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**PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES – A STUDY**

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ABSTRACT

Economic activities in rural areas are engaging in an era of tremendous and drastic change. Furthermore, even though the admiration that entrepreneurship is one of the principal component through which rural economic development can be achieved, empirical research on entrepreneurship is comparatively meager and this concept remains principally unknown. Understanding the call for and significance of appreciating theoretical paradigm of entrepreneurship, Rural Entrepreneurs and the role plays by the selected Developmental institutions in the creation of Micro and small village enterprises has been proved very much considerable. Entrepreneurship is currently at the focus of much theoretical, useful and supporting interest. This study observes and assess the performance of selected Government sponsored self employment generating programmes for rural people as well as the performance of developmental institutions (like SFCs, KVIC, NIMSME, SIDO, DICs and RSETIs) and their role in developing and boosting rural economic activities in the state of Karnataka. The appraisal of these entrepreneurship development Institutions in Karnataka will certainly provide a comprehensive picture of various institutional set up to stimulate the growth of entrepreneurship in rural areas as well as the programmes and economic activities that help encouraging budding entrepreneurs particularly in rural areas and boosting rural entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, rural development, developmental institutions, programmes

INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship is a distinctive worldwide phenomenon attracting millions of economists, Politicians and social workers. In developed countries, entrepreneurship has increased attention in the last century. But in developing countries, it has been increased original consideration only in recent decades. In these countries, entrepreneurship development is considered as the way to stimulate self-employment programmes the solution not only for constant unemployment among the educated youth but also to sustain economic development and to enhance the salubrious competitiveness of industries in the eye of globalization and liberalization policies. Social scientist and economists are in look for of this factor as a component agency for the rational integration of resources to encourage sustainable and balanced socio-economic development. In the Industrial and agricultural sectors, doorstep of new generation entrepreneurs has been welcomed for they carry out radical and tremendous changes in the area of production and distribution. In the academic paradigm, special importance is being given for

the entrepreneurial lessons as a part of curriculum activities and a number of research studies are being conducted to learn the stimulants and inhibitors of entrepreneurship development. Rural development is more than ever before linked to entrepreneurship. Institutions and individuals encouraging rural development now see entrepreneurship as a strategic development interference that could accelerate the rural development process. In addition, institutions and individuals seem to agree on the urgent need to stimulate rural economic activities; developmental agencies see rural entrepreneurship as an immense employment prospective; politicians see it as the key strategy to curb rural unrest; farmers see it as an instrument for improving agricultural earnings with supplement activities; and women see it as an instrument for employment possibility near their homes which offers autonomy, independent and a reduced need for family support. To all these groups, nonetheless, entrepreneurship stands as a tool to improve the quality of life for individuals, families, farmers and communities and to sustain a salubrious economy and atmosphere.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

An over view of relevant literature reveals that studies providing empirical evidence regarding EDPs. Many research works have been done earlier on EDPs and institutional support but some of the important studies are reviewed as under

Anil Aggarwal, (2013) "Performance Appraisal of Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programs". In his study observes and assess the performance of selected government sponsored self employment generating programmes for rural people as well as the performance of developmental institutions (like NABARD, KVIC & HKVIB, HSIIDC, HFC, SIDO, DICs and DRDA) and their role in developing and boosting rural economic activities in the state of Haryana. The appraisal of these entrepreneurship development institutions in Haryana will certainly provide a comprehensive representation of various institutional set up to encourage the growth of entrepreneurship in rural areas as well as the programmes and certain activities that help encouraging budding entrepreneurs particularly in rural areas and boost rural entrepreneurship as well as development of rural economy of the state.

Himani Maggo Kumar (2017), "Role of Entrepreneurial Development Programmes in Growth of Entrepreneurship in India". In his study focused on how EDP's help in the development of entrepreneur and thus entrepreneurship, which organizations work in this direction and what weaknesses are there in present EDP's and how it can be removed to give momentum to the development of entrepreneurship.

Rajat K. Sant (2014) "Role of Financial Institutions in Entrepreneurial Development with special reference to Women Entrepreneurs". This study reveals on the Central and State Governments have initiated a number of steps taken in recent years for giving a great incentive to the cause of Women Entrepreneurship Development by way of granting a variety of special concessions, privileges, subsidies, tax rebates and support of varied nature, financial, technical, organizational and managerial assistance etc. The Financial Institutions also has been contributing its share to this reason. They have launched a number of programmes of assistance in favor of women entrepreneurs. Several women's voluntary organizations at national and regional levels have also taken up this reason and sponsored a number of conferences and seminars, workshops about women entrepreneurs in recent times. These programmes are providing a great moral support and inspiration for the women entrepreneurs to take up viable projects of business and industry.

Robita Sorokhaibam and Guloulung Thaimai (2012) "Entrepreneurship Development and Employment in North East India". Entrepreneurship development plays a primal role for economic growth and development of a nation or a region within the nation. Out of many important advantages of entrepreneurship development, generation of immense employments opportunities for job seekers is one of the most important problems. This study analyse the relationship between entrepreneurship development and employment in three states that is Assam, Manipur, and Meghalaya.

Missal Dilip M (2016) "Role of Financial Institution and Commercial Banks in Entrepreneurship Development in India". This study mainly focused on Entrepreneurs shape the financial outcome of nations by creating wealth and service, offering products and services, and generating revenues through levied taxes for governments. This is why entrepreneurship has closely been linked to the economic growth of the country. Entrepreneurs convert ideas into economic opportunities through innovations, which are considered to be a most important source of competitiveness in an increasingly universalizing world economy. India has been growing at a comparatively high rate in the last decade, and is likely to be the largest economy in the world by near future.

Nkem Okpa Obaji, Mercy Uche Olugu (2014) "The Role of Government Policy in Entrepreneurship Development". This study aims to develop a conceptual framework that examines the role government policy plays in the development of entrepreneurship and its impact on economic development. The study builds on existing literature on entrepreneurship, economic development and government policy as it relates to entrepreneurial practices.

Akande, Olusola. O and Oladejo, Moruf. O, (2013) "An appraisal of technological entrepreneurship development programmes on the performance of selected SMES in Lagos- Nigeria". The outcome of this study showed that entrepreneur's participation in technological innovative entrepreneurial development programmes has positive impact on the performance of small-scale businesses. Also the programmes are beneficial to the development of small-scale business with full level of the awareness of its benefits. The level of participation among those who are aware is high and regular with reasons including learning new methods and techniques; improved productivity; increased turnover and improved product quality.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The primary objective of this research paper is to Role of Entrepreneurship Development Programmes on Rural Development. In addition to the primary objective, the secondary objectives are set as under:

1. To study the theoretical background of Entrepreneurship Development Programmes.
2. To study the need and challenges of EDPs in promoting rural development.
3. To examine the performance of EDPs conducted through selected institutions.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The whole study based on the secondary sources such as collected through Journals, Books, E-Sources, and Govt. Reports etc.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN INDIA

Socio-economic development has now become an integrated concept of growth and poverty eradication and has been of paramount concern for the overall development of the Country. NRDC has been working for quite some time for the development of rural and backward areas of the country and has undertaken numerous steps for improvement of the economy of these areas in various states. The activities undertaken include the projects in post Harvest technologies, food & agro processing, entrepreneurship development, etc., the programme aims to reduce the burden of people in their daily lives belonging to rural and backward areas of the country, facilitate new avenues of employment generation and income generating activities through entrepreneurship.

ROLE OF ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Nowadays, It's a known fact India is a fastest growing economy in the world era. It is destined to achieve milestones, on various phases, in the near future. Nevertheless, for India, to acquire the status of a "developed" nation, it needs to generate millions of jobs, statistics point out! Experts confirm, in an endeavour to achieve this mark, tapping the possible of the unemployed and exploring opportunities in the employment market, so that each and every person plays a crucial role in contributing towards

the growth of the Indian economy is necessary. With certain organizations understanding the importance of entrepreneurs and the ways in which they can create jobs for the unemployed youths, consequently paving the way for an enriching economy, they are partnering with several expert bodies such as institutes, financial firms, etc. to foster all kinds of entrepreneurship- rural, ICT, social, etc. The last two decades of economic growth, it has been, solely, due to the rise of various entrepreneurial start-ups in this country, primarily in the IT and Its sectors, experts said. Entrepreneurship, even in the future will drive economic growth, they confirm. "In the next two decades, I anticipate an opportunity in the social entrepreneurship domain that will positively influence the global economy. With over 65 per cent of the population still working in the agricultural sector, about 80 % of the jobs are still driven by this sector. Come to think of it, the country has been chugging along, only because of the emerging of small and medium start-ups in this economy.

OBJECTIVES OF EDPs

The entrepreneurship policy framework has been developed to address the objectives underlined in Chapter three of the document. Vibrant entrepreneurship requires support from an enabling ecosystem of culture, finance, expertise, infrastructure, skills and business friendly regulation. Many government and non-government organizations are playing enabling roles across each of these crucial supporting elements. This policy framework, aware of the need for the full ecosystem to be present to unlock entrepreneurial potential, proposes a nine part entrepreneurship strategy:

1. Educate and equip budding and early stage entrepreneurs across India
2. Connect entrepreneurs to peers, mentors and incubators.
3. Support entrepreneurs through Entrepreneurship Hubs (E-Hubs).
4. Catalyze a culture shift to encourage entrepreneurship.
5. Encourage entrepreneurship among under-represented groups.
6. Promote Entrepreneurship amongst Women
7. Improve ease of doing business.
8. Improve access to finance.
9. Boost social entrepreneurship and grassroots innovations

OVERVIEW OF RECENT ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SELECTED INSTITUTIONS

Training capacity building and skill Building

Systematic and multi-pronged approach has been adopted for providing capacity building to SHGs, their federations, government functionaries, bankers, NGOs and other stakeholders. The capacity building is aimed at providing poor with the knowledge and skills to manage their institutions, link up with markets, manage their exiting livelihoods and enhance their credit absorption capacity and credit worthiness. Focus is on developing and engaging community professionals and community resource persons (CRP) in order to provide timely support and bring about reduction in poverty levels.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

With an ambitious agenda to benchmark placement-linked wage employment programs to global standards, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) revamped the placement linked skill development program under National Rural Livelihood Mission as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) on 25th September, 2014. In doing so the Ministry has used its knowledge gained over 15 years in implementing skill training programs. DDU-GKY is a nationwide placement-linked skill training program funded by the ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India (GoI).

DDU-GKY is a critical component of the National Skill Development Policy with a unique focus on the rural poor youth. It has evolved out of a need to diversity incomes of the rural poor and cater to the occupational aspirations of rural youth. The skilling courses are undertaken by Project Implementing Agency (PIA) in a PPP mode. It is mandatory for every PIA to give placement to 70% of the trained candidates. DDU-GKY projects are funded by Central and State Government on the ratio of 60:40 in all states, except for in North-East states and Himalayan states where the funding ratio is 90:10.

Start – up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP)

SVEP is a new livelihood vertical on non-farm interventions to strengthen the livelihoods of artisans and weavers. The SVEP shall help the rural poor to come out of poverty by helping them set up enterprises and provide support till the enterprises stabilize. The programmatic intervention will address three missing ecosystems knowledge, advisory and finance ecosystems. The SVEP will provide the supported enterprises with business skills, exposure, loans for starting and business support during the first critical six months of the enterprises by using the NRLM SHGs and their federations. This skill shall be imparted by local people who shall be trained in business management. Monitoring and support using ICT and audio-visual aids. In its first phase of validating the concept, SVEP is expected to support creation and strengthening of about 1.82 lakh village enterprises in 125 Blocks across 24 states in the targeted four years i.e. 2015-19. This is expected to create employment for about 3.78 lakh persons. Currently, the programme has been approved for 40 blocks in 14 states.

S.No.	State	No. of blocks	Enterprises proposed to be supported in 4 years	No. of villages planned to be covered under SVEP
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	8,701	817
2	Bihar	6	11,857	649
3	Gujarat	3	5,506	187
4	Haryana	2	2,986	111
5	Jammu & Kashmir	2	2,256	62
6	Jharkhand	6	6,791	772
7	Madhya Pradesh	3	4,563	330
8	Maharashtra	2	4,196	243
9	Nagaland	2	4,000	62
10	Odisha	2	3,176	443
11	Rajasthan	2	3,605	328
12	Telangana	2	3,632	169
13	Uttar Pradesh	2	4,082	295
14	West Bengal	2	2,372	215
15	Chattisgarh	4	DPR in progress	456
16	Kerala	2	DPR in progress	18
17	Punjab	1	DPR in progress	52
	Grand Total	47	67,719	5209

(Source: Annual report 2016-17 of Ministry of Rural Development)

Scheme for Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programmes (ESDP)

Entrepreneurship Development Programmes are being organized regularly to nurture the talent of youth by enlightening them on various aspects of industrial activity required for setting up MSEs. These EDPs are generally conducted in ITIs, Polytechnics and other technical institutions, where skill is available to motivate them towards self-employment. 20 % of the total targeted of ESDPs are conducted exclusively for weaker sections of the society i.e. (SC/ST/women and PH) with a stipend of Rs.500/- per month per candidate under the Promotional Package for (Micro, Small Enterprises) MSEs. No fee is charged from the candidates under these programmes. The four kinds of training programmes conducted by MSME-DIs include motivation campaigns, Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, Skill Development Programmes, and Management Development Programmes, which cover diverse skill, set need of need of new and existing entrepreneurs. Recently, Government of India had conducted training programmes for youths and total 8145 persons have participated in training programmes (EDPs/ESDPs), under the scheme till 31-12-2016. Besides this 21626 persons have participated in industrial motivational campaigns (one day programmes) conducted by MSME-DIs all over the country.

Scheme for Trade related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD) Scheme to Women

The scheme envisaged economic empowerment exclusively of women through trade related training, information, and counseling activities related to trades, products, services etc., the scheme provided for financial loans through NGO's who are also provided GoI grant for capacity building. This assistance is provided for self-employment venture by women for pursuing any kind of non-farm activities. There is a provision for Government of India grant up to 30% of the loan/credit maximum upto Rs. 30.00 lakh as appraised by lending institution/banks.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) was notified on September 7, 2005. The mandate of the Act is to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

PERFORMANCE DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2016- 17 (TILL JANUARY, 2017)

The outcomes of programme implementation in the financial year 2016-17 (till January, 2017) are as follows

Employment Generated: In 2016-17, 4.55 crore households were provided employment and 177.53 crore person-days of employment has been generated so far.

Increasing Outreach to the poor and marginalized: Self targeting in nature, the programme had high work participation from the marginalized groups like SC/ST (39%), Women (56%)

Strengthening Natural Resource Base: In 2016-17, 67.45 lakh works related to natural resource management costing approximately Rs. 492000 Lakhs (63.47% of the total cost) was taken up.

Financial Inclusion of the Poor: With a view to universalize the system of wage payments through institutional accounts, it has been recommended to all States to disburse wages through Post Offices and Bank Accounts. Around 11.40 crore banks and post office accounts of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers have been reported on MGNREGA soft for disbursement of wages.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY): It is the flagship outcome-based skill training scheme of the MSDE that aims to offer 24 lakhs Indian youth meaningful, industry relevant, skill based training. The objective of this skill certification and reward scheme is to enable and mobilize a large number of Indian youth to take up outcome based skill training and become employable and earn their livelihood. As on 3rd March 2016, 1599895 people have been enrolled, 956871 completed

trainings and 290002 got certified under PMKVY. The skill card will also be given to those certified under PMKVY which will act as authenticate skill certification.

APPRAISAL OF SELECTED INSTITUTIONS

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs):

This institute encourages public sector banks to set up RSETIs in all districts of the country. RSETIs transform unemployed rural youth in district into self-employed entrepreneurs through need-based experiential training program followed by handholding support and bank linkage. Banks are involved in selection, training follow-up. RSETIs partner with others, including institutions of poor to achieve their goals. Their core offering include free, unique and intensive short-term residential self-employment training program with free food and accommodation, especially for rural youth.

Total number of training programmes organized and candidates trained in last five years

SL. No	Year	No. of candidates to be trained (Targets)	Training Achievement	
			No. of Programmes organized	No. of candidates trained
1	2011-12	0	0	351596
2	2012-13	210300	11263	337290
3	2013-14	292050	12186	340148
4	2014-15	352950	13926	321319
5	2015-16	375000	15858	434934
6	2016-17(up to 31th December 2016)	399973	11446	321319

(Source: Annual report 2016-17 of Ministry of Rural Development)

Total number of candidates settled after RSETI training from 01-04-2011 till 31-12-2016 is given below

No. of Candidates trained	Cumulative Settlement			
	No. of trainees settled with bank finance	No. of trainees settled with self-finance	No. of trainees settled with wage employment	Total No. of trained candidates settled
21,69,476	5,13,980	6,84,707	1,45,893	13,44,580

(Source: Annual report 2016-17 of Ministry of Rural Development)

Khadi Village Industries Commission (KVIC)

Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) established under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 (61 of 1956), is a statutory organization under the aegis of the Ministry of MSME. The main objectives of KVIC include:-

1. The social objective of providing employment in rural areas;
2. The economic objective of producing saleable articles; and

3. The wider objective of creating self-reliance amongst people and building up a strong rural community spirit.
4. KVIC undertakes training activities through its 39 departmental and non-departmental training centres. Marketing is taken up through its 08 departmentally-run Khadi Gramodyog Bhavans located in urban areas and 7050 institutional\retail sales outlets located at different parts of the country.
5. Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) programmes are implemented through 33 State\Union Territories (UTs) Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs); 2,313 registered institutions; Banks\Financial institutions. The Khadi programme is implemented through institutions registered either with KVIC or State\UT KVIBs.

Growth in the Khadi industry

Khadi and Village Industries activities are the key source of livelihood for around 14 million rural and urban people who largely include spinners, weavers and other artisans spread across the country. The comparative performance of KVIs during 2013-14 and 2014-15 is given in the table below, and shows robust growth.

Comparative performance of Khadi and Village Industries Rs. In crore, Employment: In lakh persons)

S. No.	Industry	2013-14	2014-15	Percentage Increase	2015-16	Percentage Increase
I	Production					
A.	Khadi	811.08	879.98	8.49	1065.60	21.09
B.	Village	25298	26689	5.50	33424.62	25.24
II	Sales					
A.	Khadi	1081.04	1170.38	8.26	1510.00	29.02
B.	Village	30073.16	31965	6.29	40384.56	26.34
III	Employment					
A.	Khadi	10.98	11.06	0.73	11.07	0.1
B.	Village	119.40	123.19	3.17	126.76	2.90

(Source: MSMEs report 2016-17)

National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NIMSME)

NIMSME was originally set up as Central Industrial Extension Training Institute (CIETI) in New Delhi in 1960 under the then Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Government of India. The Institute was shifted to Hyderabad in 1962 as a registered society in the name of Small Industry Extension Training Institute (SIET). After the enactment of MSMED Act, 2006, the Institute expanded focus of its objectives and re-designed its organization structure. In line with the new Act, the Institute was rechristened as National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NIMSME). It is currently an organization under the aegis of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (formerly Ministry of SSI & ARI), Government of India. The performance of the institute in FY 2015-16 (as at end of December 2016) is given in the table below

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Performance of Ni-MSME during 2015-16 and 2016-17 (till 31-12-2016)

	2015-16		2016-17	
			From April to December, 2016	
Programmes	Programmes	Trainees	Progs.	Trainees
Entrepreneurship Development Programmes				
Programmes under Assistance to Training Institutions Sponsored by M\o MSME:				
ni-msme as Apex Institution				
Completed			24	720
In progress	754	22599	111	3330
Programmes by Partner Institutions	321	9275	0	0
Other Programmes:-				
National	865	27267	739	26084
International	21	357	09	227
Seminars and Workshops	36	2390	28	1421
Consultancy and Research	24	0	19	0
TOTAL	2021	61888	930	31782

(Source: MSMEs report 2016-17)

ACHIEVEMENTS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The speed at which industrialization has taken place in recent years is due to the major role played by EDP's. Following are the major achievements of EDP's:

1. EDP's played an important role in establishment; development and expansion of the practice-oriented development programme in India almost all the training programmes conducted are organized and developed under EDP's.
2. EDP's have also developed and established various support systems necessary for the entrepreneurs. They strengthen and coordinate these support systems.
3. EDP's have not only created a background for industrialization but have also given momentum to it.
4. These programmes have also contributed a lot to solve the problem of unemployment. EDP's have helped to a great extent in this direction by starting self employment programmes and giving momentum to the speed of industrialization.
5. Another achievement of these programmes is establishment and development of new enterprise which is a very difficult task in this competitive era. EDP's have provided various inputs to establish new enterprises and also provided various entrepreneurial skills and qualities.
6. Entrepreneurial education and training has spread because of entrepreneurial development programmes. This has resulted in increase in the knowledge, imaginative power, farsightedness, risk taking ability of the entrepreneurs etc.
7. EDP's have also contributed in project formulation. Choosing a right type of project is a difficult task as resources are limited. EDP's have proved very useful in such situations.
8. EDP's have helped in balanced regional development by encouraging people to establish small industries in villages and backward areas.
9. Another important achievement of EDP's is availability of cheap and quality product to the consumer. Due to EDP's new ventures have been established which have new technology and expertise which results in increase in competition.
10. Many entrepreneurship development institutions have been established because of the EDP's in India. The major among them are Management Development Institute, National Institute of

Entrepreneur and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Entrepreneurial Development Institute of India (EDII), Technical consultancy organization (TCO) etc.

CHALLENGES FOR SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF EDP PROGRAMMES IN RURAL AREAS

No doubt during last few years emphasis has been put on entrepreneurial development programmes by Central government, state government and private agencies for the growth of entrepreneurship in India. Yet we are far behind our objective. The main reasons of slow progress of EDP's and hence the developments of entrepreneurship are as follows:

1. There is lack of incentives and facilities provided by government of India to encourage entrepreneurs.
 2. Bureaucracy and red tapism is also one of the reasons. The entrepreneurs face many difficulties in getting facilities from the government because of slow movement in government institutions, administration, corruption etc.
 3. The education and training provided in India for entrepreneur development is more of theoretical in nature which has not much practical significance. The people engaged in providing education given low remuneration due to which highly qualified and experienced people are not interested to join these institutions.
 4. The EDP's are of no use if prospective entrepreneurs are not properly selected. Most of the institutions in India make the selection of the candidates just on the basis of interview. No attention is paid on the scientific selection or procedure like psychological test, mental ability test etc.
 5. Any organization conducting EDP's must have full knowledge of its objectives and aims. Such institutions are emerging like mushrooms in recent years in India which do not know the basic objectives of EDP's particularly in non government sectors. Their only objective is to make money.
 6. The institutions conducting entrepreneurial development programmes lay more emphasis on increasing the number of participants than on quality due to which the able entrepreneurs do not come up in the industry and face uncertainties and failures.
 7. Most of the EDP's are organized for a period of 4 to 6 weeks which is not sufficient even to provide basic qualities to run the enterprise.
 8. Pre-planned and basic facilities are must for conducting entrepreneurial development programmes. There is lack of such facilities like proper place, environment, and transport etc. in rural areas due to which the basic purpose of these programmes is defeated.
 9. The financial institutions and banks may talk of providing financial help to potential entrepreneurs in principle but in practice this does not happen. New entrepreneurs are not in a position to give necessary securities for obtaining loans and as a result their dream of establishing their own enterprise shatters down.
- a. Discussion and Suggestions:**
10. The EDP's should be made varied and comprehensive. The selection procedure should be such that only serious candidates who are likely to successfully establish and run their enterprise should be selected.
 11. The financial institutions should provide adequate and timely credit and technical assistance to small sectors.
 12. The government should initiate strong legal action against bogus and forged institutions, both civil and criminal.
 13. Our education system should be changed comprehensively. Instead of traditional education, the emphasis should be on entrepreneurship oriented education.
 14. The success of EDP's mainly depends upon the facility to trainees. Thus, good faculty should be hired from reputed institutions.

15. Most of the EDP's are conducted for the period of 4 to 6 weeks which is not sufficient even for imparting basic entrepreneurial training. Thus, the duration of these programmes should be increased at least to 6 months.
16. Part time EDP's should be conducted for the people who want to establish their own enterprises but are not in a position to take part in these programmes regularly.
17. Industrial estates should be established in backward and rural areas and basic facilities should be improved there so that new enterprises can be established in such areas.

CONCLUSION

Nowadays, very important problem of the country is generating immense employment opportunities for educated youths in different sectors of the economy and employment opportunity creation is the most effective method of poverty eradication. The approach is very simple but quite effective to deal with the problem of unemployment in the crucial age bracket. It involves provision of training and required seed capital to begin a self-employment generating enterprise. Entrepreneurial development programmes play an important role in economic and industrial development of any country whether developed or developing. No doubt these programmes have developed very significant in India recent years and proved successful also but the expected success is not much. By implementation of some suggestions mentioned earlier and by improving government mechanism in terms of framing rules and regulations of programmes, our country can also move forward towards industrialization and economic progress through EDP's.

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