepreneurship Development Institute, 3^{rd} floor, IMP Complex, Srinagar (J&K)
9.	Entrepreneurship Development Institute, Riyad Bhawan, Main Road, Ranchi (Jharkhand)
10.	Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka (CEDOK), Plot No. 1 (A&B), Bellur Indl.Area, Belguam Road, Dharwad (Karnataka)
11.	JSS Rural Development & Self Employment Training (RUDSET) Institute, Maryala, Chamrajnagar, (Karnataka)
12.	Deshpandey Rural Development & Self Employment Training Institute., Udyog Vidha Nagar, Haliyal

	(Karnataka)
13.	Vijya Bank Self Employment Training Institute, Mandya-571401 Karnataka
14.	Sharda RUDSET Institution, Bidar (Krnataka)
15.	Kerela Institute of Entrepreneurship Development, (KIED), PB No. 1820, Ravi Puram, Cochi (Kerela)
16.	Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Madhya Pradesh, 60, Jail Road, Jahangirabad, Bhopal (M.P.)
17.	Maharashtra Centre for Entrepreneurship Development.(MCED), A-38, MISC, Near Railway Station, Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
18.	Institute of Entrepreneurship Development, Plot No. 123,Sector-A, Zone-A, Mancheswar Industrial. Estate, Bhubaneshwar (Orissa)
19.	Centurion School of Rural Enterprise Management (CSREM) at Parlakhemundi, District Gajapati, Orissa
20.	Entrepreneurship & Management Development Institute, Laboratory Building, 22, Godam Industrial. Area, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
21.	Centre for Entrepreneurship & Small Business Management, (CESBM), Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati University, Ajmer (Rajasthan)
22.	Entrepreneurship Development Institute, SIDCO Central Office Building, Palwel's Road, Kathipare Junction, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
23.	Centre for Entrepreneurship Development , No. 4, TB Road, CED-SIPPO Campus, Madurai (Tamilnadu)
24.	Tiruchirappalli Regional Engg. College – Science & Technololgy Entrepreneurs Park (TREC-STEP), Tiruchirappalli (Tamilnadu)
25.	Institute of Entrepreneurship Development, U.P., Lucknow

26.	Society for Entrepreneurship Development, Indira Nagar, Opp. ITI, Agartala (Tripura)
27.	Entrepreneurship Development Institute, BNCCI House, 23rd, R.N. Mukharjee Road, 4th floor, Kolkatta (West Bengal)
28.	MDI-Centre for Entrepreneurship Development, Gurgaon (Haryana)
29.	Guru Nanak Dev Engg. College – Science & Technology Entrepreneurs' Park GNDEC-STEP-Ludhiana.

Training of Women Entrepreneurs

In its industrial policy, the Government of India has laid considerable emphasis on the promotion of women Entrepreneurship, particularly first generation women entrepreneurs, through various training and support services. Special attention is given by organizing exclusive entrepreneurship development programmes for women. The women entrepreneurs have not limited themselves to the conventional ventures but also set up hi-tech industries in the fields of information technology, engineering and sophisticated electronic equipment etc. The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Government of India, has also launched a scheme titled "Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development" (TREAD) for economic empowerment of women through the development of their entrepreneurial skills in non-farm activities.

Summary

India remained an important economic power in the world for centuries due to the entrepreneurial capabilities of its skilled artisans & craftsmen till the end of the Mughal period and accounted for one fourth of the world trade. The demise of the Mughal Empire and the trade and economic policies adopted by the British Government, resulted in pushing out India, from her dominant position in the world trade and thereafter capturing the domestic market as well, thereby almost decimating the indigenous industries. Some large-scale modern enterprises were set up in the private corporate sector by the middle of the 19th century by the Britishers and some American merchants, with the main aim to make profit. The growth of such enterprises, encouraged some wealthy merchants / traders and money lenders from some business communities of India, to join the ranks of entrepreneurs. The "swadeshi" movement started in 1905, gave a further push to the promotion of Indian industries, providing employment to artisans and craftsmen. By the end of Second World War, Indian entrepreneurs, had attained the capabilities and capacities to take over the businesses of the departing Britishers. India's rate of industrial growth in the organized sector in 1938, was well above the world average.

After achievement of independence in 1947, the political leadership as well as the eminent industrialists in the corporate sector, were well aware of the contribution of entrepreneurship in industrial and economic development of the country. The leadership was also well aware of the role of small scale sector in the creation of employment for masses at low capital costs. The Industrial Policy Resolutions / Statements and other initiatives like provision of infrastructure, finance at concessional rates of interest and setting up of special organizations/ institutions especially for the promotion and development of small sector, presently called Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector, have put the economy on a fast growth track. Indian economy has become the second fastest growing economy in the world, even during the present worst economic meltdown period.

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