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- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio" Ohio State University, Nigeria.

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS**

- Garg, Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–22 June.

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**ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN NORTH EASTERN REGION OF INDIA-THE MSME PERSPECTIVE**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The Micro, small and Medium Enterprises are playing a very important role in the socio-economic development of our country for the last many years. This sector has contributed the overall growth in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Employment Creation and exports. This paper mainly focuses on Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Govt. of India, in terms of working Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in India with their employment, fixed capital investment and production during the FY 2006-07 to 2010-11. It also tries to evaluate the percentage on the above parameters of North Eastern Region (NER) of India to All India for drawing meaningful result. Some recommendations are also drawn based on the findings of the study.*

**KEYWORDS**

Entrepreneurial Activity, Entrepreneurship, Fixed Capital, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Virgin Resources.

**INTRODUCTION**

The NER of India comprises the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. The region is about 70% hilly and accounts approximately 7.9% of the total land space of the country. It is surrounded by China, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Myanmar as its international boundaries on the north, south east, north-east and east respectively. The region is known for its unique culture, handicrafts, natural beauty and plenty of natural resources. But, most of the states in this region are facing the problems of unemployment, social unrest, law and order, lack of infrastructure, uncertainty, poor industrial establishments etc. Because of these factors, the NER of India is lagging behind the other parts of the country in terms of development.

In order to serve the region an economically developed and free from social tension and unrests, "entrepreneurship" can be used as an accelerator engine. If entrepreneurial activities have been increased, the above problems can be somewhat mitigated or solved automatically. Many scholars have defined entrepreneurship and entrepreneur in a variety of ways. The word "entrepreneur" is derived from the French word "entreprendre" means "to undertake". The New Encyclopedia Britannica defines an entrepreneur as "an individual who bears risk of operating a business in the face of uncertainty about the future conditions". The various views define an entrepreneur as a risk bearer, an organizer and an innovator. In simple words, an entrepreneur is a social change agent who is engaged in any economic activity. Considering the above views on the definition of entrepreneur and entrepreneurship, the process of combining resources (men, machines, materials, money etc.) to produce goods and/or services and sold it in the market to earn profit is known as entrepreneurship and the person who is doing so is known as an entrepreneur.

Investing low capital cost and also providing more potential in employment opportunities, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are considered to be a good sector for economic growth and development. In a country like India, MSMEs play a great role in shaping and developing the economy of the country. According to the report of 4<sup>th</sup> Census of MSME Sector in India, this sector claims to employ 59.7 million persons spreading over in 26.1 million enterprises in our country.

Again, promotional agencies play a great role in entrepreneurship development. Starting from the initial stage of finding out the various entrepreneurial opportunities, there exist the needs for such promotional agencies. In the absence of these promotional agencies the entrepreneurial activities are neither efficient nor successful. In NER of India, many promotional agencies are taking part in developing entrepreneurship in the region. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Govt. of India, Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati, Assam, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), North Eastern Development Finance Corporation (NEDFi), Guwahati, Assam etc. can be mentioned as the major promotional agencies in entrepreneurship development in the state. The Development Commissioner, MSME, Govt. of India, has MSME, Development Institutes (DIs) at Gangtok (Sikkim), Guwahati (Assam), Imphal (Manipur), Agartala (Tripura) and also Branch (Br.) MSME, DIs at Aizawl (Mizoram), Dimapur (Nagaland), Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh), Diphu (Assam), Silchar (Assam), Tezpur (Assam), Shillong (Meghalaya) and Tura (Meghalaya). Some of the main function and activities of these institutes are as follows:

- Assistance/Consultancy to prospective and existing entrepreneurs,
- Preparation of State Industrial Profiles and District Industrial Potential Surveys.
- Preparation/updation of Project Profiles.
- Organisation of Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs), Management Development Programmes (MDPs), Business Skill Development Programmes (BSDPs) and Industrial Motivational Campaigns (IMCs),
- Energy Conservation,
- Pollution Control,
- Quality Control and Up-gradation,
- Export Promotion,
- Common Facility Workshop/Laboratory services,
- Preparation of Directory of Specific Industries,
- Intensive Technical Assistance,
- Linkages with State Government Functionaries.
- Market Surveys,
- Cluster Development,
- Other action plan activities assigned by the MSME, Govt. of India etc.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Since the emergence of the topic "entrepreneurship" there has been an increasing interest of research in this field. Most central and state universities, institutions and colleges have conducted many EDPs for developing and accelerating entrepreneurial activities in India.

Mali, D. D. (2006), in his key note address, in the National Seminar on Entrepreneurship Development, at Manipur University, Imphal, has strategically expressed his views that the government has several roles to play for the growth of entrepreneurship. These are to develop infrastructural facilities, provide policy support, adopt promotional measures and also help in creation of entrepreneurship friendly environment.

Khanka, S. S. (2006), in his paper on Entrepreneurship Development in NER of India, Experiences and Prospects, has mentioned the problems of Entrepreneurship Development in NER of India which includes inadequacy of infrastructural facilities, unstable and uncertain low and order situation, lack of required human resources and complex procedure in establishing enterprise.

Sikidar, S. K. (2011), in his paper, "Entrepreneurship in North Eastern Region: A Tool for Innovation and Creativity", has mentioned that Entrepreneurship is a skill inherent in human being, in more or less same degree, to be ignited by education, training for the purpose of transferring it into an economic activity. He considered entrepreneurship as an urge coming from within, devoted in initiating, promoting, nurturing and maintaining economic activities for the production and distribution of goods and services and of wealth.

In another paper "Problems and Prospects of Entrepreneurship in North East India" by Dev, Sukamal (2011), it is mentioned that, there has been a persistence complaint from Small Scale Industrial (SSI) Units of being subjected to a large number of acts and laws and having to maintain registers, submit returns and face an army of inspectors to ensure compliance to those acts and laws. He further added that there is indeed a need to simplify and streamline the procedural aspects to facilitate setting up of small and tiny sector units.

Singh, Muktasana, K. (e.t.) (2011), in their paper "Impact of Transportation Problems in Small and Medium Enterprises in Manipur", has mentioned the major transportation problems which affects the socio economic and entrepreneurial activities in the state of Manipur including frequent landslides during rainy season, bad road condition, frequent bandh and economic blockades, imposition/collection of illegal tax etc.

Siemens, Lynne (2012) in the article "Embedding Small Business and Entrepreneurship Training within the Rural Context", has expressed that small rural business owners face challenges that are not generally present in urban areas. Therefore, these business owners need training programmes that are specific to rural context.

## OBJECTIVES

The present paper tries to:

1. Explain the importance and relevance of entrepreneurship in economic development,
2. Study of some parameters in entrepreneurial activities of MSMEs and
3. Highlights the problems and prospects of entrepreneurship development in NER of India in particular and India in general.

## METHODOLOGY

The study is exploratory research in nature. It is based on relevant and required secondary data collected from journals, books, and annual reports of different organizations Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati and MSME, Govt. of India etc. The collected data is evaluated to draw a meaningful decision.

## LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

On the part of limitation of the study, the paper is based on secondary data. Therefore, authenticity of the findings is limited to the accuracy of the data available in the annual reports during the period of study. The study has taken a period of five years i.e., from the FY 2006-07 to 2010-11. Because of the unavailability of data for the year 2011-12, the study can be considered as old as more than one year. In addition to this, the maximum data for the year 2009-10 is provisional and that of 2010-11 is projected one.

## ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The importance and relevance of entrepreneurship in economic development is very vast. Some of the important points can be discussed as under:

1. Saving money for future use is required and a must for everybody. But, saving in wrong hands including low interest rates may cause the decrease in the value of money saved in future. Such savings of the public can be used as capital in an entrepreneurship firm so that it can earn profit. Therefore, entrepreneurship promotes capital formation by investing such savings of the public.
2. Entrepreneurship provides large scale employment of the job seekers. Entrepreneurs do not run after the job but they create jobs. Thus, it reduces the cause of socio-economic problems by providing jobs to the people. When an enterprise has established in an area, it not only gives the above opportunities, many other small business activities may also arise. To cite an example, in the establishment of many private educational institutes in and around Azara, Guwahati, the other business activities like hotels, tea stalls, grocery shops etc. also can be more seen than before. In such a situation, money flows without any halt from one person to another and enterprise to enterprise. Therefore, entrepreneurship helps in development of a region and also promotes regional development.
3. Entrepreneurial activities accelerates the effective and efficient utilization of capital and human resources, otherwise, these would remain unutilized and idle and
4. It promotes export of products and services leading to economic development of the country by earning foreign exchange.

The NER of India has abundant natural and virgin resources. The natural beauty of this region is the advantage of eco-tourism industry. These resources can be utilized for economic development and employment generation. The MSME, Govt. of India, is taking initiatives to promote the development of MSMEs in the region through the programmes and schemes implemented by the ministry and its institutions/organizations. As prospective entrepreneurs are trained and motivated, these institutions are opening a way for economic development in the region for the last many years. The growth of entrepreneurs is also continuously increasing day by day. The number of working MSMEs in India as a whole and NER of India along with their employment, fixed investment and production, during the year 2006-07 to 2010-11 are shown in Table No. 1 and 2 respectively.

TABLE NO. 1: WORKING MSMEs IN INDIA WITH THEIR EMPLOYMENT, FIXED INVESTMENT AND PRODUCTION

Sl. No.	Year	Total Working MSMEs	Employment (Person)	Fixed Investment (Rs. in Crore)	Production in current price (Rs. in Crore)
1	2006-07	2,61,12,000	5,95,66,000	5,00,758	7,09,398
2	2007-08	2,72,79,000	6,26,34,000	5,58,190	7,90,759
3	2008-09	2,85,16,000	6,59,35,000	6,21,753	8,80,805
4	2009-10	2,98,08,000	6,95,38,000	6,93,835	9,82,919
5	2010-11 (Projected)	3,11,52,000	7,32,17,000	7,73,487	10,95,758

Source: Annual Report, 2011-12, MSME, Govt. of India



TABLE NO. 2: WORKING MSMEs IN NER OF INDIA WITH THEIR EMPLOYMENT, FIXED INVESTMENT AND PRODUCTION

Parameters	Years	Sikkim	Arunachal Pradesh	Nagaland	Manipur	Mizoram	Tripura	Meghalaya	Assam	Total
Number of working enterprises	2006-07	122	417	1332	4492	3715	1343	3010	19864	34295
	2007-08	136	480	2110	4530	3941	1499	3416	21618	37730
	2008-09	207	587	4631	4670	4419	1711	3826	23249	43300
	2009-10	225	698	5602	4759	4919	1931	4725	24927	47786
	2010-11 (Projected)	279	829	9315	4881	5403	2180	5497	26887	55271
Employment (Person)	2006-07	1159	5411	16281	19960	26032	23166	12700	210507	315216
	2007-08	1292	6228	25790	20129	27616	25857	14413	229095	350420
	2008-09	1967	7617	56605	20751	30965	29514	16143	246379	409940
	2009-10	2138	9057	68473	21146	34469	33309	19936	264162	452689
	2010-11 (Projected)	2561	10757	113857	21689	37860	37604	23193	284933	532543
Fixed Investment (Rs. In Crore)	2006-07	27.82	543.78	718.33	96.76	296.95	326.57	134.54	5867.40	8012.15
	2007-08	31.01	625.93	1137.90	97.58	315.01	364.50	152.69	6385.49	9110.12
	2008-09	47.20	765.46	2497.44	100.59	353.22	416.05	171.01	6867.26	11218.25
	2009-10	51.31	910.21	3021.08	102.51	393.19	469.55	211.20	7362.90	12521.95
	2010-11 (Projected)	63.62	1081.04	5023.46	105.14	431.88	530.10	245.70	7941.84	15422.78
Production (Rs. In Crore)	2006-07	51.37	237.21	1396.04	199.80	309.90	608.30	447.31	9389.20	12639.13
	2007-08	57.26	273.05	2211.44	201.49	328.75	678.96	507.64	10218.27	14476.87
	2008-09	87.16	333.91	4853.65	207.72	368.63	774.98	568.57	10989.20	18183.83
	2009-10	94.74	397.06	5871.33	211.68	410.34	874.63	702.17	11782.35	20344.29
	2010-11 (Projected)	117.48	471.58	9762.85	217.10	450.71	987.41	816.90	12708.79	25532.81

Source: Annual Report, 2011-12, MSME, Govt. of India

From the above two tables, the following Table No. 3 is drawn to show the Percentage of Working MSMEs in NER of India to All over India with their Employment, Fixed investment and Production.

TABLE NO. 3: PERCENTAGE OF WORKING MSMEs IN NER OF INDIA TO ALL OVER INDIA WITH THEIR EMPLOYMENT, FIXED INVESTMENT AND PRODUCTION

Sl. No.	Year	Total Working MSMEs			Employment (Person)			Fixed Investment (Rs. in Crore)			Production in current price (Rs. in Crore)		
		All India	NER	% of NER to All India	All India	NER	% of NER to All India	All India	NER	% of NER to All India	All India	NER	% of NER to All India
1	2006-07	2,61,12,000	34295	0.13	5,95,66,000	315216	0.53	5,00,758	8012.15	1.6	7,09,398	12639.13	1.8
2	2007-08	2,72,79,000	37730	0.14	6,26,34,000	350420	0.56	5,58,190	9110.12	1.6	7,90,759	14476.87	1.8
3	2008-09	2,85,16,000	43300	0.15	6,59,35,000	409940	0.62	6,21,753	11218.25	1.8	8,80,805	18183.83	2.0
4	2009-10	2,98,08,000	47786	0.16	6,95,38,000	452689	0.65	6,93,835	12521.95	1.8	9,82,919	20344.29	2.1
5	2010-11 (Projected)	3,11,52,000	55271	0.18	7,32,17,000	532543	0.73	7,73,487	15422.78	2.0	10,95,758	25532.81	2.3

Source: Compiled from the Annual Report, 2011-12, MSME, Govt. of India.

Analysing the data, in Table No. 2, all the parameters namely the number of working enterprises, employment, fixed capital investment and production are increasing year after year in all states during the study period. The maximum number of working enterprises can be seen in the state of Assam while the minimum is in Sikkim. It may be due to the advantages of better transportation and communication facilities available in Assam when compared to the rest of the states in the region. The number of working MSMEs in NER has increased from 34295 in 2006-07 to 37730, 43300 and 47786 in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. The projected number of working MSMEs in NER in 2010-11 is 55271. In the case of employment creation, Nagaland is also creating employment opportunities in MSMEs in the increasing trend. The projected working enterprises, employment (person), fixed capital investment and production in this sector in 2010-11 in Nagaland are 9315, 113857, Rs. 5023.46 crore and Rs. 9762.85 crore respectively. It is also observed that, during the study period of 2006-07 to 2010-11, the various parameters are in increasing trend for the whole of NER.

The total working MSMEs in NER is calculated only 34295, 37730, 43300, 47786 and 55271 during 2006-07 to 2010-11 respectively. The percentage of total working MSMEs in NER to All India is very low. It is only 0.13, 0.14, 0.15, 0.16 and 0.18 in these years.

Generally, for the running of an enterprise, both working and fixed capital are required. No enterprise can run without capital. The fixed capital investment in this sector in India was Rs. 500758 crores in 2006-07. It has increased to Rs. 558190 crores, Rs. 621753 crores, Rs. 693835 crores, and Rs. 773487 crores in 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. The amount in 2009-10 was provisional and that of 2010-11 was projected. The percentage of growth in fixed investment over the previous year was 11.62, 11.47, 11.39, 11.59 and 11.48 respectively during the study period. The growth of investment in fixed asset in MSMEs in India can be considered satisfactory. But when it is evaluated for NER separately, here also there is a very poor investment in fixed assets. As per findings from Table. No. 3, the percentage of fixed capital investment of NER to All India, in this sector, is measured at 1.6, 1.6, 1.8, 1.8 and 2.0 during the study period of five years.

In case of employment, it is no doubt that MSMEs are providing maximum employment opportunities in our country. The employment has increased to 659.35 lakhs during 2008-09 from 626.34 lakhs persons during 2007-08. The projected figure in 2010-11 is 732.17 lakhs persons. In this regard, the employed persons in this sector in NER have been increasing from 315216 persons in 2006-07 to 409940 persons in 2008-09. The percentage of employment in MSMEs of NER to All India is very poor and cannot be considered "satisfactory".

Even though the number of working MSMEs, their employment and capital investment in fixed capital is very less in NER of India against All India, the production of such enterprises in NER is having greater quotient. The percentage of production of MSMEs in NER to All India is measured at 1.8, 1.8, 2.0, 2.1 and 2.3 respectively for the study period ranging from 2006-07 to 2010-11.

Training and development programmes in entrepreneurship development are very important. Training and development is a vital part of the human resource development. It is also becoming more important in order to make prospective and existing entrepreneurs motivated and create innovative and creative ideas. Therefore, development and training is, thus, one of the key elements for development of micro and small enterprises (MSEs), particularly, the first generation entrepreneurs. To undertake this task on a continuous basis, the MSME has set up three national-level Entrepreneurship Development Institutes (EDIs). These

are the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida, the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NI-MSME), Hyderabad and the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati. In the year 2010-11, these three institutes, in India, has conducted 1653 training and development programmes including EDPs, MDPs, BSDPs, IMCs, Seminars and workshops, consultancy and research etc. out of which 331 were under NIESBUD, Noida, 756 were under NI-MSME, Hyderabad and 556 were under IIE, Guwahati, respectively.

Considering a particular state in NER, which is the State of Arunachal Pradesh, the following Table No. 4 (a), (b) and (c), shows the year wise conducted programmes of Br, MSME, DI, Itanagar, district wise distribution and the number of participants in it.

TABLE NO. 4 (a): YEAR WISE CONDUCTED PROGRAMMES OF BR, MSME, DI, ITANAGAR

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme/Activity	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12
1	Industrial Motivation Campaign (IMC)	2	2	3	12	17	3
2	Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP)	1	1	3	21	14	7
3	Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP)	-	-	3	3	2	-
4	Management Development Programme (MDP)	-	-	-	3	2	-
5	Business Skill Development Programme (BSDP)	1	2	-	-	-	-
6	Programme on Packaging for Export	-	-	-	1	-	-
7	Awareness Programme on Cluster Development Scheme	-	2	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>10</b>

## PROJECT FEASIBILITY REPORT (PFR) ACTIVITIES

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme/Activity	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12
1	Preparation of Project Profile (New)	2	1	1	1	-	-
2	Preparation of Project Profile (Updated)	1	2	2	2	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Office file, Br.-MSME-DI, Itanagar

TABLE NO. 4 (b): DISTRICT AND YEAR-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF CONDUCTED PROGRAMMES WITH PERCENTAGE

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Year						District-wise Prog. Conducted during 2006-07 to 2011-12	% of the total of 105 Prog.
		06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12		
1	Papum Pare	2	6	5	32	27	10	82	78.1
2	Tirap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	East Siang	-	-	2	3	1	-	6	5.7
4	Lohit	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1.9
5	West Siang	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.9
6	West Kameng	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1.9
7	Changlang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Upper Subansiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Lower Dibang Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Tawang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Lower Subansiri	2	1	-	2	2	-	7	6.7
12	East Kameng	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1.9
13	Upper Siang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Dibang Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Kurung Kumeng	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	2.9
16	Anjaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Office file, Br.-MSME-DI, Itanagar

TABLE NO. 4 (c): PARTICIPANTS (GENDER-WISE)

Year	No. of Participants	Gender-wise Participants	
		Male	Female
2006-07	86+	46	40
2007-08	389	132	257
2008-09	272	77	195
2009-10	1066	375	691
2010-11	1230	646	584
2011-12	221	107	114
<b>Total</b>	<b>3264+</b>	<b>1383</b>	<b>1881</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42.37%</b>	<b>57.63%</b>

Source: Office file, Br.-MSME-DI, Itanagar

+ There was a programme on Industrial Motivation Campaign (IMC) at Lower Subansiri District during November, 2006. But, the data for the number of participants on the programme were not available.

## FINDING AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the above discussion, the following findings and recommendations are drawn.

1. The number of working MSMEs in India has been increasing during the study period of 2006-07 to 2010-11. The employment in this sector is also in the increasing trend. In addition of the above, the other parameters which are fixed investment and production of MSMEs in India grow to increase during these years of study. But, when we discuss for NER, the percentage of all these parameters to all India is very poor. Therefore, the policy makers and concerned authorities should keep in mind that the NER needs more EDPs, working and fixed capital etc. so that these people can explore the natural raw materials in the region. Ultimately, it would lead to the development of socio-economic status of the region in particular and the nation in general. It would also automatically mitigate the social tension and unrest of the region engaging youths in productive and economic activities.

2. The Ministry has set up three national-level EDIs which are NIESBUD, Noida, NI-MSME, Hyderabad and IIE, Guwahati. In 2010-11, these three EDIs has conducted 1,653 training and development programmes including EDPs, MDPs, BSDPs, IMPs, Seminars and workshops, consultancy and research etc. The total number of participants in all the programmes was 49,713. The number of programmes conducted by the three national-level EDIs is not sufficient for the rising need of the entrepreneurs. The IIE, Guwahati has conducted only 556 Training and Development Programmes in 2010-11, for the development of entrepreneurship in North East India.

Referring Table No. 4 (a), (b) and (c), in the state of Arunachal Pradesh, the number of programmes conducted by Br.-MSME-DI, Itanagar, is very less. There were only 4 programmes conducted in the year 2006-07. It has increased by 7 and 9 programmes in 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. A number of 40 programmes were conducted in 2009-10 but it is not up to the requirement. But, in the year 2011-12, the number of programmes has reduced tremendously and stands at 10. In order to impart knowledge in entrepreneurship and expand the area of coverage, the number of such programmes should be increased. The state has 16 districts. But as per the findings of the study, there are 8 out of 16 districts in which even a single programme was not conducted during the period. Referring to Tab. No. 2, 78.1% of the total programmes were conducted in Papum Pare District, the capital district of Arunachal Pradesh. But, the other districts have got very less or even no programme at all.

Coming to regional and national level, taking into consideration of the findings in the state of Arunachal Pradesh, the EDPs and activities might be conducted in the city and urban areas where infrastructural facilities and subject experts are available. To encourage the participation of rural artisans from every corners of our country, it is very much necessary to organise such programmes in all the parts of the country including the rural remote areas.

1. In NER, the programmes conducted by IIE, Guwahati and Br. MSMEs, DIs in the states, are supported by faculty members from other academic institutions and universities. Apart from their busy schedule in classes and other academic activities, "time" does not permit the faculties for taking classes for such programmes. Therefore, there is a big gap between the demand and supply of faculty in these programmes. The non-availability of subject experts in such programmes unable to organise the programmes effectively and efficiently. Therefore, recruitment in MSME, Govt. of India, from heterogeneous disciplines including entrepreneurship, finance, marketing, accountancy, economics etc. is need of the present day situation for filling up the gap.
2. In addition to above, there are a lot of common constrains for entrepreneurship development in NER. This includes non-availability of finance, poor infrastructural and communication facilities, being bottle-necked of the region from the rest of the country, law and order problems, social tension and unrest, fear of failure in the business etc. Considering the need for developing entrepreneurship in NER of India, the government and other law enforcing agencies need to frame and implement such laws which pull up the entrepreneurship activities. Initiatives should be taken by all the stakeholders so that it will minimise constrain in entrepreneurship.

## CONCLUSION

Today, the world has become a global village due to globalization and liberalization. The technology is developing in a very fast way. It also brings a wake of various opportunities in the field of entrepreneurship. Awareness of various schemes of the central government for entrepreneurship development is also very important. Considering the untapped and unexplored natural resources in NER of India, there is a big advantage of creating entrepreneurial career in different sectors in the region. Eco-tourism-the nature based tourism, can be considered as one of the important sector. Once the eco-tourism projects have been started, other activities like tour operator services can be activated simultaneously. Finding means of human capitalization for best use of human resource is the foundation of development in social, economic, cultural and political fronts. Increasing unemployment is the serious and chronic problem of our present economy. Human resources with other resources like material, money and machineries can result sustainable employment and income generation through entrepreneurship. It is considered that most problems associated with social tension and youth unrest are due to educated youths not being engaged in productive and economic activities. The only viable option to solve this problem is to change our attitude from "wage employment opportunities" to "self employment career". Such alternate way through entrepreneurship could help the society in defusing social tension and unrest through entrepreneurship.

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