

## **District Industries Centres:**

The industrial Policy 1977 contained the concept of District Industries Centres (DIC). DIC program was initiated on 1st May 1978 as a centrally sponsored scheme. It was a landmark measure in development of cottage and small industries in smaller towns in India. DIC's were started with a view to provide integrated administrative framework at the district level for industrial promotion.

It is aimed at providing all assistance and support to entrepreneurs in various states. These centres are responsible for effective promotion of cottage and small scale industries at district level. These centres also to provide support facilities, concessions and services to develop tiny, cottage and district industries centers small scale units.

### **Objective of District Industries Centres:**

The basic purpose of these DIC's is to generate more employment opportunities for rural people. It was intended to make the Centre as a central location for-

1. granting financial and other facilities to small units
2. developing close links with development blocks and specialized institutions providing help to set up industries in rural areas
3. identifying and helping new entrepreneurs

### **Resource for District Industries Centres:**

Financial assistance is provided by the Government of India for District Industries Centre in the following manner:

1. A non-recurring grant up to Rs.2 lakh for construction of an office building.
2. A non-recurring grant up to Rs.3 lakh for meeting the expenditure on furniture and fixtures, office equipment and vehicles.
3. Recurring establishment expenditure to the extent of 75 percent of the actual expenditure, limited up to Rs.3.75 lakhs.

### **Structure of District Industries Centres:**

DIC's comprises of:

1. One General Manager
2. Four functional managers, of whom three would be in the areas of economic investigation, credit and village industries. The fourth functional manager may be entrusted with responsibility in any of the areas like raw materials marketing, training etc., depending on the specific requirements of each district.
3. Three Project managers to provide technical service in the area relevant to needs of the district concerned. Their role is to facilitate modernization and upgradation of technology in the small sector.

### **Activities of District Industries Centres:**

1. Registration of SSI units (Permanent/ Provisional).
2. Registration of Handicrafts/Cottage industries.
3. Implementation of Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana.
4. Granting of Subsidies to SSI units.
5. Distribution of Project profiles among entrepreneurs.
6. Training for Entrepreneur Development Programme.
7. Organization of Industrial Cooperative Societies.
8. Raw Material assistance through SIDCO.
9. Allotment of sheds in Electrical & Electronic Industrial Estates.
10. Marketing assistance through SIDCO.
11. Conducting Motivation Campaigns.
12. Clearance of licenses etc. through Single Window Meeting.
13. Rehabilitation of sick SSI units.

14. Recommendation of Awards to SSI units.
15. Recommendation of loan applications to banks under KVIC Scheme.

## **Small industries service institutes (SISI's):**

The small industries service institutes (SISI's) are set-up one in each state to provide consultancy and training to small and prospective entrepreneurs. The activities of SISs are co-ordinate by the industrial management training division of the DC, SSI office (New Delhi). In all there are 28 SISI's and 30 Branch SISI's set up in state capitals and other places all over the country.

SISI has wide spectrum of technological, management and administrative tasks to perform.

### **Functions of SISI:**

1. To assist existing and prospective entrepreneurs through technical and managerial counseling such as help in selecting the appropriate machinery and equipment, adoption of recognized standards of testing, quality performance etc;
2. Conducting EDPs all over the country;
3. To advise the Central and State governments on policy matters relating to small industry development;
4. To assist in testing of raw materials and products of SSIs, their inspection and quality control;
5. To provide market information to the SISI's;
6. To recommend SSI's for financial assistance from financial institutions;
7. To enlist entrepreneurs for partition in Government stores purchase programme;
8. Conduct economic and technical surveys and prepare techno-economic feasible reports for selected areas and industries.

## **Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India:**

The Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, or commonly known as EDII, epitomizes the will to advance the frontiers of development with the belief that proper education and training can have a rippling effect on these aspects. It is a non-profit autonomous institute which was first established in 1983 at Ahmedabad, Gujarat. Post the initial years of evolution, and this Institute was capable of identifying its critical domains of operation that overlap with the Institute's, as well as India's goals and objectives in terms of entrepreneurship. The EDII aims to enhance the spirit of entrepreneurship and the levels of skills by opening various sustainable entrepreneurial paths and accelerating system for entrepreneurship. This article talks about EDII and multiple aspects of the same.

### **Overview:**

The EDII is sponsored by 4 apex financial institutions which are the IDBI Bank, IFCI Limited, ICICI Bank Limited, and the State Bank of India (SBI). The Gujarat State Government had pledged 23 acres of land where the EDII campus is currently situated at. The EDII has helped to set up 12 State-level exclusive Entrepreneurship Development Centres and Institutes around the nation to secure its objective.

One of the greatest achievements by the EDII was by taking entrepreneurship to several schools, colleges, science and technology institutions, and management schools across India by incorporating entrepreneurship inputs into their curriculum. To enhance entrepreneurship research, EDII has established a Centre for the Research in Entrepreneurship Education and Development, also known as CREED. This Centre would investigate a wide array of issues concerning the Small and Medium Enterprise sector with an extensive network of researchers and trainers.

On an international level, various efforts to develop entrepreneurship by sharing resources and organizing training programmes that were initiated by the EDII have helped it to earn accolades and support from international organizations such as World Bank, Commonwealth Secretariat, UNIDO, ILO, FNST, British Council, Ford Foundation, European Union, ASEAN Secretariat and several other renowned agencies.

### **Mission and Beliefs:**

The following is the mission of the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India/ EDII.

*To become a catalyst to facilitate the emergence of competent first-generation entrepreneurs and transition of existing SMEs into various growth-oriented enterprises through entrepreneurship education, training, research and institution building.*

The following are the beliefs by which the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India/ EDII functions in.

1. Entrepreneurship is an essential tool that facilitates the inclusive growth of the society.
2. Entrepreneurship education, training and counselling can be helpful in finding progressive entrepreneurs.
3. Entrepreneurship encourages the youth of the country to seek innovations and challenges. Thus, leading to optimal utilization of resources and wealth creation.
4. Increased rate of entrepreneurship is an indicator of the overall national economic growth.
5. The country, by unleashing the EDII's enormous growth potential, may be placed on a high growth trajectory.

## **National Institute for Entrepreneurship & Small Business Development (NIESBUD):**

**NIESBUD** is an apex organization working under the administrative control of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India. To support and motivate institutions/organizations in carrying out training and other entrepreneurship development related activities.

### **Main objectives:**

1. To promote and develop entrepreneurial environment through training, research & consultancy with an ultimate objective to promote setting up small business in the country
2. To mentor / guide/ assist organizations, both governmental & non – governmental in developing and promoting entrepreneurship & self-employment in the country.
3. To coordinate and collaborate with other organizations in undertaking training and research activities.
4. Providing consultancy and mentoring services to MSMEs

## **National Entrepreneurship Development Board (NEDB):**

The main objective of the National Entrepreneurship Development Board (NEDB) is promotion of entrepreneurship for encouraging self-employment in small scale industries and small business.

### **Salient Features:**

The scheme covers the following activities-

1. To identify and remove entry barriers for potential entrepreneurs (first generation and new entrepreneurs) including study on entrepreneurship development.
2. To focus on existing entrepreneurs in micro, tiny and small sector and identify and remove constraints to survivals, growth and continuously improve performance.
3. To facilitate the consolidation, growth and diversification of existing entrepreneurial venture in all possible ways.
4. To support skill up gradation and renewal of learning processes among practicing entrepreneurs and managers of micro, tiny, small and medium enterprises.
5. Support agencies in the area of entrepreneurship about the current requirement of growth.
6. To act as catalyst to institutionalize entrepreneurship development by supporting and strengthening state level institutions for entrepreneurship development as most entrepreneurship related activities take place at the grass root level and removing various constraints to their effective functioning.
7. Setting up of incubators by entrepreneurship development institutions and other organizations devoted to the promotion of entrepreneurship development