

UNIVERSITY GRANT COMMISSION

MINOR RESEARCH PROJECT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORT

BY

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INTRODUCTION:

In the present era Globalization, Liberalization and Privatization have become significant in Indian economy since the year 1991. Globalization has posed a challenge before all of us. Indian entrepreneurship should strive hard to become globally competitive to meet this challenge. In this context, entrepreneurship has assumed greater importance in the last decade. Today, the position of Indian economy is free market economy. Liberalization, privatization, globalization, fiscal and monetary policy reforms are the characteristics of new economic policy. Various transformations have taken place in Indian economy i.e. from planned economy to market economy from market to competitive market from national market to global market, from public sector to private sector, there are several changes being observed in our country.

Current economy is free market economy and it has changed business environment and changed human being. It has also changed culture of the society, techniques and education. This change is a major factor to change entrepreneurship totally. In this change, we have to prepare for survival and growth in the competitive global market for that creation of conducive work culture leading to higher productivity, motivate people in the changed scenario. People should know that how to manage situations and challenges effectively with equanimity of mind, and finally how to make life on the job and off the job happy, satisfactory, and successful and meaningful. Every country is very keen in promoting its economic development. The economic development largely depends on human resources. The human resources alone cannot produce economic development. It requires an agent who is nothing but a dynamic entrepreneur. The entrepreneur really acts as a hero in the drama of economic development. The crucial role is being played by entrepreneur in the economic development of our country. Entrepreneurship is an important factor of industrial growth and development of a nation. It is backbone of a nation that sets its eyes on maximizing its performance in every field.

They make use of the local resources of production, make innovation, generate employment opportunities and improve the standard of living of people. Therefore, entrepreneurship develops economic factors. Entrepreneurship development program is one of the most important programs to meet the growing unemployment problem in the country, renowned interest in the development of urban, semi urban and rural entrepreneurs to take up new ventures in the off shoot of the problems left over by the models followed so far the economy

for self-sufficiency. The development of entrepreneurs means inculcating entrepreneurial traits in persons, imparting requisite knowledge, developing the technical, managerial, financial and marketing skills and building the entrepreneurial attitude has gained prime importance in recent.

IMPORTANCE OF STUDY:

Entrepreneurs are playing a significant role in the economic development of all the countries of the world. These enterprises help introducing various socio economic problems encountered by people keeping in view this argument, government has changed the policy to increase entrepreneurship in various sector. The post reform period has also observed sweeping change in economic policies of the government, these policies have laid more emphasis on development of human resources of the country and increase in self-employment among population. The primary objectives of developing country like India are to achieve rapid balanced and sustained rate of economic growth. This can be achieved by promoting industrialization which in turn requires many important factors. The most important being the development of entrepreneurs.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The following objectives are aimed to be achieved out of this study.

- i.** To find out participation of male and female in entrepreneurship development training programme;
- ii.** To find out the participation of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe category in entrepreneurship training,
- iii.** To study the effectiveness of training programme pertaining of trainees,
- iv.** To evaluate the various training programme of MCED while giving training and after training.

HYPOTHESIS:

The hypothesis is framed for the study purpose. These are given below

- i.)** The MCED provided better service to the trainees for Aurangabad district.

- ii.) Some more systematic efforts should be made by MCED, for the development of SC, ST, NT and other Reserve category entrepreneurs.
- iii.) Entrepreneurship development programme training is satisfactory but there is need of improvement.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

For the purpose of evaluating the performance of MCED as far as entrepreneurship development is concerned, the following both primary as well as secondary sources of data have been used.

Collection of primary data:

Primary data has been collected randomly through 150 trainees and profiles of entrepreneurs who have taken training from MCED, coordinator and convener of entrepreneurship development programme, office staff in the MCED, Aurangabad. This Details collected with the help of personal interviews, discussion and through questionnaires.

Collection of Secondary data:

Secondary data has been obtained from books, journals, annual reports of Maharashtra center in entrepreneurship development Aurangabad, industrial statistics published by Udyogmitra, Government of Maharashtra organization and office record of MCED. The data was analyzed and with the help of annual and average success rates were found out. The methodological issues commented with the study include selection of sample, designing of questionnaires and statistical tools used for analysis of the data.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:

The present study is dependent upon data available from Maharashtra Center for Entrepreneurship Development Aurangabad. In entrepreneurship development programme profile information about trainees is available. The scope of this research project is to present those salient features of the existing entrepreneurship development programme regarding participants. The study highlights its strengths and weakness, and study participant's attitude towards entrepreneurship development programme as well as MCED's attitude towards participants.

The present study is evaluating entrepreneurship development programme pertaining to trainees. This evaluation is possible when satisfactory data will be collected. The information about entrepreneurship development Programmes was available with Maharashtra center for entrepreneurship development programs, MCED data in some respect could not be up to date and uniform. All profiles, sometimes participants list were not available or few incomplete addresses were available. They were not available in the old address. Few respondents refused to give their opinion about entrepreneurship development program conducted by MCED Aurangabad. So, the researcher had a problem to collect trainee's opinion in the Aurangabad district.

CHAPTER CLASIFICATION:

The present study titled "An Evaluation of M.C.E.D. For Entrepreneurship Development with special reference to Aurangabad district." is divided into five chapters as detailed below.

Chapter-I, 'Introduction, presents an overview of the subject matter, meaning & Definition of entrepreneur, entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship development programmes, importance, relevant, objectives, research Methodology, scope and limitation of the study, layout of the project report are also included in this chapter.

Chapter-II, "Profile of Aurangabad district and M.C.E.D. in this chapter devoted geographical & location area, soil, climate & rain fall, population, rural and urban population, transportation & communication, banking and finance institution, industrial and entrepreneurship development, organization, structure, objectives, vision & mission, dynamic activities of Maharashtra center for entrepreneurship development presented in this chapter.

Chapter-III, " Working of Maharashtra Center For Entrepreneurship Development, devoted the training given by M.C.E.D. to trainees in various training programmes i.e. entrepreneurship development programmes, management development programme, skill development programme, mass development programme, publication of magazine, oriental programme in house, training under khadi gram udyog, training of auto engineering, hotel management training, training under P.M.E.G. and other training programmes and participation of the trainees presented in this chapter.

Chapter-IV, “ Evaluation of M.C.E.D. in Entrepreneurship Development, devoted the socio economic profile of the sample trainees, age, caste, category, marital status, qualification, previous occupation, awareness, influence, Impression, location of business, sources of finance, investments, impact on income generation, income investment ratio of sample trainees presents in this chapter.

Chapter-V, “Summary, conclusion and recommendation, gives a capsule summary of the major results discussions presented in the previous chapters along with major implication, recommendation for future research and concluding observations.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION:

Every country is very keen in promoting its economic development. The economic development largely depends upon human resources. The human resources alone cannot produce economic development. It requires an agent who is nothing but a dynamic entrepreneur. The entrepreneur is really actors as a hero in the drama of economic development.

The unemployment problem in our country very hosts these problems, which directly impinges upon the living condition of millions of population. The problem assumes a great dimension and importance when one thinks about the unemployment problem of urban and rural population. If entrepreneurship skill may be developed among the unemployment youth, they may start their own ventures and eventually their unemployed problem will be solved and they make use the local factors of production, make innovation, generate employment opportunities and improve the standard of living of people. Therefore, entrepreneurship development is more crucial than any other economic factors.

The main objectives of developing country like India are to achieve rapid balanced and sustained rate of economic growth. This can be achieved by promoting industrialization which in turn require many important factors the most important being the development entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs are both risk taker’s and wealth creators. Which many of them fail on the way side, some of them creates enormous wealth for themselves as well as far nation.

The institutions that organize training for entrepreneurship should focus on success participants in the training. The associations who established development should support to encourage men and women for training programs of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship

development institutes of India organize the entrepreneurship development program at the all India level, at the state level. Maharashtra Center for Entrepreneurship Development office at Aurangabad and its head office at Aurangabad organize the entrepreneurship development program for running business, students unemployment, youth, who desire to be self-regulating employees from government, semi government, private, public sector, industrials, who are Ex-soldiers, retired or voluntary retired persons, technicians youth from urban, semi urban and rural areas, etc. all needy persons. The new industrial policy of the government of India has highlighted the need for conducting entrepreneurship development program for all types of entrepreneurs. A spirit of entrepreneurship can be developed in entrepreneurs through training programs.

As per the census of 2011, 20.79 lakhs were residing in rural areas which form 56.26 percent of the total population of this district and the remaining 43.74 percent population in urban areas. Out of the total population 80.74(13.05) lakhs was residing in Aurangabad city in the year 2011. According to the senses of 2011 The Aurangabad district has the urban area, its literacy ratio is 88.44 and the rural areas literal percentage was 74.09 percent. The percentage of women literacy is very low i.e. 60.10 percent whereas men literacy was 80.84 percent in Aurangabad district. In Maharashtra, percentage of men and women literacy is 86 and 67 percent respectively. These literacy ratios are also low in Aurangabad district compared to that at the state and national level.

Aurangabad has good network of bank branches and financial institutions. The position of banks and financial institution is urban, semi urban and rural. There are total 187 commercial bank branches, 31 Regional Rural Banks, 138 branches of Aurangabad District Central bank, 696 Agricultural cooperative societies in Aurangabad district. Therefore, there are 365 bank branches working in 1,344 villages of Aurangabad district.

Aurangabad district is one of the districts witnessing fastest industrial development. More industrial growth estates have been established in Chikalthana, Paithan, Waluj, also cooperative industrial estate coming up at Kannad, Sillod, Vaijapur, Lasur, Chikalthana, Waluj, Paithan, Shendra, Gandheli, additional Waluj, Deogaon and Bidkin. The special economic zone policy is being implemented by government at Shendra, Bidkin and Gandheli.

Aurangabad has four estates having spread over 2,608.15 hectares with 2,019 developed plots. The industrial estates are located at Chikalthana, Waluj, Railway Station, Paithan road, area and at Paithan.

According to Maharashtra Pollution and Environment Corporation report 2010-2011 the entrepreneurship in Aurangabad district is 2,854 and population of this district was 36.90 lakh. The ratio of entrepreneurship to population is 0.08 percent. It is very low as compared to population in Aurangabad district during study period. The highest ratio of entrepreneurship to population in Aurangabad taluka i.e. 1,523(0.43%) and lowest in Soygaon taluka 03(0.002%) followed by Paithan 301(0.09%), Gangapur 869 (0.05%) as compared to their talukas in Aurangabad district. In this district, some people are engaged in self-employment, retailing sector and remaining people are unemployed. The most educated people are unemployed in Aurangabad district. They have not get job or entrepreneurship opportunities because they have do not skill and knowledge of entrepreneurship hence, Maharashtra Center for Entrepreneurship Development is a better media of providing knowledge and skill of entrepreneurship and motivate unemployed people for self-employment.

The MCED organization is engaged in entrepreneurship development programs. It is a nodal agency established by government of Maharashtra on 1st October 1988. MCED is a training institution in the core area of entrepreneurship development. It works as a facilitator and guide for the creation and cultivation of the entrepreneurial spirit and the concept of self-employment in a nation. MCED is promoted by Government of Maharashtra and supported by MIDC, MSFC, MSSIDC, MELTRON, MITCIN and SICOM.

MCED conducts a variety of training programs aimed at promoting entrepreneurship across the state catering to the training related needs of society and instrumental in imparting training to trainees, identified under various self-employment schemes of state as well as central government to promote entrepreneurship on mass level. It conducts awareness programs for employees, unemployed men, women and college level students.

MCED is one of the training institutions in Aurangabad district. It is working for entrepreneurship development program in nine talukas i.e. Paithan, Sillod, Khultabad, Fulambari, Soygaon, Gangapur, Vaijapur, Kannad and including Aurangabad taluka of Aurangabad district.

Findings:

The main findings of the present study are given below.

- MCED conducts entrepreneurship development programs with the sponsorship of EDP, Self-fund, DPSE and PMRY. The maximum average number of these programs conducted by MCED were sponsored by PMRY are 425 and 11,487 is average participation of the trainees. MCED conducted minimum 258 average program during the study period with sponsorship of entrepreneurship development and self-funds.
- Entrepreneurship awareness program was conducted by MCED. This program included as 65, 608 total trainee participants during the study period. In this program, average 10,935(39.49%) trainees participated in the Mass Awareness program in the year 2006-2007. These programs were sponsored by Municipal Corporation under the scheme of Sworn Jayanti Rojgar yojana. These programs were 146 in number and were conducted by MCED in the year 2005-06 to 2007-2008. In these programs 4,244 trainees have participated. Another Mass Awareness program was conducted by MCED under the scheme of SGSY. These programs included 14,609 numbers of trainees as participants. On an average 2435 trainees took part in the training. These programs were conducted only for three years and thereafter years were not taken by MCED in Aurangabad district during the study period.
- The training programs were conducted by MCED under Khadi Gram Udyog. These training programs include the training of Welding, Stone crusher, Battery Udyog, Bricks Udyog, Air crusher, Mandep decoration, Saree center, Beauty Parlor, Xerox center, Hospital Management, laundry, Jewelers, Earthworm fertilizer, Garment, Masonry work, Printing press, Candle making, Optical shop, Electrical shop, Xerox machine repairing, Plastic dish, Photo color lab, Photography, Silai machine repairing and Tailoring, Masala Udyog training, Oil mill, File maker, Concrete etc. These programs included the highest participation of Other Backward Class under the training of Khadi Gram Udyog i.e. 58(42.34%) and followed by General, Scheduled Caste and Nominated Tribe category i.e. 39 (28.47%), 37(27.00%), 03(2.19%) respectively. No participation of Scheduled Tribe is seen in these training in the year 2009-10 to 2010-2011. The highest participation in these training is Jewelry designing 17 (22.41%) in the year 2010-2011, and the printing press training 16 (11.68%). Other Backward Class and Scheduled Caste category trainees

more selected the Jewelry business and another trainee's preference given to the printing press and Masala mudding, oil mill training attracted general and Nominated Tribe category trainees.

- The training under Prime Minister Employment Guarantee program was conducted. The total participation of this training is 192 trainees Out of them General category trainees are 50(26.04%), Other Backward Class 46(23.96%) Scheduled Caste are 90(46.88%), Nominated Tribe are 06(3.12%). The highest participation in this training is 46.88% of Scheduled Caste. There was no participation of trainees from Scheduled Tribe category in this training program.

As per the secondary data collected from the MCED office Aurangabad, it was found that a total 2, 04,474 were various training program covered under the MCED during 2009 to 2011 in the Aurangabad district, after collecting the secondary data at the districts level. It was verified at different taluka level. The researcher has been study in micro level of Aurangabad district and talukas. Primary data was randomly collected from the 150 sample trainees at talukas or village level of the Aurangabad district.

To study analysis and the evaluation of the MCED, training programs as a whole, the last category of 150 sample trainees was studied. The study indicates that entrepreneurship development program training was conducted by MCED. The program wise selection of trainee's i.e. Aurangabad for 13% of the entrepreneurship development programs, 20% of management development program accounted 7%, mass awareness program under the study.26% are other activities, 8% are hotel management, 7% are turner or fitter training, 5% is khadi gram udyog, 4% are Prime Minister Guarantee program and 3% are auto engineering under the study. The milk processing program accounted for 4% of the enterprises and food processing training accounted for 3% of the enterprises trainees under the study. The study indicates that the highest 33% of the trainees belonging to the age group of 25 to 30, the 40% trainees belonging to Scheduled Caste category, whereas 27%, 20%, 8%and 5% belonging to Open, Other, Backward Class, Nominated Tribe, Scheduled Tribe Caste category respectively.

- The highest participation in training is of 40% entrepreneurs or trainees in training who belonging to the Scheduled Caste. Out of them 33% are male and 7% are female. The 5% male from Scheduled Tribe caste involve in the training program. There was no participation

of female from Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs or trainees in Aurangabad district. In the study, 55% entrepreneurs are married and 45% entrepreneurs are unmarried out of 150 sample trainees.

- Overall analysis indicates that 30% of the trainees or entrepreneurs were having academic qualification like graduation, only 4% of entrepreneurs were having technical qualification. 13% of the entrepreneurs were below matrices whereas only 20% were matriculate. This indicates that academic qualification was considered enough to promote the entrepreneurship. 18% trainees are unemployed before taking the training whereas 29% trainees are engaged in agriculture work, 48% engaged in their own business and 5% were engaged in service in various other business on wages basis.
- Various views of trainees of training programs include 49% of trainees views of self-employment, 16% are view of trainees for wages employment, 11% trainees views are to gain the various modern knowledge, 7% and 8% trainees views are it will be helpful for his industries or business, 5% trainees view is receiving the finance of various government scheme or subsidy.
- The 43% entrepreneurs run the business in rural area, 32% and 25% entrepreneurs run the business in semi-urban and urban area. It means 25% entrepreneurs business are related to Aurangabad city, 43% entrepreneurs faced various problems of transportation, communication, local governing tax and marketing.
- The 55% entrepreneurs depend on bank finance. 25% share goes to financial institutions which supply the finance to entrepreneurs of 30 sample entrepreneurs, 12% and 8% collected the finance through family and moneylender. It is clear that 90 sample entrepreneurs or trainees depended on the sources of finance through bank.

Recommendations:

On the basis of the study it can be said that entrepreneurship development program conducted by Maharashtra center for Entrepreneurship Development Aurangabad, are more effective, purposeful. A few suggestions are given below.

- The various types of entrepreneurship development programs announcement should be given in various local newspaper and identification of faculty, visits to various organization

supporting entrepreneurship development programs should be done. Programs publicity through circular, letters and visits to concerned departments constituted major activities involved in preprograms preparations.

- The highest participation of Other Backward Class under the training of Khadi Gram Udyog i.e. 58(42.34%) followed by General, Scheduled Caste and Nominated Tribe category i.e.39 (28.47%), 37(27.00%) 03(2.19%) respectively. There was no participation of Scheduled Tribe in these training in the year 2009-10 to 2010-2011.It leads to suggest that to increase the participation of Scheduled Tribe caste trainee through special programs.
- The highest participation in the training 40% entrepreneurs or trainees in training who belonged to the Scheduled Caste, out of them 33% are male and 7% are female. 5% Male from scheduled tribe categories involved in the training program. There was no female from Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs or trainees in Aurangabad district. It leads to suggest that to increase the participation of female trainees in the various training programs through awareness of entrepreneurship.
- 43% entrepreneurs run the business in rural area, 32% and 255 entrepreneurs run the business in semi-urban and urban area. It means 25% entrepreneurs business are related to Aurangabad city, 43% entrepreneurs faced the various problems of transportation, communication, local governing tax and marketing.
- 55% entrepreneurs depend finance from bank. 25% share of the financial institutions is seen. They supply finance to entrepreneurs of 30 sample entrepreneurs, 12% and 8% collected the finance through the family and money lender. It is clear that 90 sample entrepreneurs or trainees depended on the sources of finance through bank. It leads to suggest that all finance supply should be with lower rate of interest and time to time.
- The achievement, motivation, training management inputs, opportunity, guidance, project reports preparation, support system exposure, market survey, filed visits etc. were major inputs covered in entrepreneurship development Programmes.
- The post training follow-up was mostly carried out in the form of follow-up meeting, follow-up letters, free guidance and counseling to trainees, visits by trainer to trainees and constituting monitoring committees. Feedback from trainees indicated ineffective to follow-up training Programmes.

- The Government should provide incentives to raw material, power, capital quality control, marketing and various instrument related to entrepreneurship.
- Maximum trainees should be inspired to set-up business or industrial unit. This can be done by locating new aspirants and giving them various incentives for ventures. The financial assistance should also be offered on installment basis.
- The Entrepreneurs also face marketing problems. Government should collect information about current markets for various products. The marketing information system should be strongly evolved.