

Entrepreneurship: Young Minds Professional Development

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Abstract – The idea of progress in entrepreneurship involves providing individuals with the data and information needed to create a large company and refining his entrepreneurship skills. Today, entrepreneurship development programs are an important means of industrialization and are treated as a response to India's unemployment problem. In this paper, efforts have been made to consider the process of developing entrepreneurship (ED) in India and the work of business development programs in the country's financial development. The information used for the final purpose of this study is basically from an ancillary source.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship, Development, Young Minds

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INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurs shape the country's economic decisions by creating wealth and business, providing goods and services, and creating taxes for the government in light of which entrepreneurship has intently been connected to financial development of a nation. Entrepreneurs turn their thinking into an open financial door through progress considered to be one of the major concentration forces in an unacceptable global economy. Further, most of the government of the planet work to enlarge supply of the equipment and all-around aggressive entrepreneurship program in their separate nation.

Entrepreneurs convert thoughts into monetary open doors through advancements which are viewed as a major source of intensity in an inexorably globalizing world economy.

Entrepreneurial development project might be characterized as a programme intended to help a person in reinforcing his entrepreneurial thought process and in obtaining abilities and capacities essential for assuming his entrepreneurial job adequately

OBJECTIVE OF THE PAPER:

The objectives of the paper are:

- 1) To study the various ongoing entrepreneur program by the different state in India

- 2) To emphasize the role of entrepreneurship development programs in the country's economic growth

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

The data for the purpose of the study has been collected through secondary sources, which generally include the Internet.

Entrepreneurship Development Process in India

Prof. David C. McClelland was the individual who for the first time did Kakinada probe entrepreneurship development preparing amid the mid-1960s. He hypothesized that,

- I. The requirement for high accomplishment was a basic fixing for the development of entrepreneurs, and
- II. That it could be created. He tried theory in a couple of preparing programs in Kakinada, Hyderabad, and Bombay in India and Barcelona in Spain.

The outcomes showed that it was conceivable to create indeed, even poor people, unskilled, hindered and other nonbusiness networks into entrepreneurs and help them to set up also, work their own undertakings with suitable preparing also, advising intercessions.

A 3-month preparing approach known as entrepreneurship development program (EDP) which laid accentuation on (i) setting up a little endeavor (ii) overseeing it; and (iii) making benefits out of it, was advanced in Gujarat, amid 1969-70. The program was intended for new and chose entrepreneurs who had inert entrepreneurial potential. This program which Started as an examination by Gujarat State Industrial Corporation began picking up energy at the national dimension in the mid-seventies. There was a need to spread the program to every one of the locales of Gujarat which at last prompted the making of the "Centers for Entrepreneurship Development" (CED) in Ahmedabad in 1979. It was the main specific organization of its sort in the nation, solely given to the undertaking of entrepreneurship advancement.

Inspired by the credit of CED, All India Financial Institutions: "Indian Industrial Development Bank" (IDBI), "Indian Industrial Finance Corporation" (IFCI), "Indian Industrial Credit Investment Corporation" (ICICI) and National Bank of India With strong government support from Gujarat government, the Association for entrepreneurship and mental development in India (EDI-I) supported the National Union of Assets. It was commissioned to distribute and regulate ED exercises across the country. The Indian government has established three national agencies for the development of entrepreneurship in India.

These three institutes are the Hyderabad's department of the "National Institute for Research on Small and Medium Enterprises" (NI-MSME), "National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development" (NIESBUD) in NOIDA and the "Institute for Indian Entrepreneurship" (IIE) of Guwahati. Thus, with the help of all Indian financial institutions, IED's Lucknow, the IED's Bhubaneswar (Orissa), and the IED's Patna (Bihar), or state focuses such as the Maharashtra Center for Entrepreneurship Development, are also intensifying the efforts for the development of entrepreneurship. In line with other states, a center for the development of entrepreneurship in Karnataka, Darwad (Karnataka) also put efforts to make ED exercises down to basic level.

Further, so as to enhance the achievement rate of the EDP learners in the foundation of new undertakings, the Ministry has as of late propelled another plan, to be specific, "Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana". The fundamental objective of this conspire is to give handholding backing to original entrepreneurs, through assigned lead organizations i.e, "Udyami Mitras". Under this plan,' the "Udyami Mitras" would give direction and help to the worthy entrepreneurs enrolled with them, in the planning of venture report, orchestrating money, determination of innovation, acquiring different endorsements, clearances, and NOCs and so forth. A concise depiction on "national-level Entrepreneurship

Development Institutes in India" is introduced beneath –

“NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (NI – MSME) HYDERABAD”

NI-MSME was founded in New Delhi in 1960 as a "Department of Central government under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry" and was initially known as the "Central Industrial Extension Training institution". Later, in 1962, the institution moved to Hyderabad and became an independent company. In 1984, the Institute was renamed as "National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training" (NISIET). After the enforcement of the MSMED Act of 2006, the institute was renamed on April 11, 2007, to "National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises" (NI – MSME). The change will change the focus and needs of MSMEs and in turn provide solutions in the form of consulting, training, research, and education. The NI-MSME's program is designed to have universal relevance to succeed in training entrepreneurs to confront new challenges and competition in the age of globalization

"National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises" has always been considering special programs, workshops, and seminars tailored to the changing needs and economic scenarios. The main purpose of these activities is to allow companies and their support systems to manage aspects that directly or indirectly affect the company's success.

“INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP” (IIE) GUWAHATI

The "Indian Association of Entrepreneurs" (IIE) was established in Guwahati in 1993. During this time, the association has significantly expanded its activities to cover all aspects of MSME's activities. The association frequently organizes training programs and conducts research and consulting services in areas promoting MSME and entrepreneurship. The promotion of new entrepreneurs was the greatest concentration of training activities organized by the institute. To promote new entrepreneurs, the Institute organizes rural, general and women's EDP and sectoral EDP. In addition, while continuing with the "Rural Industries Program" (RIP) at Meghalaya, Manipur, and Assam, Meghalaya's Nongpoh "Rural Industries Program" also started with the support of SIDBI. Raising awareness of the entrepreneurship of college and university teachers and students was one of the areas of interest in the institute. The institute was also involved in the development of "Information and Career Guidance Cell" (ICGC) at several universities through its teacher training program. The Government of India has launched the "Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of

Traditional Industries” (SFURTI), large project with an approach to industrial cluster development. This project aims to adopt 10 clusters in the Northeast region under the traditional industrial sector and show them as success stories. The IIE has been identified as a technical institution under this plan for East India.

“NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT” (NIESBUD),

NOIDA The “National Institute for Entrepreneurship and small business Development” (NIESBUD), NOIDA was established in 1983 as an institution in the field of entrepreneurship to promote, support and support entrepreneurship and SMEs through training, education, research and consulting services. The main activities of the institute include the development of programs to form different target groups. Provide effective training strategies, methodologies, manuals, and tools. Promote and support central / state governments and other agencies in the implementation of entrepreneurship and SME development programs and also to maximize profits and accelerate the entrepreneur development process. The institute conducts programs for motivation, training, and entrepreneurs.

ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN THE COUNTRY’S ECONOMIC GROWTH

The role and relevance of the “Business Development Programs” (EDP) in the country’s economic development and growth process are enormous. It is the PDE that enables entrepreneurs to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for business success and ultimately contributes to economic progress in the following ways.

1. **Employment Opportunity Creation:** EDP helps to solve the unemployment problem by creating appropriate employment opportunities through the creation of small and medium-sized industrial units that can absorb the unemployed. Programs such as “Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana”, “National Rural Employment Program”, “Integrated Rural Development Program” etc. They were initiated by the Government of India to eliminate poverty and solve unemployment problems.
2. **It helps to achieve overall regional development:** Successful EDP accelerates the governments are asking entrepreneurs to create their own small and medium-sized industrial sites in rural areas. Through EDP, more industrial units will be created in the backward region leading to rural development, which will finally help to

achieve balanced regional development, the pace of industrialization in the back area, and helps reduce the concentration of economic power in the hands of individuals. The various subsidies provided by state and central.

3. **Industrial slum prevention:** Entrepreneurial developments programs help in eliminate industrial slums as entrepreneurs have different plans, incentives, grants, and infrastructure to create businesses in all non-industrialized areas.
4. **Use of local resources:** many of the resources available in the area remain unused due to lack of initiatives and lack of sufficient knowledge on the part of entrepreneurs. The correct use of these resources helps to exhaust the solid foundations for rapid industrialization and solid economic growth. The EDP helps the appropriate use of available resources in the area by providing appropriate entrepreneurs with appropriate training, guidance, and training.
5. **Economic independence:** Through EDP, entrepreneurs can achieve national economic independence by producing a wide range of quality products and services at competitive prices. Entrepreneurs can earn and save a large amount of foreign currency, which is vital to the growth and development of any economy, even by promoting exports and replacing imports.
6. **Improving living standards and per capita income:** EDP provides entrepreneurs with the support they need by teaching them test innovation and production technology, producing quality products and services at competitive prices. EDP also offers more job opportunities and helps establish more businesses that help increase people’s income. It will produce an increase in per capita income and therefore contribute to improving people’s living standards.

CONCLUSION:

Entrepreneurs with their vision and ability to be at risk can change people’s financial scene which in turn change the scenario of in nation also. They take on the essential tasks of starting and continuing the process of developing national money. The general points of the entrepreneurship development program are to stimulate the individual to accept entrepreneurship as a profession and prepare to distinguish and

effectively exploit the door he has opened for new job and employment sources. It is to be done.

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