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EFFECTS OF PACKAGES THROUGH SIDCUL IN ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT OF UTTARAKHAND

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ABSTRACT

Uttarakhand was formed on the 9th November 2000 as the 27th State of India, when it was carved out of northern Uttar Pradesh. Located at the foothills of the Himalayan mountain ranges, it is largely a hilly State. With levels of literacy higher than the national average, the State has abundant availability of quality human resources. Uttarakhand has emerged as a significant destination for investments in manufacturing industry, tourism and infrastructure. Emphasis is on stimulating all three sectors of its economy, to their fullest potential in tandem with the geographic profile of the state. Entrepreneurs are the driving force behind the creation of any new venture and their actions, create jobs stimulate economic growth and are frequently the source of technological and management innovation. The process of entrepreneurial activity can be analyzed and understood and as a consequence individuals who choose an entrepreneurial career can significantly increase the probability of success. This may finally lead to the socio- economic development of the area where such process of activities are being dwelling hence can be called as Entrepreneurial Development of the particular area. Entrepreneurial developments at a specific area finally lead to the sustainable development of that particular area/region. The examples are the development activities being established / initiated in the Industrial Estates or along the surrounding of these individual Estates in the State of Uttarakhand. This can be exemplifying the issues as a development that meets the needs of the present without comprising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs.

KEYWORDS

Entrepreneurial Development, SIDCUL, CCISS-2003, Entrepreneurship and Uttarakhand.

INTRODUCTION

Uttarakhand – The abode of God (Dev Bhoomi) became the 27th state of India on Nov. 9th, 2000. Uttarakhand name is derived from Sanskrit word uttara (North) & Khand (part of country). It borders TIBET on North, NEPAL on East, UTTAR PRADESH on south, HARYANA on west & HIMACHAL PRADESH on North-West. In January 2007, the name of the state was officially changed from Uttaranchal, its interim name, to Uttarakhand. The provisional capital of Uttarakhand is Dehradun which is also a rail-head and the largest city in the region. Uttarakhand is a young state which has been carved out of 13 hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh. It is one of the five states in India to be announced as world heritage biodiversity sites of UNESCO.

On the flipside, with a remarkable development in the field of agriculture, power, biotech, IT, and industry, Uttarakhand has now accomplished a significant status in the Indian country. BHEL (Haridwar), Surya Lighting , Tata Motors, HUL, ITC, Bajaj Motors, Wipro, HP, HCL, Voltas, Hero Motocop, Mahindra & Mahindra, Britannia, Parle and LG Electronics are some of the companies operating in the state from sometime. The state occupies an area of 53,483 sq km and has a population of 8.5 million. Its GSDP at current prices in 2005-2006 stood at US\$ 6,331.1 million, while the NSDP at current prices in 2005-2006 stood at US\$ 5,508 million. Also, its annual per capita income at current prices in 2005-06 has been US\$ 691.17.

INTRODUCTION TO ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN UTTARAKHAND

Entrepreneurship Development is a human resource development task, a process which deals with human motivation, skills, competencies, social and economic risks and investment of technical and physical resources of the individual and the state.

It is complex process of change. The development of entrepreneurs through systematic entrepreneurship development programmes has emerged as an important strategy for development of human resource for promoting small/medium business enterprises.

Entrepreneurs are the driving force behind the creation of any new venture and their actions, create jobs stimulate economic growth and are frequently the source of technological and management innovation. The process of entrepreneurial activity can be analyzed and understood and as a consequence individuals who choose an entrepreneurial career can significantly increase the probability of success. This may finally lead to the socio- economic development of the area where such process of activities are being dwelling hence can be called as Entrepreneurial Development of the particular area.

Pattern of entrepreneurial development activities in Uttarakhand has undergone a drastic change in the last eight years, more towards the end of 2005. It was identified that to pull the state out of the vicious cycle of broken economy it had fallen into as a newly formed state, the only way was rapid industrialization of the economy to generate revenue. Development of the industrial sector would "TRICKLE DOWN" to the other sectors and finally brings about total all-round development and finally alleviates Uttarakhand's economy. The first attempt in this regard was the Industrial Policy 2001. This policy envisaged the role of the government as a pioneer in entrepreneurial activities in Uttarakhand. The government provided a model Industrial Estates development schemes as to encourage the local entrepreneurs and to invite the entrepreneurs so as to result in the accomplishment of the goals and the outcome of the goals leads to the Entrepreneurial Development of the State.

To support and encourage the Entrepreneur, emphasis on stimulating development in all three sectors of the economy "Agriculture, Industry and Services" to their fullest potential in tandem with the geographic profile of the state was laid while designing the model. With the establishments of nations leading industries in the state having foothold in the manufacturing and service sectors, entrepreneurial development's potential has been increased as these industries encouraged the ancillary/subsidiary industries at local level and finally lead the local entrepreneur to take the advantages of the available opportunities. The

major reasons for the introduction of advantage regarding entrepreneurial developments in State of uttarakhand are the development of Infrastructure facilities, favorable industrial policies, a tented pool of human development and simplified administration process and procedures.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Entrepreneurs are the driving force behind the creation of any new venture and their actions, create jobs stimulate economic growth and are frequently the source of technological and management innovation. The process of entrepreneurial activity can be analyzed and understood and as a consequence individuals who choose an entrepreneurial career can significantly increase the probability of success. This may finally lead to the socio- economic development of the area where such process of activities are being dwelling hence can be called as Entrepreneurial Development of the particular area.

After the formation of Uttarakhand, we still cannot escape being confronted with social, environmental, political and economic problems on a scale that seems overwhelming about precludes innovative action because of exceed bounded rationality and induced arousal of dysfunctional levels. Entrepreneurial development goes beyond merely trying to achieve the industrialization Development goals. It is about creating and discovering the many conditions necessary for the achievement of goals as an outcome. Entrepreneurial developments at a specific area finally lead to the sustainable development of that particular area/region. The examples are the development activities being established / initiated in the Industrial Estates or along the surrounding of these individual Estates in the State of Uttarakhand. This can be exemplifying the issues as a development that meets the needs of the present without comprising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs.

Since this study is a piece of case study work, and State Infrastructure and Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand Limited (SIDCUL) was selected as a case to be studied. The government of Uttarakhand had established a enterprise in order to promote the industrial and entrepreneurial developments in the state, providing financial assistance, develop infrastructure and assist private initiative in industry and infrastructure and manage projects and provide specialized promotional activities to encourage entrepreneurial development. With the study of the case of the SIDCUL how the government policies for the promotion of the industrial and entrepreneurial growth was conclude.

Hence the study is restricted only up to the SIDCUL and policies / benefits / assistance being provided to entrepreneurs to establish tiny/small/medium enterprises in the industrial estates developed by SIDCUL in state of Uttarakhand and entrepreneurial activities taken-up in their surroundings up-to the year 2008. Recent developments and effects are covered, analyzed and summarized in further ongoing study.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Since this study is a piece of case study work, and State Infrastructure and Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand Limited (SIDCUL) was selected as a case to be studied. The government of Uttarakhand had established a enterprise in order to promote the industrial and entrepreneurial developments in the state of Uttarakhand, providing financial assistance, develop infrastructure and assist private initiative in industry and infrastructure and manage projects and provide specialized promotional activities to encourage entrepreneurial development. With the study of the case of the SIDCUL how the government policies for the promotion through industrial packages of the industrial and entrepreneurial growth was concluded.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY ADOPTED

The methodology applied in this study can be observed in figure:

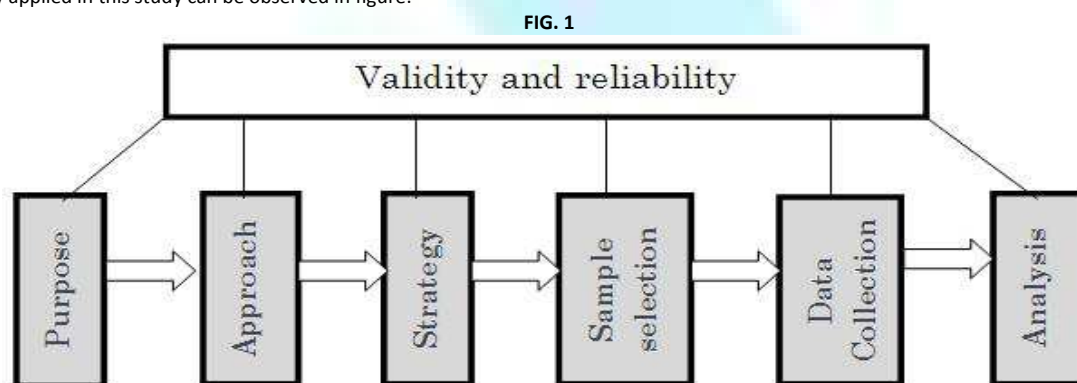


Fig.1. Method Structure

[SOURCE: - Adopted From Foster, 1998]

INTRODUCTION TO ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Entrepreneurship Development is a human resource development task, a process which deals with human motivation, skills, competencies, social and economic risks and investment of technical and physical resources of the individual and the state.

It is complex process of change. The development of entrepreneurs through systematic entrepreneurship development programmes has emerged as an important strategy for development of human resource for promoting small/medium business enterprises.

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN CONTEXT TO UTTARAKHAND

Pattern of entrepreneurial development activities in Uttarakhand has undergone a drastic change in the last eight years, more towards the end of 2005. It was identified that to pull the state out of the vicious cycle of broken economy it had fallen into as a newly formed state, the only way was rapid industrialization of the economy to generate revenue. Development of the industrial sector would "TRICKLE DOWN" to the other sectors and finally brings about total all-round development and finally alleviates Uttarakhand's economy. The first attempt in this regard was the Industrial Policy 2001. This policy envisaged the role of the government as a pioneer in entrepreneurial activities in Uttarakhand. The government provided a model Industrial Estates development schemes as to encourage the local entrepreneurs and to invite the entrepreneurs so as to result in the accomplishment of the goals and the outcome of the goals leads to the Entrepreneurial Development of the State.

To support and encourage the Entrepreneur, emphasis on stimulating development in all three sectors of the economy "Agriculture, Industry and Services" to their fullest potential in tandem with the geographic profile of the state was laid while designing the model. With the establishments of nations leading industries in the state having foothold in the manufacturing and service sectors, entrepreneurial development's potential has been increased as these industries encouraged the ancillary/subsidiary industries at local level and finally lead the local entrepreneur to take the advantages of the available opportunities. The major reasons for the introduction of advantage regarding entrepreneurial developments in State of uttarakhand are the development of Infrastructure facilities, favorable industrial policies, a tented pool of human development and simplified administration process and procedures.

The advantages for the entrepreneurial developments are:

- Proactive state government and efficient administrative system
- Industrial Policies offers wide range of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives apart from the offered concession package
- well connected through good transportation infrastructure
- Agro-climatic zone in the state oppress various possibilities in sectors like floriculture and horticulture
- Home to rare medicinal herbs, with over 175 species found in the state.
- Rich mineral deposits of limestone, soapstone, magnesite
- Immense potential for hydropower
- Simplified and rational labor laws
- Industrial Estates established at Pantnagar, Sitarganj, Dehradun, Haridwar, and Selaqui with all necessary infrastructure facilities.

FIG. 2

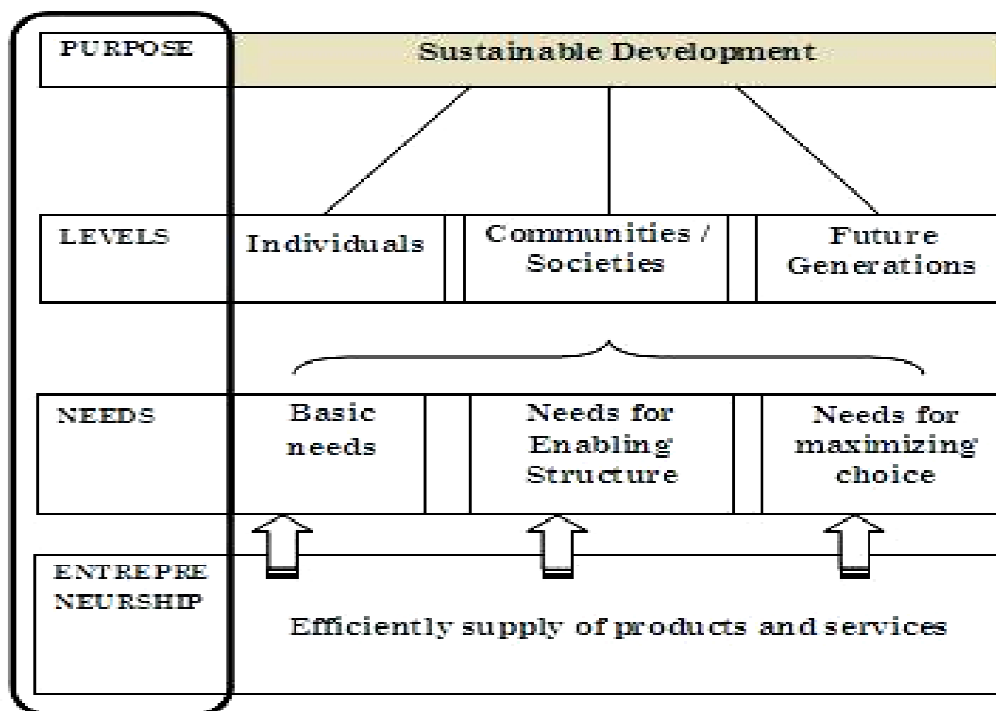


Fig. 2. An operational model of contribution of Entrepreneurial Developments (ED) To Sustainable Development(SD)

SWOT ANALYSIS OF UTTARAKHAND IN TERMS OF ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT

In this work a brief study regarding the Uttarakhand was done. It was very important so as to understand the historical, physical, psycho-social, cultural, demographical, industrial, economical, and commercial competencies of the state. On the basic of these databank and the policies of government of Uttarakhand regarding the industrialization in the state to encourage entrepreneurial developments a SWOT analysis (Table 1) was done to find out the key points to favour the entrepreneurship and to encourage the entrepreneurial developments and also to plot the factors / indicators which may be the impediments to the entrepreneurial developments, beside these this also helps to find the factors which when may act as retarders to this growth phase and may inhibit the overall developments.

TABLE 1: SWOT WINDOW

STRENGTHS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Abundance of natural resources ➤ Favorable policies and incentives ➤ Advantage of location ➤ High literacy rates and developing skills ➤ Expanding industrial infrastructure ➤ Proactive government 	OPPORTUNITIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Industrial Estates ➤ Under the Central Government Industrial Package, concessions including 100% Excise Exemption for 10 years, 100% income tax exemption for first 5 years and thereafter 30% for companies and 25% for others, Central investment subsidy @ 15% with maximum of Rs. 30 lakhs on plant and machinery, Central Transport subsidy schemes extended upto 2007. ➤ State Interest Incentive @ 3% per annum with maximum of Rs. 2 Lakhs for new SSIs and modernization and expansion of existing SSIs. ➤ State Interest Incentive @ 3% per annum with maximum of Rs. 2 Lakhs for rehabilitation/revival of SSIs. ➤ Entertainment Tax Exemption for Multiplexes for three years & for Ropeways & Amusement Parks for five years. ➤ Exemption from Entry Tax on plant and machinery. ➤ Land use conversion charges to be rationalized.
WEAKNESS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Newly formed state ➤ Non abundance of financial backups. ➤ Main source of power Hydro power. ➤ Limited area can be industrialized and with limited type of industries. ➤ Service sector industries yet to be tapped. 	THREATS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Heavy industries cannot be established 67 % of the state is forest covered. ➤ Training institutes to impart training for entrepreneurs are not sufficient, so as to encourage the individuals. ➤ Unavailability of industrial estates in hilly terrain of the state. ➤ Basic infrastructure in hilly areas under the phase of development.

EFFECTS OF PACKAGES THROUGH SIDCUL IN ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT

Before moving to give a gist of the effects, let us summarize what exactly is been provided by SIDCUL to the entrepreneurs:-

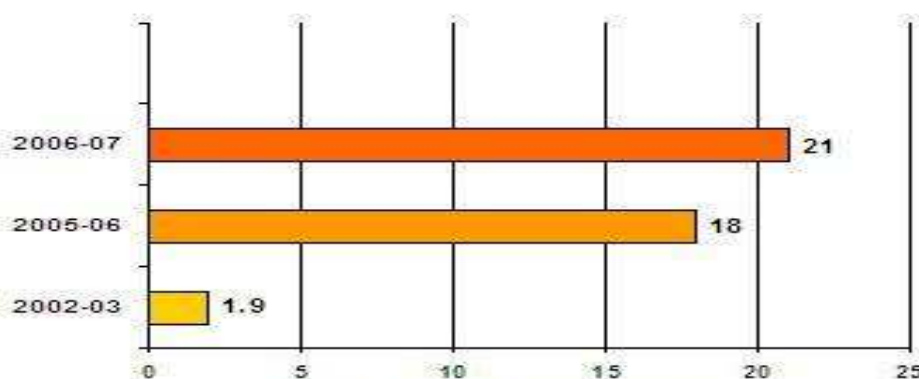
- The facilities in Integrated Industrial Estates established by SIDCUL include
 - Dedicated 220 KV Substation with a string of feeder substations,
 - Common Effluent Treatment Plants, 60 mt. roads,
 - All modes of connectivity, Logistic centres, Zonal distribution of Industries, residential and commercial areas
 - Maintenance of these Estates by reputed O & M Contractors.
- Specialized Theme Parks are also contemplated within these Estates so as to garner all benefits of a cluster based development.
- The Corporation would play a stellar role in the promotion of industries, providing adequate and timely finance, developing the required infrastructure, ensuring development,
- Technology up-gradation and setting up of high technology pollution free industries.
- SIDCUL ensures the speediest clearances to enable the shortest lead time in setting up industrial projects.
- The Corporation would be administering all promotional schemes of the government for Industries and administer the Single Window System.

TABLE 2

CONCESSIONS / PACKAGE	EFFECT ON ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT
100% Central Excise exemption 100% Income Tax exemption	An open fiscal motivation to the entrepreneurs to set up their enterprise. The enterprise can be set up in designated industrial areas of SIDCUL, where infrastructure facilities are available and is near to the market identified. It can also be set up in any other area depending upon nature of activity and local municipal rules. Through SIDCUL, various incentives like income tax exemption, excise exemption and Capital Investment Subsidy to New Industrial units and existing industrial units on their substantial expansion in the identified locations have been provided to the entrepreneurs for required Entrepreneurial Developments in the state. As a result, as per Government of Uttarakhand, the industrial growth rate which was 1.9% in 2001-2002 has increased to 18%. 7627 SSI units were established during last two years and in the year 2006 with an investment of Rs.1773.00 crore and 44000 persons have been employed. Besides, 2460 industrial units with an investment of Rs.21,500.00 crore are in various stages of implementation, in which employment to about 1,50,000 persons would get generated. Rs.24.91 crore has been released in this regard by the central government for the State of Uttaranchal (Uttarakhand) since 2002-03.
CST @1% for 5 years Capital Investment Subsidy Central Transport Subsidy	
Exemption from entry tax on Plant & Machinery Rationalization of Land use conversion and development charges Stamp duty concession Interest incentive for modernization and substantial expansion, For revival/rehabilitation of sick SSI units, interest incentive	
100% exemption on Entertainment tax will be allowed for Multiplex project, all new amusement parks and ropeways	
75% of the Total Expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 Lakhs incurred in obtaining national/internationally approved quality marks such as ISO series certificate etc., shall be reimbursed to the entrepreneurs.	ISO 9000 is a mechanism to facilitate adoption of consistent management practices and production technique as decided by the entrepreneur himself. This facilitates achievement of desired level of quality while keeping check on production process and management of the enterprise.
50% of the expenses subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 Lakhs incurred in installing pollution control equipments shall be reimbursed to the entrepreneurs.	A step toward the Green State, this had helped the entrepreneurs to install the proper devices so as to contribute in the state's stature of green state.
Purchase preference and price preference will be given to State SSIs in State purchases Purchase preference shall be accorded to Non-SSI units within the State vis-à-vis units outside the State.	This package had very important & direct role in the entrepreneurial development of the state. As above mentioned concessions offered for the establishment of the enterprise, but this had provided the entrepreneurs an privilege over others in the state purchase.
Matching State subsidy on approved projects of National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agriculture & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB).	Helping the entrepreneurs to establish specific and feasible projects in the state and help in the flourishing the entrepreneurial development in the hilly districts of the state. This is basically for the promotion and development of First Generation Entrepreneurs and thus the deployment of the first generation entrepreneurial development in the state.

FIG. 3

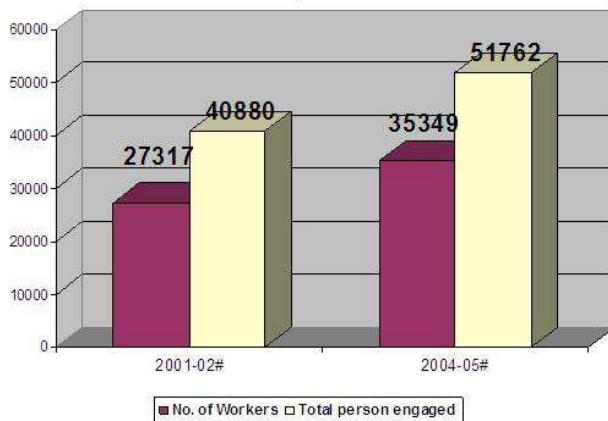
Effect of Packages on Entrepreneurial Development Growth Rate in Uttarakhand (in %)

**Fig 3. Effect of package**

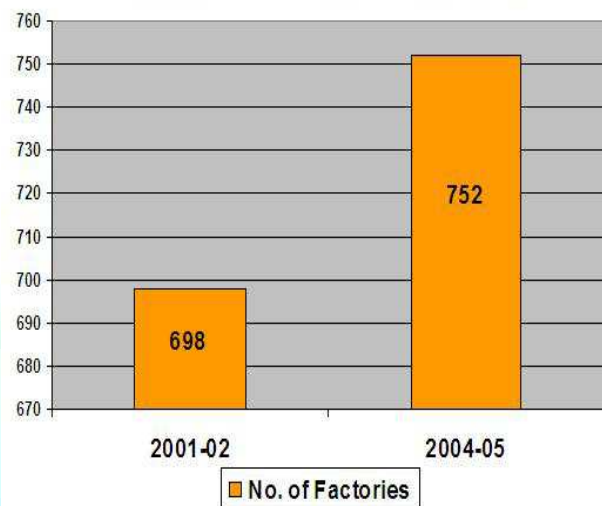
FIGURES

Employment growth after the Introduction of the SIDCUL in Uttarakhand²

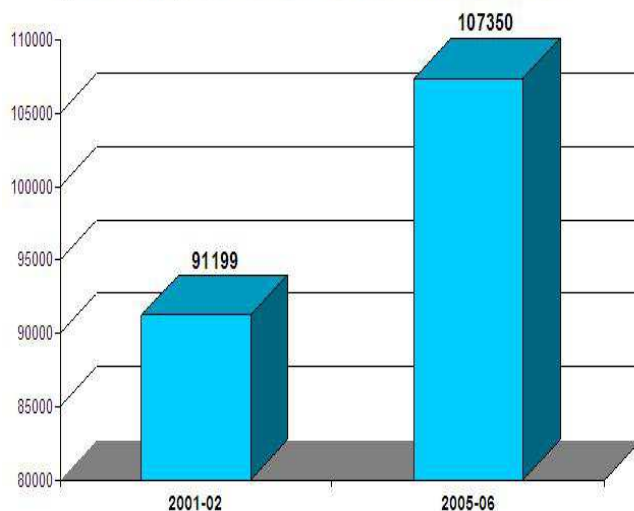
Fig. 4



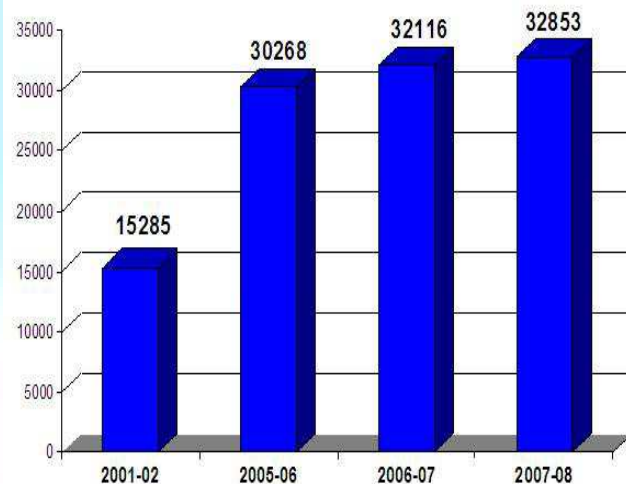
Source Indian Stat (outsourced from annual report 2001-02, 2004-05 Ministry of SSI, Govt. of India and various Annual survey of India.

Fig 5 : Growth of Factories after the introduction of SIDCUL in Uttarakhand³

3 Source Indian Stat (outsourced from annual report 2001-02, 2004-05 Ministry of SSI, Govt. of India and various Annual survey of India.

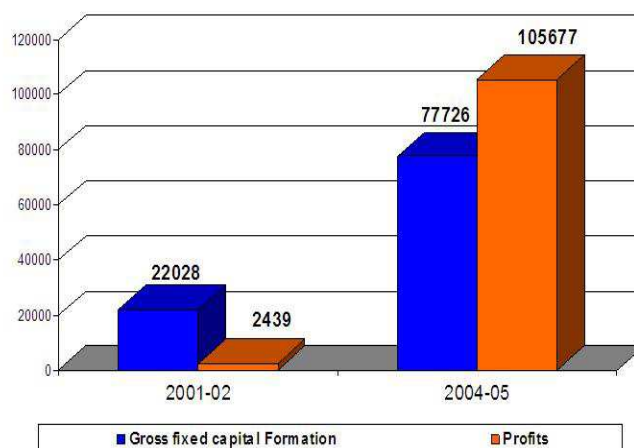
Fig 6 Growth of unregistered SSI units after the introduction of SIDCUL in Uttarakhand⁴

4 Source Indian Stat (outsourced from annual report 2001-02, 2004-05 Ministry of SSI, Govt. of India and various Annual survey of India.

Fig 7: Growth of registered SSI units after the introduction of SIDCUL in Uttarakhand⁵

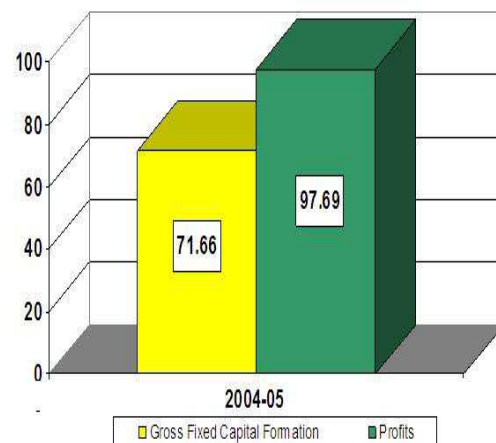
5 Source Uttarakhand: At a Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Dehradun, Annual Report 2007-08, 2008-09.

Fig 8: Comparative developments of Industries (registered under factory Act 2MI and 2M II Act, 1948) in Uttarakhand after the development of SIDCUL (values in Rupees) ⁶



Source Indian Stat (outsourced from annual report 2001-02, 2004-05 Ministry of SSI, Govt. of India and various Annual survey of India.

Fig 9 : Growth % of Industries (registered under factory Act 2MI and 2M II Act, 1948) in Uttarakhand after the development of SIDCUL⁶



⁶ Source Indian Stat (outsourced from annual report 2001-02, 2004-05 Ministry of SSI, Govt. of India and various Annual survey of India.

CONCLUSION

- The state of Uttarakhand has a unique socio-economic environment and agro-climatic conditions. The State can be clearly demarcated into two regions on the basis of geographic terrain for entrepreneurial developments. The first is tarai area. The second is Hilly region of lower and middle Himalayas. Whereas on political boundaries the State is divided into two regions (divisions) or commissioners, the first is Garhwal and second is Kumaon.
- The State is well endowed with natural and mineral resources. The state is quite rich in forest providing sustenance and host of raw material like resin, herbs and other forest products. Tarai area is fit for cultivation and has access to better infrastructure and irrigation as compared to hilly areas.
- It is estimated that there is a potential of nearly 20000MW of hydro electricity power of which only a fraction of it has been utilized till now. The priority should be accorded to develop the hydro electricity.
- Besides the Industrial Estates and growth centres there is a lack of infrastructure facility in other parts of state. Necessary infrastructure facilities should be provided for the overall and balanced development of the state. This would also help in the grooming and encouragements of the entrepreneur in other parts of the state.
- The hilly regions of Uttarakhand have the tremendous potential for developing tourism. The unexpected virginal natural beauty of the area and spiritual tourism attract about 21.4 million tourists every year. The state shall make substantial investment in expanding the existing infrastructure facilities to promote tourism.
- There are nearly 800 large/medium scale industries working in the state and manufacturing food products, rubber and plastic products, chemical and chemical products. Non-metallic mineral products, electric machinery and apparatus, paper and paper products. There is an investment of Rs 4000 crores and giving the employment opportunities to approx one lakh persons.
- In small scale/medium scale sector there are 329000 registered units in which more than 250 crore rupees are invested and giving employment opportunity to 88000(approx.) persons.
- A package of facilities like low rate of interest on loan, lower rate of electric tariffs, exemptions on various taxes, simplified process for setting up of the enterprises being provided to entrepreneurs for the accelerated industrial and entrepreneurial development of the state of Uttarakhand had effectively and efficiently.
- The lack of initiatives drives poor motivation and overcrowding of agriculture development for industrialization. The Government institutions/ agencies and non-government agencies are to be made effective for creating entrepreneurship in the state.
- Financial Institution should also come forward to provide finance to the entrepreneurs for taking new ventures based on natural resources and demand based industries and also for the sectors covered under thrust Industries of the State.
- Hither-to-traditional industries like woollen weaving, silk weaving, wooden based industries, Medicinal-Aromatic plant and herbs based industries should be encouraged to increase the per capital income of the people of the state along with the enhancement of the entrepreneur development activities in the State.
- Since the Uttarakhand state is a newly formed state, hence Regional Officer of the organization like SIDBI, NSIC, SFC, SSI, State SIC, export promotion and other agencies useful for entrepreneurial development are required in the state at earliest.
- To impart entrepreneurial skills, motivation, techniques along with management skills, training to the entrepreneurs are required.
- In order to stimulate entrepreneurship and improve the business environment for enterprises, SIDCUL had evolved a perfect destination.
- Sector specific Industrial Estates had introduced and induced the entrepreneurial development directly or indirectly. Direct entrepreneurial developments are those where main product is assembled / manufactured or services are being delivered. Indirect entrepreneurial developments are those where enterprise established in providing an unfinished product to some other enterprise or an auxiliary industry or outsourced services, and enterprise established so as to grab / in-cash the opportunity available due to the demand of some direct entrepreneurial developments.
- Entrepreneurial development being induced by SIDCUL in the driving force for socio-economic up-liftment of state and job creation in Uttarakhand. Its specific (Industry based) nature and location make it very sensitive to changes in the industry and environment in which they operate.
- Potential of Entrepreneurial Developments in the hill districts to be worked out. The hilly districts of the state of Uttarakhand are Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Champawat, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Rudrapur, Tehri Garhwal, and Uttarkashi; in these districts the geographical terrain is very harsh to develop the Industrial Estates. The entrepreneurial development potential in following sectors can be worked out, which is very necessary for the balanced development of the state economy:-
 - SSI based on wool.
 - Diversify agricultural products to include fruits, herbs / Medicinal and Aromatic plants.
 - Handloom sector.
 - Develop leisure and nature tourism.
 - Poultry
 - Religious tourism
 - Medicinal plant based pharmaceutical industry
 - ITES (Information Technology Enabled Services)
 - Bio-fuels

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