

# Entrepreneurship Development in Jammu and Kashmir through Entrepreneurship Development Institutes (JKEDI)

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## Abstract

Entrepreneurship acts as an impetus for economic prosperity of a nation. It has a great potential of creating huge employment opportunities, industrialization, rural development, technological development, and contribution to national income. In India, various initiatives have been taken at both Centre and States level in order to flourish the entrepreneurship development in the country. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has established an organization in 1997, which is known as Entrepreneurship Development Institute (JKEDI). However, the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of Jammu and Kashmir has started functioning properly from 2004 and has created a wide network in the state. The major aim of this institute is to provide support and training to the people with a host of services of research and training for entrepreneurial skills, such as entrepreneurship development programmes, entrepreneurship orientation programmes, entrepreneurship awareness programmes, consultancy and information. Therefore, the present study aims to examine the performance of Entrepreneurship Development Institute, of Jammu and Kashmir

**Key words:** JKEDI, Entrepreneurship, Youth Startup and Seed Capital Fund Scheme.

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## Introduction

Entrepreneurship revolution has spread throughout the world. The economic development of any nation depends upon the competencies of entrepreneurship development. Entrepreneurship plays a pivotal role in development of new small businesses and is considered as one of most substantial input for the economic development of a nation. The impact of entrepreneurship activity is indispensable for all sectors of the economy. It is also necessary for society, especially when it

related to the concept of innovation, productivity, competitiveness, wealth creation, job creation, and also for the formation of new industries. (Kuratko 2014). Entrepreneurship is nowadays considered as an important pre-requisite for economic development and is playing a major role in organizing production process of the society. According to J.A Schumpeter (1942), the aim and purpose of an entrepreneur is to revolutionize the patterns of production in an economy by exploiting an invention with the use of an advanced method for producing new commodities or producing an

old one by new ways, or though opening with new source of raw materials by organising an industry (Schumpeter, J. A. 1942., Atef and Al-Balushi 2015). Nonetheless, the concept of development or under-development is basically exists because of abundance or scarcity of entrepreneurship development in any society. Therefore, entrepreneurship requires the ability of identifying resources to discern their economic potential, willingness and ability to utilize and invest them in the development for shelving immediate rewards in favor of future investment (Rususup *et.al.* 2012). Needless to say, that all the activities which associated with entrepreneurship, brings out the economic and social development of the country. Therefore, entrepreneurs create organizations, by bringing use of idle resources so that innovative combinations of resources can be created. Through entrepreneurship new assets are being created which helps to create sustainable wealth in the economy. Moreover, entrepreneurship plays a significant role in job creation and has a huge scope for a country like India, where labor is abundant in nature and capital is scarce.

### Historical Background

Entrepreneurship was not a popularized concept in the essays of economics till 18th and 19th centuries. The early notable economists of British, French, and Austrian etc. wrote enthusiastically about entrepreneurship development. They believed entrepreneurs as 'changing agents' of advanced economies in the world. However, the concept of entrepreneurship has emerged after 18<sup>th</sup> century and deepened its roots over the years in both developed and developing countries of the world. The first economist who coined the concept of entrepreneurship was Richard Cantleton. Cantleton was a French economist, who gave the central concept of entrepreneurship as a role model in economics (Cherukara and Manalel 2011). Cantleton (1755), described entrepreneur as one

who pays off certain price for resale of a product at an indeterminate price, thereby using resources of economy by making a proper decision (Sobel, 2016). Later, Adam Smith, in his book *Wealth of Nations* (1776) propounds the concept of word entrepreneur. According to him, an entrepreneur is a person, who carries out the establishment of a business for commercial purposes. Adam Smith ascribed the role of an entrepreneur as an industrialist and also described his role in creating a new possible demand for goods and services in an economy. Adam Smith regarded entrepreneurs as agents of economic change, who transformed demand into supply in the economy. Jean Baptist Say (1803), was a French economist, who described entrepreneur as person, who possessed art and skill for creating new economic business enterprises, through which the needs of the societies can be fulfilled (Koolman, 1971). Therefore, Say's entrepreneurship concept has influenced the society by creating new type of enterprises and at the same time it was also recognized to fulfill the major needs through efficient management of the resources. The British economist John Stuart Mill 1848, recognized entrepreneurship as central to economic theory. J.S Mill pays his importance on the prerequisite of entrepreneurship development in private enterprises. He treats entrepreneurship as one of the leading factors of economic endeavors, which is essential for economic development of the country (Aziz *et.al.* 2013). Carl Menger, was an Austrian economist, who made a thoroughgoing contribution in entrepreneurship in 1871 by his book "Principles of Economics", in which he introduced a new model of value-added transformation of resources. Menger expressed economic change doesn't arise from conditions, (Campagnolo and Vivel 2014)

Entrepreneurship has played an essential role in economic development of developed nations of the world. The developed countries like USA, Japan

and Russia supports the fact that entrepreneurship has played a crucial role in economic development of these countries (Doran, *et.al.* 2018). In India, entrepreneurship plays an indispensable role in solving the main problems of country such as the problems of unemployment and poverty (Santhi and Kumar 2011). Therefore, by considering these benefits, both Centre and State governments have taken various initiatives from time to time in the form of policies and programmes for the development of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial skills in the country (Jindal and Bhardwaj, 2016). However, in India there are still huge disparities across state wise in the entrepreneurship development. Some states have fostered the entrepreneurship developments in their respective states, while other are still lagging behind and are doing huge public expenditures for the establishments of entrepreneurship development institutes in their states (Tiwari, 2007). The Jammu and Kashmir, which is an economically backward state of India, is also focusing on the development by establishing entrepreneurship institutes in the state.

The economy of Jammu and Kashmir is mostly informal with low level of income, livelihood earnings in vending, transport, and daily wage work, together with a significant number of people are relying on tourism. Trends in the development of Jammu and Kashmir is unfortunately not encouraging and the slow growth rate of the state can be attributed by various factors like insecurity, political disturbance, poor industrial sector, poor infrastructure, low investment, and many other geographical conditions (Butt and Pandow 2012). However, right from first five-year state plan, the key objective of the state economic policies has been given for the provision of gainful employment opportunities in the state (Dar and Ahmad 2013), because the unemployment and under-employment situation is the burning issue in the state. Apart from this, lack of entrepreneurship,

business units, and mismatch in skills are the main causes of unemployment facing by the youth of Kashmir. (Navlakha, 2007). Therefore, in 1997, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir have established entrepreneurship development institute, which is known as JKEDI, which has started working regularly from 2004 and has created a wide network in the state.

### Review of Literature

**Valarmathi (2010)** have studied “Challenges to Entrepreneurial Development of Women in India”. The author finds out that lack of technical knowledge are the major challenges. Author suggests that skilled knowledge should be provided for the success of women entrepreneurs. Therefore, it should be ensured that entrepreneurs must have access to the right skills and capital.

**Bhavani T.A. (2010)** highlighted the issue of quality employment generation in SSI sector and disproves with the short-term attitude of increasing the volume of employment generation by compromising with quality. The author postulates, that employment generation in SSIs may be high in quantitative term, but in quality terms it is very low.

**Goyal, Meenu and Jai Parkash (2011)** authors postulates, that the entrepreneurship development is a laudable initiative which can be used to empower the women in a society. Nonetheless, the Women in the rural areas are subject to extensive restrictions, and their rights taken away. They are not considered a significant economic power; rather they are considered a dependency. Though they equally possess the potentialities to become a successful entrepreneur, but due to problems they face which are not similar to the men's problems, inhibits them from reaching their hoped-for entrepreneurial goals.

**Sarkar, Abhrajit (2016)** argued that entrepreneurs

helps in fostering the economic growth but it's also true that current economic systems have a large number of fresh ideas, which provide a platform for new business in the marketplace. Therefore, in initial phase, there is need of support and encouragement to Start-up from various institutions for establishment of firm footing.

### Research Gap

The above literature concludes that the entrepreneurship enhances employment generation of the country and consequently leads to a higher income and improves infrastructural facilities and quality of life in the society. However, the Jammu and Kashmir are facing higher unemployment problems in the country therefore, based on the literature review, very meagre research has been done, which explores the entrepreneurship development in Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, the present study will explore the role of Entrepreneurship Development Institute of Jammu and Kashmir in-terms of providing entrepreneurship development and employment generation in the state.

### Objective of the Study

To examine the performance of Jammu and Kashmir Entrepreneurship Development Institute of Jammu and Kashmir.

### Methodology

The present study is exploratory research, which aims to explore the performance of entrepreneurship development institute of Jammu and Kashmir. The state of Jammu and Kashmir is mostly an economically backward state of India and its economic backwardness relies on low investment, lack of entrepreneurship development and other geographical reasons. Therefore, in 1997, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has established entrepreneurship development

institute in the state. However, the entrepreneurship development institute of Jammu and Kashmir has started its functioning properly from 2004 in the state. The entrepreneurship development institute of Jammu and Kashmir is providing various trainings, through a host of service like research, skill development trainings, entrepreneurial education, consultancy and financial assistance to the people to become skilled entrepreneurs and also built the potential among existing entrepreneurs. Therefore, present study is based on secondary data. The secondary data has been collected from official website of Jammu and Kashmir Entrepreneurship Development Institute and also from the various reports of the same organization. However, basic statistical tools have been used for data analysis.

### Physical/Financial Achievements of Jammu and Kashmir Entrepreneurship Development Institute under Seed Capital Fund Scheme

Government of Jammu and Kashmir have established entrepreneurship development institute, which is known as JKEDI in 1997. JKEDI plays an essential role in the promotion and development of entrepreneurship in the state. Jammu and Kashmir Entrepreneurship Development Institute has started working regularly from 2004 and has created a wide network in the state. The major aim of this institute is providing support and training to the people and also to existing entrepreneurs for entrepreneurial skill. It helps the entrepreneur to become skilled and built the potential among entrepreneurs through a host of service like research, training, education, consultancy and information

The table 1 shows the physical/financial achievements of Jammu and Kashmir entrepreneurship development institute, under Speed Capital Fund Scheme. Table reveals that during 2010-11 to 2019-20 the financial assistance

has increased from 348 entrepreneurs in 2010-11 to 11369 entrepreneurs till 2019-20. The assisting amount has increased 687.3 lakh rupees in 2010-11 to 23903.57 lakh rupees till 2019-20. Moreover, the table also highlights, after 2010-11 to 2014-15 highest proportion of entrepreneurs were assisted, but have declined drastically during 2015-16 to 2016-17. However, after 2016-17 it has again showed an improvement i.e. during 2017-18 and

2018-19, 2164 and 1167 new entrepreneurs were assisted under this scheme with an amount of 3206.43 Lakh rupees and 3556.48 lakh rupees respectively. Moreover, the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) shows that during 2010-11 to 2019-20 the compound annual growth rate for number of entrepreneurs have remained 11.17 percent, while in case of funded amount it has remained 13.09 percent respectively.

**Table 1: Physical/Financial Achievements of Jammu and Kashmir Entrepreneurship Development Institute under Seed Capital Fund Scheme**

| Year         | No of Entrepreneurs | Amount in Lakh Rupees |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 2010-11      | 348                 | 687.3                 |
| 2011-12      | 870                 | 1954.46               |
| 2012-13      | 1532                | 3350.05               |
| 2013-14      | 1744                | 3329.04               |
| 2014-15      | 1124                | 2299.69               |
| 2015-16      | 986                 | 2238.19               |
| 2016-17      | 483                 | 1049.81               |
| 2017-18      | 2164                | 3206.43               |
| 2018-19      | 1167                | 3556.48               |
| 2019-20      | 951                 | 2232.12               |
| CAGR         | 11.17               | 13.09                 |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>11369</b>        | <b>23903.57</b>       |

Source: Official Website JKEDI

### **Physical/Financial Achievements of Jammu and Kashmir Entrepreneurship Development Institute under Youth Startup Loan Scheme**

Jammu & Kashmir has performed well in the State Startup ranking exercise in 2018. The State has taken some important initiatives especially providing seed support to Startups at early stage. These efforts have been well recognized and State has been acknowledged as 'Emerging State' in the State Startup Ranking 2018. Therefore, table 2 below shows that targeted number of enterprises has increased from 100 in 2012-13 to 2508 till 2019-20, with a compound annual growth rate of 40.3 percent. Similarly, in case of DPR, the

committee has approved maximum number of DPR's from 2012-13 onwards. The highest number of DPR's was approved in 2015-16, in which 623 DPR's were approved and has reached to 1928, with a compound growth rate 63.5 percent.

Similarly, project cost amount is showing sensible increase from 2012-13 to 2019-20. In case of project cost the amount has increased from 104.27 lakhs in 2012-13 to 15052.07 lakh rupees till 2019-20 and its compound growth rate has remained 62.2 percent. Term loan is also showing an inclining trend, the term loan has increased from 60.37 lakh rupees to 5981.44 lakh rupees till 2019-20 and its compounded growth rate has remained 57.4

percent. Moreover, working capital has increased from 26.03 lakh rupees in 2012-13 to 7503.61 lakh rupees in the recall period with a highest growth rate of 70.8 percent. However, majority of the costs are borne by Government and the contribution of entrepreneurs in terms of money amount is very less. This highlights that the government is providing a bulk of subsidies and financial support to the entrepreneurs. Therefore, in case of entrepreneur's contribution it has increased from 17.87 lakh rupees in 2012-13 to 1565.22 lakh rupees till 2019-20, with a compound annual growth rate of 55.9 percent.

Similarly, in case of disbursed cases, the number of disbursed cases has been increased from 12 cases in 2012-13 to 1445 cases till 2019-20 and its compound annual growth rate has remained 59.9 percent. The sanctioned project cost has increased from 104.27 lakh rupees in 2012-13 to 11143.2 lakh rupees till 2019-20 with 58.4 percent of growth rate. The total amount disbursed has increased from 42.49 lakh rupees in 2012-13 to 9644.37 lakh rupees till 2019-20 with 67.8 percent of growth rate. However, the highest amount was disbursed in 2015-16, in which 2486.45 lakh

rupees was disbursed among entrepreneurs. Moreover, in case of margin money it was 0 rupees in 2012-13 and has increased to 1070.65 rupees till 2019-20, with 37.3 percent of compound annual growth rate.

Moreover, loan amount disbursed has also increased from 42.49 lakh rupees in 2012-13 to 8573.72 lakh rupees till 2019-20, with 66.3 percent of growth rate. However, in case of potential generation of employment, it has increased from 80 hundred in 2012-13 to 3624 hundred till 2019-2020 with 47.7 percent of growth rate. The potential employment generation was highest in 2015-16, in which 986 hundred jobs were created. Moreover, loan amount utilized project cost has increased from 104.27 lakh rupees in 2012-13 to 10072.55 lakh rupees till 2019-20 with a compound annual growth rate of 57.1 percent. Therefore, the overall results show that the overall performance of entrepreneurship development institute under youth startup loan scheme has achieved a significant mile stones in the state and has created a wide atmosphere of entrepreneurship development in the state.

**Table 2: Physical/Financial Achievements of Jammu and Kashmir Entrepreneurship Development Institute under Youth Startup Loan Scheme**

| Sanctioned/ Approved                        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |          |      |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|------|
| Year  | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | Total    | CAGR |
| Target no Enterprises                       | 100     | 250     | 250     | 250     | 360     | 360     | 500     | 438     | 2508     | 40.3 |
| No. of DPR's approved by Steering Committee | 12      | 288     | 285     | 623     | 101     | 209     | 208     | 202     | 1928     | 63.5 |
| Project Cost involved                       | 104.27  | 2301.57 | 2124    | 4554.15 | 715     | 1431.54 | 1884.11 | 1937.43 | 15052.07 | 62.2 |
| Term Loan                                   | 60.37   | 1253.62 | 944.27  | 1618.36 | 219.06  | 465.93  | 635.34  | 784.49  | 5981.44  | 57.4 |
| Working Capital                             | 26.03   | 766.47  | 967.34  | 2484.45 | 424.44  | 815.79  | 1059.93 | 959.16  | 7503.61  | 70.8 |
| Entrepreneurs' contribution                 | 17.87   | 281.48  | 212.39  | 455.93  | 71.5    | 143.45  | 188.83  | 193.775 | 1565.22  | 55.9 |
| Disbursed Data                              |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |          |      |
| No. of cases disbursed                      | 12      | 125     | 247     | 407     | 238     | 107     | 214     | 95      | 1445     | 59.9 |
| Project Cost Involved                       | 104.27  | 963.78  | 1910.67 | 2917.35 | 1731.5  | 751.61  | 1770.55 | 993.47  | 11143.2  | 58.4 |
| Total Amount disbursed                      | 42.49   | 751.67  | 1361.91 | 2486.45 | 2089.18 | 747.4   | 1304.54 | 860.73  | 9644.37  | 67.8 |
| Margin Money                                | 0       | 78.77   | 180.83  | 287.18  | 171.95  | 75.51   | 177.05  | 99.36   | 1070.65  | 37.3 |
| Loan Amount Disbursed                       | 42.49   | 672.9   | 1181.08 | 2199.27 | 1917.23 | 671.89  | 1127.49 | 761.37  | 8573.72  | 66.3 |
| Potential Generation of Employment          | 80      | 466     | 692     | 986     | 472     | 230     | 429     | 269     | 3624     | 47.7 |
| Loan Amount Utilized Project Cost           | 104.27  | 885.01  | 1729.84 | 2630.17 | 1559.55 | 676.1   | 1593.5  | 894.11  | 10072.55 | 57.1 |

Source: Official Website JKEDI

### Physical/Financial Achievements cum utilization report of different Schemes of NMDFC

The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) is an Organisation, which is functioning under Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India. The objective of this Organisation is to restorative economic development activities to provide support to "Backward Sections' notified Minorities. The major preferences are given to occupational groups & women. Nonetheless, the key objective of NMDFC is to provide concessional finance to all Minority sections of the country for income generation as well as for self-employment

occupations. However, as per records of National Commission for Minorities Act (1992), the notified Minorities are Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists and Parsis. Later, the Organisation has added also Jain community into the list in January 2014. Therefore, the National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation of India is providing the overall entrepreneurship development among the minorities of the country

Therefore, the present section explores the physical/financial achievements of different Schemes of NMDFC in Jammu and Kashmir. Table 3 below shows that the number of target persons has increased from 769 in 2011-12 to 9862 till 2019-20, in which the highest target has been

achieved in 2015-16 i.e. 2034 projects. Similarly, the no of beneficiaries has also increased from 489 to 5841 persons in the recall period. The share of NMDFC has increased from 923.12 lakh in 2011-12 to 18074.84 lakh rupees till 2019-20, in which the highest share of funds was granted in 2017-18 which comprises 5449.07 lakh rupees, followed by 3451.98 lakh rupees in 2018-19. Moreover, the state share has increased from 108.6 lakh rupees in 2011-12 to 1087.7 lakh rupees till 2019-20 and the highest state share was also in 2017-18, which comprises 302.72 lakh rupees. Similarly, the

contribution of beneficiaries has increased from 54.3 lakh rupees in 2011-12 to 1008.9 lakh rupees till 2019-20, with a highest contribution of 302.72 lakh rupees in 2017-18. Nonetheless, total utilized project cost has increased from 1086.03 lakh rupees in 2011-12 to 20178.04 lakh rupees in recall period. Similarly, in case of loan amount utilized, it has increased from 1031.73 lakh rupees in 2011-12 to 19169.14 lakh rupees till 2019-20, in which highest loan were utilized in 2018-19, which comprised 3643.75 lakh rupees respectively.

**Table 3: Physical/Financial Achievements cum utilization report of different Schemes of NMDF (Term Loan Schemes as on 24 Feb 2020)**

| Year         | Target      | No. of Beneficiaries | NMDFC Share     | State Share   | Beneficiaries Contribution | Total Utilized Project Cost | Loan Amount Utilized |
|--------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 2011-12      | 769         | 489                  | 923.12          | 108.6         | 54.3                       | 1086.03                     | 1031.73              |
| 2012-13      | 842         | 225                  | 417.04          | 49.06         | 24.53                      | 490.63                      | 466.1                |
| 2013-14      | 526         | 272                  | 583.62          | 32.42         | 32.42                      | 648.47                      | 616.04               |
| 2014-15      | 526         | 164                  | 711.25          | 39.87         | 39.87                      | 797.56                      | 757.68               |
| 2015-16      | 2034        | 968                  | 3194.75         | 177.49        | 177.48                     | 3549.71                     | 3372.22              |
| 2016-17      | 765         | 828                  | 2441.7          | 135.65        | 135.65                     | 2713                        | 2577.35              |
| 2017-18      | 1600        | 1640                 | 5449.07         | 302.72        | 302.72                     | 6054.52                     | 5751.8               |
| 2018-19      | 1300        | 994                  | 3451.98         | 191.77        | 191.77                     | 3835.53                     | 3643.75              |
| 2019-20      | 1500        | 261                  | 902.3           | 50.13         | 50.12                      | 1002.55                     | 952.43               |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>9862</b> | <b>5841</b>          | <b>18074.84</b> | <b>1087.7</b> | <b>1008.9</b>              | <b>20178.04</b>             | <b>19169.14</b>      |

Source: Official Website JKEDI

### Entrepreneurship Development Programmes

Entrepreneurial development programs help in building and facilitating entrepreneurial abilities, which involves empowering of a person with essential entrepreneurial skilled knowledge and information. Entrepreneurial development programmes are considered as a main tool of industrialization, and also a remedy for unemployment problem for a country. Therefore,

this section highlights the entrepreneurship development (ED) programs conducted by Jammu and Kashmir Entrepreneurship development institute for providing entrepreneurial skills knowledge in the state. Therefore, table 4 reveals that from 2011-12 to 2017-18. The Jammu and Kashmir entrepreneurship development institute has organized a vast number of entrepreneurship development programs in the state, which has increased from 58 programs in 2011-12 to 1994



programs till 2017-18. The number of participants has increased from 4422 persons in 2011-12 to 114785 persons till 2017-18. However, the maximum number of programmes was organized in 2015-16, during this year 674 programs were conducted in which 30272 persons have

participated in these programmes. Therefore, the overall result reveals that despite of disturbances in the state, the Jammu and Kashmir entrepreneurship development institute has achieved many milestones in-terms of providing entrepreneurial skills among the people in the state.

**Table 4: Entrepreneurship Development Programmes Conducted by Jammu and Kashmir Entrepreneurship Development Institute in the State**

| Year         | No. of Programmes | No. of Participants |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 2011-12      | 58                | 4422                |
| 2012-13      | 191               | 8359                |
| 2013-14      | 175               | 11014               |
| 2014-15      | 319               | 21840               |
| 2015-16      | 674               | 30272               |
| 2016-17      | 401               | 29021               |
| 2017-18      | 176               | 9857                |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1994</b>       | <b>114785</b>       |

Source: Official Website JKEDI and JKEDI Report 2020

### Entrepreneurship Orientation Programmes

Developing counties are trapped under huge problems of unemployment. Nonetheless, unemployment is also one of the gigantic issues of Indian economy in general and Jammu and Kashmir in particular. Every year there is enormous increase in the labor force participation in India. The organised sector is capable to absorb only a meager amount of labor force. Therefore, the remedial measures for reducing unemployment are relying largely on the creation of self-employment opportunities in the country that depends on entrepreneurial orientation programmes. The concept of entrepreneurial orientation programmes emphasizes on entrepreneurial activities (Lumpkin and Dess, 2001). Entrepreneurial orientation programmes are meant for the entrepreneurs to take part in entrepreneurial characteristics, such as innovativeness, pro-activeness and risk-taking opportunities. Entrepreneurial orientation programmes is an important process as it helps to

increase performance of production and productivity (Khalili et.al. 2013). Therefore, this section explores, the entrepreneurial orientation programmes conduct by the Entrepreneurial Development Institute of Jammu and Kashmir. Table 5 below highlights that from 2011-12 the number of entrepreneurship orientation programmes organised by JKEDI has increased from 105 programs to 676 programmes till 2017-18. However, the number of participants has increased from 2941 persons to 23551 persons in the recall period. The results also reveal that the highest number of entrepreneurship orientation programmes has been conducted in 2015-16, in this year 127 programmes have been conducted in which 5072 participants have participated for entrepreneurship orientation program.

**Table 5: Entrepreneurship Orientation Programmes Conducted by Jammu and Kashmir Entrepreneurship Development Institute in the State**

| Year         | No. of Programmes | No. of Participants |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 2011-12      | 105               | 2941                |
| 2012-13      | 88                | 2707                |
| 2013-14      | 102               | 3167                |
| 2014-15      | 101               | 3228                |
| 2015-16      | 127               | 5072                |
| 2016-17      | 102               | 4393                |
| 2017-18      | 51                | 2043                |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>676</b>        | <b>23551</b>        |

Source: Official Website of JKEDI and JKEDI Report 2020

### Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes

Lack of entrepreneurship awareness among entrepreneurs obstructs the entrepreneurship development. Therefore, the entrepreneurship development institutes of Jammu and Kashmir are playing a vital role by conducting entrepreneurship awareness programmes. The major aim of these programmes is to bring awareness among entrepreneurs regarding entrepreneurship concepts, government policies, schemes and regulations etc. Table 6 below highlights that from

2011-12 to 2017-18, 84 entrepreneurial awareness programmes has been conducted by entrepreneurship development institutes of Jammu and Kashmir, in which 4635 persons have participated till 2017-18. However, the results show that the number of entrepreneurial awareness programmes has declined drastically from 2013-14 onwards. The highest number of entrepreneurial awareness programmes was conducted in 2011-12 i.e. 26 programmes has conducted in this year in which 1184 persons have attended the same programme.

**Table 6: Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes Conducted by Jammu and Kashmir Entrepreneurship Development Institute in the State**

| Year         | No. of Programmes | No. of Participants |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 2011-12      | 26                | 1184                |
| 2012-13      | 15                | 600                 |
| 2013-14      | 15                | 1833                |
| 2014-15      | 9                 | 328                 |
| 2015-16      | 7                 | 326                 |
| 2016-17      | 9                 | 292                 |
| 2017-18      | 3                 | 72                  |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>84</b>         | <b>4635</b>         |

Official Website of JKEDI and JKEDI Report 2020

## Conclusion

The above study concludes that the entrepreneurship development institute of Jammu and Kashmir has flourished entrepreneurship development significantly in Jammu and Kashmir. The economic development of Jammu and Kashmir is largely depending on the entrepreneurship development in the state. Therefore, the entrepreneurship development institute of Jammu and Kashmir is acting like a pillar, by conducting various numbers of programmes in the state, through which it is providing training of entrepreneurial skills among people, thus helps in generating a huge employment opportunity in the state. Moreover, the entrepreneurship development institute is also providing awareness among the new and existing entrepreneurs, regarding the entrepreneurship concepts, government policies, schemes and regulations etc. This institute has attained significant milestones though physical/financial achievements, under seed capital fund scheme as well as under youth startup loan scheme in the state. This institute is the major solution for the major economic problems of the state.

## Recommendations

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir must establish more branches of entrepreneurship development institutes in the state, so that it will help to create more entrepreneurship spirits among the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Establishment of entrepreneurship development institutes at district level will also help to solve the huge crisis of unemployment in the state.

Special entrepreneurship trainings should be provided to the people, who are living in remote areas, because a significant number of people are living in hilly and remote areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

## Scope for Future Research

The further, studies can explore the area wise performance of entrepreneurship development institute in Jammu and Kashmir, which includes area wise job opportunities created by entrepreneurship development institute in Jammu and Kashmir. The present study has further scope for one district one product scheme, the entrepreneurship development institute of Jammu and Kashmir can become a pathway for newly schemed launched by Prime Minister of India i.e. one district one product. The development of entrepreneurship will exploit all unused natural resources of Jammu and Kashmir into meaningful consumer goods.

## Limitations of the Study

The study is limited to Jammu and Kashmir and it doesn't include all India level figures.

Due to non-availability of secondary data, the study is limited to certain variables only.

The study doesn't show an area wise performance of entrepreneurship development institute of Jammu and Kashmir.

Due to non-availability of data, the study uses only few years of available data.

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