

ABSTRACT

of the thesis on

**NON MONETARY SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF
ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY OF DELHI STATE”**

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by

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ABSTRACT

The Small Scale Industry sector has grown steadily since independence and continued growing even after liberalization of the economy. The sector occupies special role in generating employment in a capital scarce economy. Entrepreneurship development follows a cycle consisting of stimulatory and support activities. The stimulatory activities ensure the supply of entrepreneurs, who are ready to take initiative and organize their enterprise. The support activities provide infrastructural facilities, resources, ability and skill to entrepreneurs.

The objectives of the study have been to identify the organisations providing non monetary support, to find out the existing non monetary support system, to examine the firms which have availed themselves of non monetary support and their growth pattern, to analyse the social, educational and economic background of entrepreneurs and to find out the problems involved in the effective utilisation of non monetary support and the scope for evolving a better and more suitable support system.

In the present study a total number of 80 entrepreneurs were selected on the basis of random sampling, divided into two groups, 40 entrepreneurs who have been using non monetary support and 40 entrepreneurs who have not been using non monetary support during 10 years (1994-2003) in five selected industries (chemical & chemical products, hosiery and garments, leather& leather products, paper products & printing and wood products). The second questionnaire was also used to get the information from the 8 institutions that are providing non monetary support.

The contribution of many scholars on the various aspects of entrepreneurship in India and abroad has become the subject matter of first chapter. There has been continuous increase in the growth of small scale sector in terms of units, employment, production and export after the independence.

Status of SSI and entrepreneurship development has been the subject matter in the second chapter of the present study. The official definition of SSI has been evolved after passing many stages. According to present definition an undertaking in which the investment in fixed assets in plant and machinery whether held on ownership terms or on lease or by hire purchase does not exceed rupees one crore, come under the category of Small Scale Industry. The government has formulated seven industrial policy Resolution Statement (1948, 1956, 1977, 1980, 1990, 1991, 2000) since independence, aimed at providing economic foundation for increasing opportunities of gainful employment and improving living stands and working conditions for the people. Comparison between SSI sector of India and Delhi shows that Delhi exceeds in percentage of SSIs, ancilliary units, share of service sector, per unit fixed investment, per unit output, per unit exports but lags behind in no. of SSSBEs, proprietary type of ownership and employment per Rs one lakh investment. In most of the areas the performance of Delhi is better than India. As per the policy of the government, the emphasis is on promoting sophisticated skill based industries, which could achieve optimum levels of production with less space and power and generate employment avenues for skilled persons.

The third chapter has been devoted to institutional non monetary support. Eight institutions are providing non monetary support Small Industries Development

Organisation (SIDO), Department of Industries (DOI), Small Industries Service Institute (SISI), National Small Industries Corporation Ltd (NSIC), National Institute for Entrepreneurship & Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation (DSIDC), Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Haryana Delhi Industrial Consultants Ltd (HARDICON). Types of non monetary support provided by them are training, technology, marketing, entrepreneurship development, common facility and information & consultancy. is providing support in different areas i.e. training, technology, marketing, entrepreneurship development, common facility and information & consultancy.. Almost all the institutions provide support mainly in entrepreneurship development and information & consultancy. Four institutions (SIDO, DOI, SISI, NSIC) provide support in all the areas i.e. training, technology, marketing, entrepreneurship development, common facility and information & consultancy.

The chapter fourth has been devoted to impact of non monetary support. The analysis shows that the firms, which are using non-monetary support, are better in every field (investment, profit etc.) than the firms, which are not using the support. The analysis of socio-economic background of the entrepreneurs leads to conclusion that development of entrepreneurial activities is co-extensive with economic development. Economic development is accelerated if entrepreneurship increases.

Based on the findings of the study and the observations made, the recommendations have been made which may be the subject matter of further studies in the area of Commerce and Business and shall also be helpful in a better and more suitable support system.