CHAPTER 5:
ROLE AND IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS ON THE SMALL SCALE AGRO-PROCESSING INDUSTRY IN THE AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT
5. ROLE AND IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS ON THE SMALL SCALE AGRO-PROCESSING INDUSTRY IN THE AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT

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5.4.12. Mahatma Phule Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd.
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5.4.25. Industrial Investment Bank of India (IIBI)
5.4.26. Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)
5.4.27. General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC)
5.4.28. National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)
5.4.29. National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)
5.4.30. National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)
5.4.31. Micro Small Medium Enterprises Development Institute (MSME-DI)
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5.4.33. National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NI-MSME)
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5.4.35. National Research Development Corporation (NRDC)
5.4.36. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)
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5. ROLE AND IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS ON THE SMALL SCALE AGRO-PROCESSING INDUSTRY IN THE AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT

Small scale sector is considered as the engine for socio-economic growth. Agro-processing industry has symbiotic link with agriculture and economic development. Agro-Processing industry is considered as the sunrise sector in Indian economy. Therefore, the Government provides support for the promotion and development of the small scale sector especially agro-processing industry.

5.1. NEED FOR GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE:
Agro-processing industry, with its strong forward and backward linkages, has manifold contribution to agricultural, rural and economic development. Agro-processing provides an essential link between production and marketing, between rural and urban areas, between owners of capital and labour and between producers and consumers of agricultural and industrial products. Agro-Processing leads to benefits not only for consumers and producers but also for agriculture and economic development.

Agro-Processing transforms the products originating from agricultural sector into edible, usable, palatable and nutritional form. Agro-Processing increases the shelf life of the products thereby help in conservation. Agro-Processing satisfies the consumers at a lower cost and saves the time of the consumers and relives them from the difficulties and botherations experienced in processing. Agro-Processing widens the market. Processed products can be taken to distant and overseas market at lower cost. Agro-Processing thus can increase the sales and profits of the producer to a great extent.

Agro-Processing industry acts as a stimulus to agricultural production and increases agricultural income. It provides assurance of market and returns to the farmer. It absorbs surplus agricultural labour and raises the level of income of rural people and helps eradicate growing poverty. It further improves the quality and productivity of agriculture. It promotes optimum use of resources. It also increases capital formation. Thus agro-processing industry leads to agricultural prosperity.
Agro-Processing industry generates large and immediate employment and reduces migration of rural youth to urban areas. It contributes in production and exports of the country. It promotes dependent industries and services and acts as a catalyst for the development of infrastructure. It promotes entrepreneurial culture and encourages use of domestic and latent resources. It leads to the decentralization of the process of development so as to promote social welfare by way of equitable distribution of income and wealth. Agro-processing industry thus brings harmonious and integrated socio-economic order in a country’s economy.

Thus, agro-processing industry can function as catalytic agent to bring about take-off in agriculture and ultimately in economy as a whole. That is the reason the Government promotes the small scale agro-processing industry.

5.2. GOVERNMENT PROMOTIONAL MEASURES:
The industrial development is one of the important indicators of economic development. Both the Central and State Governments strive hard to promote the industries. The role of the Government in industrial promotion can be summarized as follows.

- Formulation of industrial promotion policy
- Decentralization of policy to grass rout level
- Allocation of budget for the policy
- Making infrastructural arrangement for industry promotion
- Implementation of policy with the help of state line departments
- Monitoring of policy
- Evaluation of plan/policy
- Amendments in the policy

With a view of the role of the agro-processing industry in the agricultural and economic development the Government has supported the development of the same right from independence. The promotion measures taken by the Government in the development of the small scale agro-processing industry are as follows.

Soon after India's independence the Congress Party constituted the Economic Programmes Committee to provide a broad direction to the Congress Governments at
the Centre and State levels. The Committee, headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, reported in January 1948. In its recommendations on industries it observed: Industries producing articles of food and clothing and other consumer goods should constitute the decentralized sector of Indian economy and should, as far as possible, be developed and run on a cooperative basis. Such industries should for most of the part be run on cottage and small scale basis. This was a large area earmarked for rural, cooperative and small scale industries. The general direction indicated for state intervention was for imposing restrictions on large scale manufacturing of most consumer goods while extending support to traditional systems of production.

The Indian National Congress took over the reins of power after India's independence in 1947. Most of the Congress leaders came to occupy responsible positions in the Central and State Governments. It was, therefore, expected that the sanctity bestowed on Khadi and village industries by Mahatma Gandhi would preserved and adopted unhesitatingly as a national and public policy in free India. Since Gandhi stood for a decentralized administrative system, in which village was to be the basic unit of management, planning and administration, it was proposed by the Gandhians that it should be made obligatory for the state to pursue Gandhian ideals with regard to village and cottage industries. The Government of India adopted a number of specific measures such as a favourable treatment to Khadi, cottage and village industries. Thus the centre shifted the responsibility of the promotion of the cottage and village industries to the state and envisaged the role of small scale and large scale units not as one of conflict but of complementarity.

During the period, 1952 to 1954, the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) and a Board each to promote silk, coir, and handicraft, handloom and small scale industries were instituted. These Boards were required to recommend general policies and prepare action plans for promoting activities in their respective areas through preference in Government purchase and distribution of raw materials, fiscal and monetary concessions, and supportive administrative policies. Earlier agro-industries referred to industries which survived in rural areas and which had either a direct or indirect link with the population in the rural areas called as ‘Village and Rural Industries’. They extended to include activities based on the processing of agricultural produce or catering to the needs of the agriculturists and as instrument of varying
efficacy for the relief of rural population. There was, however, no special category of industries called agro-industries. However a long list of agro-industries was issued by Union Development Commissioner for small scale industries. Right from the first five year plan, in each successive plan, the government has given thrust on the cottage and village industries.

The government has taken many steps recently to provide financial assistance for setting up and modernizing agro-processing units, creation of infrastructure, and support for R&D and human resource development in addition to other promotional measures to encourage the growth of the agro-processing industry.

- **Priority Area:** The Government of India has identified the food processing sector as a high priority area and has given a number of fiscal relief and incentives to encourage commercialisation and value addition to agricultural produce.

- **FDI:** Automatic investment approval up to 100% foreign equity has been allowed for larger part of the food-processing sector except for malted food, alcoholic beverages and those reserved for small-scale industries (SSI). 24% foreign equity has been permitted in small-scale sector. Foreign investments are allowed in SSI reserved items under an export obligation in selected items.

- **Licenses:** The Indian government has abolished licensing for almost all food and agro-processing industries except for some items like alcohol, cane sugar, hydrogenated animal fats and oils and items reserved for the exclusive manufacture in the small scale industry (SSI) sector. This has resulted in a boom in the FMCG market through market expansion and greater product opportunities.

- **Taxes:** To further aid the segment, the government has announced a liberal corporate tax policy for export and domestic earnings. Income tax rebate has been allowed (100% of profits for five years and 25% of profits for the next five years) for setting up of new agro-processing industries to process and package fruits and vegetables. Export earnings are exempted from corporate tax. Various states governments have encouraged companies to set up manufacturing facilities in their regions through a package of fiscal incentives. The move towards uniform VAT has also been considered.
**Excise and Custom Duties:** Quantity restrictions on all food products have been removed. Peak rate of customs duty has been reduced from 30% to 25% (excluding agricultural and dairy products) and duty structure on designated items has been rationalized. The import of food processing machinery is allowed freely with low levels of duties. Import of capital goods for exports of agricultural products and their value added variants under the Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) is allowed duty-free and Foreign Technology Agreement within norms has been made automatic. This opens up huge opportunities for large investments in food and food processing industries in different fields including upgradation of technologies, improvement of skills with installation of modern machinery and equipment, especially in areas of canning, dairy plants, specialty processing.

**Laws:** The Government has enacted various laws for the benefit of consumers and the industry. The major laws related to agro-processing industry are - Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA), 1955, Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, Fruit Products Order (FPO), 1955, Meat Food Products Order (MFPO), 1973, Milk and Milk Products Order (MMPO), 1992, Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937 (AGMARK).

**Food Parks:** In a bid to boost the food sector, the Government is planning to set up agri zones and mega food parks. 30 such mega parks are coming up across the country in various cities to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the food processing sector. Each food park will have a cold storage facility, apart from facilities for sorting, grading, food processing, packaging and quality control and R&D laboratories, among other things. The government has already identified five locations in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Jharkhand and one in the North- East region. It is also planning to set up 30 food parks across the country.

**5.3. MINISTRIES INVOLVED AND THEIR ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SMALL SCALE AGRO-PROCESSING INDUSTRY:**
The Central Government has set up various ministries for the support of the Small Scale Sector especially Agro-Processing Industry. The major ones are as follows.

5.3.1. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
5.3.2. Ministry of Food Processing Industries
5.3.1. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME):
The Government of India enacted a ‘Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act (MSMED) in 2006. Thereafter, President under Notification dated 9th May 2007 has amended the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961. Pursuant to this amendment, Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries (Krishi Evam Gramin Udyog Mantralaya) and Ministry of Small Scale Industries (Laghu Udyog Mantralaya) have been merged into a single Ministry, namely, “Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Sukshma Laghu aur Madhyam Udyam Mantralaya)”.

- **Role:**
The role of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is mainly to assist the States in their efforts to promote growth and development of MSMEs, for enhancing their competitiveness in an increasingly market-led economy and for enabling them in generating additional employment opportunities. Besides, the Ministry also attempts to address common concerns of these enterprises and undertakes policy advocacy on behalf of the sector on issues critically affecting their sustenance and growth.

- **Programmes/Schemes:**
The specific schemes / programmes undertaken by the Ministry and its organisations seek to facilitate / provide one or more of the following:
  - adequate flow of credit from financial institutions/banks;
  - support for technology upgradation and modernisation;
  - integrated infrastructural facilities;
  - modern testing facilities and quality certification;
  - access to modern management practices, entrepreneurship development and skill upgradation through appropriate training facilities;
  - support for product development, design intervention and packaging;
  - welfare of artisans and workers;
  - assistance for better access to domestic and export markets; and
  - Cluster-based measures to promote capacity-building and empowerment of the units and their collectives, in addition to all or some of the above-mentioned supports.

In addition, the Ministry has been implementing two nation-wide employment generation programmes, namely, Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)
and Prime Minister’s Rozgar Yojana (PMRY). Both these programmes are credit-linked capital subsidy schemes, which are implemented through commercial banks. While the REGP is implemented by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), the PMRY is implemented by the State Governments through the District Industries Centres (DICs).

5.3.2. Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI):
The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI), set up in July 1988, is the main central agency of the Government responsible for developing a strong and vibrant food processing sector; with a view to create increased job opportunities in rural areas, enable the farmers to reap benefit from modern technology, create surplus for exports and stimulating demand for processed food.

- **Role:**
It is concerned with the formulation & implementation of policies and plans for all the industries under its domain within the overall national priorities and objectives. Its main focus areas include - development of infrastructure, technological upgradation, development of backward linkages, enforcement of quality standards and expanding domestic as well as export markets for processed food products. **The strategic role and functions of the Ministry fall under three categories: policy support developmental & promotional, technical & advisory, regulatory**

- **Functions:**
The functions of the Ministry can be broadly classified as follows:

  - **Policy Support:**
    - Formulation and implementation of policies for food processing industries within overall national priorities and objectives.
    - Facilitating the creation of a conducive policy environment for healthy growth of the food-processing sector.
    - Promoting rationalization of tariffs and duties relating to food processing sector.

  - **Developmental:**
    - Assistance under various plan schemes.
    - Widening the R&D base in food processing by involvement of various R&D institutes and support to various R&D activities relating to development of
product, process and packaging with special emphasis on traditional technologies.

- Human resource development both for entrepreneurs as well as workers engaged in the food processing industry by upgradation of their skills.
- Assistance for setting up analytical and testing laboratories, active participation in the laying down of food standards as well as their harmonization with international standards.

Promotional:
- Assistance for organization of workshops, seminars, exhibitions and fairs etc.
- Assistance for studies / surveys etc.
- Publications and films.

Regulatory:
- Implementation of various laws

5.4. GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED AND THEIR ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL SCALE AGRO-PROCESSING INDUSTRY:

Both the Central and State Governments have set up network of organizations for the promotion and development of small scale sector. The Government Organizations which provide assistance in various functional areas and are related to small scale agro-processing industry are as follows.

Table 5.1: List of the Government Organizations Providing Financial Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Central or State</th>
<th>Name of the Government Organization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI)</td>
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<td>Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)</td>
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<td>Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI)</td>
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<td>National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>Industrial Investment Bank of India (IIBI)</td>
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<td>Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)</td>
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<td>General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC)</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>National Horticulture Board (NHB)</td>
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<td>Export Import Bank (EXIM)</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)</td>
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<td>Central or State</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>District Industries Centre (DIC)</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Khadi Village Industries Commission (KVIC)</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Maharashtra State Financial Corporation (MSFC)</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Maharashtra State Agriculture Department</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Mahatma Phule Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd. (MPBCDC)</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Maharashtra Other Backward Classes Finance and Development</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Annasaheb Patil Economical Backward Development Corporation Ltd.</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Vasantrao Naik Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes Development Corp.Ltd.</td>
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<td>Maulana Azad Minority Financial Development Corporation Ltd.</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM)</td>
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Table 5.2: List of the Government Organizations Providing Marketing Assistance

<table>
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<th>Central or State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Export Assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>District Industries Centre (DIC)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Khadi Village Industries Commission (KVIC)</td>
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Table 5.3: List of the Government Organizations Providing Machinery related Assistance

<table>
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<td>Central</td>
<td>National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Micro Small Medium Enterprises Development Institute (MSME-DI)</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>District Industries Centre (DIC)</td>
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Table 5.4: List of the Government Organizations Providing Raw Material related Assistance

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<td>Central</td>
<td>District Industries Centre (DIC)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>State Trading Corporation of India (STC)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC)</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd. (MAIDC)</td>
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### Table 5.5: List of the Government Organizations Providing Infrastructure related Assistance

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<td>1</td>
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<td>Development Commissioner, Food Parks (FP)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>For Exporters:</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- Development Commissioner, Free Trade Zones (FTZ)</td>
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<td>- Development Commissioner, Export Processing Zones (EPZ)</td>
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<td>- Development Commissioner, Special Economic Zones (SEZ)</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Co-operative Industrial Estates</td>
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### Table 5.6: List of the Government Organizations Providing Training, Consultancy and Research related Assistance

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<td>Central</td>
<td>National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NI-MSME)</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD)</td>
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<td>Central</td>
<td>Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>National Research Development Corporation (NRDC)</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)</td>
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<td>Central</td>
<td>Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT)</td>
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<td>Central</td>
<td>Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI)</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth (MPKV)</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd. (MAIDC)</td>
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### Table 5.7: List of Other Commodity/Product Specific Government Organizations

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Central Silk Board</td>
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<td>Coir Board</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Jute Commissioner</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Development Commissioner, Handicrafts</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Development Commissioner, Handlooms</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)</td>
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The role of the State level organizations is discussed first followed by that of Central level organizations.
5.4.1. District Industries Centre (DIC):

The Government of India introduced District Industries Centre during 1978, with a view to promote district-wise Industrial development in the Nation. Since then, DIC has been the focal point of industrial development of all the districts. Initially, DIC offices were mainly concerned with the industrial development which included industries from Tiny, Small, Cottage sectors, etc. DIC has extended its helping hand for new upcoming entrepreneurs as well as existing entrepreneurs. Later on, DIC offices have been entrusted with the responsibility of implementing Self Employment Schemes of Govt. of Maharashtra as well as Govt. of India. Apart from this, Medium, Large & Mega Projects being established in the district are being monitored.

The role and functions of DIC is as follows:

- Technical support for preparation of Project Report.
- Financial Assistance under various schemes, various other organizations.
- Assistance under State Incentives Scheme.
- Land/ Shed in Industrial Estate.
- Information on sources of machinery & Equipment.
- Assistance under Equipment Leasing Scheme through NSIC.
- Allotment of Raw Materials.
- Priority in Power supply/ Telephone connection.
- Approval of Project Reports of special types.
- Ancillary Industry tie-up with Govt. undertakings.
- Marketing information.
- Marketing linkage with Central Govt. / State Govt. organizations/ undertakings.
- Marketing assistance through participation in Exhibitions/ Buyers-Sellers Meet etc.
- Linkage with Research Institutes for technology up gradation and innovation.
- Training through Entrepreneurship Development Programme.
- Skill development training
- Managerial capability improvement through training, workshop, seminars.
- Attending problems related to SSI Registration/ Bank loan/ Marketing etc.
- Standardization of products.
- Export assistance.
- Sick unit Revitalization.
- National level awards for innovative products/ outstanding growth/ exports etc.
- Promotion of new Industrial Estates/ Growth Centres.
5.4.2. Khadi Village Industries Commission (KVIC):
The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is a statutory body formed by the Government of India, under the Act of Parliament, 'Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act of 1956'. In April 1957, it took over the work of former All India Khadi and Village Industries Board. It is an apex organization under Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Govt. of India), with regard to khadi and village industries within India, which seeks to - "plan, promote, facilitate, organize and assist in the establishment and development of khadi and village industries in the rural areas in coordination with other agencies engaged in rural development wherever necessary. The main objectives of KVIC are providing employment in rural areas, skill improvement, transfer of technology, building up of strong rural community base and rural industrialization”.

The Commission has three main roles which guide its functioning.
- The Social Objective - Providing employment in rural areas
- The Economic Objective - Providing salable articles
- The Wider Objective - Creating self-reliance amongst people and building up a strong rural community spirit.

The functions of KVIC are as follows:
- Planning, promotion, organisation and implementation of programs for the development of Khadi and other village industries in the rural areas.
- Building up of a reserve of raw materials and implements for supply to producers.
- Creation of common service facilities for processing of raw materials.
- Provision of facilities for marketing of khadi and village industries products.
- Organisation of training of artisans engaged in the industries and encouragement of co-operative efforts amongst them.
- Promote and conduct research.
- Provide financial assistance to institutions and individuals for development and operation of Khadi and village industries.
- Provide technical assistance to industries.
5.4.3. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC):

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) is a project of the Government of Maharashtra and is the leading corporation of Maharashtra. It is established in 1962 under "Maharashtra Industrial Development (MID) Act " 1961 as the premier industrial infrastructure development agency of Government of Maharashtra. It provides businesses with infrastructure such as land (open plot or built-up spaces), roads, water supply, drainage facilities and street lights. MIDC has developed specialized parks based on sectors.

The role of MIDC is as follows:
- Set up Industrial Areas for planned and systematic industrial development.
- To function as a special planning authority in development of industrial areas.
- "Prosperity to all through Industrialization" is the corporate philosophy of MIDC.

The MIDC has been declared as an agent of the state government for carrying out activities within the framework of the MID Act and the MID Rules. These activities are in three broad categories:
- Acquisition and disposal of land.
- Provision of infrastructure facilities.
- Providing services — supply of potable water from MIDC's own water treatment plants, maintaining roads, street lights, drainage lines etc.

5.4.4. Co-operative Industrial Estates:

The co-operative industrial estates are the industrial areas owned by co-operative and supported by the Government. The co-operative industrial estates acquire land and provide it to the entrepreneurs.

The co-operative industrial estate is an industrial enclave run on co-operative basis and provides infrastructural facilities to the entrepreneurs.

5.4.5. Maharashtra Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (MCED):

Maharashtra Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (MCED) is established by Government of Maharashtra. It is a joint venture of SICOM, MSFC, MELTRON and MIDC. Maharashtra Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (MCED) creates & develops spirit of Entrepreneurship globally.
The role and functions of MCED is as follows:

- To spread entrepreneurial culture.
- To develop entrepreneurs through systematic training.
- To disseminate information and data regarding entrepreneurship.
- To help industries and institutions in mobilizing human resources with an entrepreneurial approach.
- To create awareness about emerging & future entrepreneurial opportunities and challenges.
- To develop competencies in business internationalization.
- To conduct organization development programmes.

5.4.6. MITCON:

MITCON FOUNDATION has been established exclusively to serve a variety of social needs in a better manner. It has been promoted by MITCON LIMITED, a professional consultancy organization jointly established by ICICI, IDBI, IFCI, SICOM, MIDC, MSSIDC and Commercial Banks in Maharashtra in 1982. With a modest beginning as a Technical Consultancy Organization dedicated to Detailed Project Reports and Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies for Small & Medium Enterprises, coupled with some training programmes in Entrepreneurship Development.

MITCON is set up to provide under a single roof a package of total consultancy services covering all stages in the project cycle. It also provide consultancy to State Governments, state level development financing institutions and banks. The main thrust is on the preparation of project reports and feasibility studies. It also performs functions like identification and training of potential entrepreneurs, project implementation, rehabilitation, management consultancy, detail design engineering and turn-key services, besides energy audits and conservation.

5.4.7. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth (MPKV):

Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth or MPKV, one of agricultural universities in Maharashtra, was established as Maharashtra Krishi Vidyapeeth. The Maharashtra Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri is established on March 29, 1968 and subsequently named as Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth (MPKV) after a great social reformer "Mahatma Jyotibha Phule". He always says - “If farmers want to modernize their farming, they must educate their children and that education power should be used in farming
occupation.” The jurisdiction of the University extends over Western Maharashtra covering ten districts including Ahmednagar.

The basic role assigned to this University is advancement in teaching, research and imparting extension education to the farmers of the State. The University also provides training regarding agro-processing to prospective and existing entrepreneurs. MPKV has been performing its’ important role in giving the correct direction to the Agricultural development Programmes of Maharashtra State.

5.4.8. District Rural Development Agency (DRDA):

The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) has traditionally been the principal organ at the District level to oversee the implementation of different anti-poverty programmes. Keeping in view the need for an effective agency at the district level to coordinate the anti-poverty effort, a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening the DRDAs has been introduced with effect from 1st April, 1999.

The DRDA is a nodal agency and plays critical role in poverty eradication. The DRDA is a supporting and facilitation organization and plays catalytic role in the development of the district. It extends support to the poor people for entrepreneurship.

5.4.9. Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC):

The State Small Scale Industries Development Corporations (SSIDCs) established under the Companies Act, 1956, are State Government undertakings, responsible for catering to the need of the small, tiny and cottage industries in the State. SSIDCs enjoy operational flexibility and can undertake a variety of activities for development of the small scale sector. Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC) was established under the Companies Act, 1956, by Government of Maharashtra, in 1962.

The role of MSSIDC is to assist, promote and establish small scale industries in the state of Maharashtra.

- To explore the possibilities of developing trade relations in various sectors of products and areas.
- To explore the possibilities of identifying the raw materials items to be imported for export products.
• To explore the possibilities of developing joint ventures.
• To visit Trade and Industrial Exhibitions, Sales Outlets and Display Centres.
• To meet industrialists and representatives of Trade, Trade Organizations, Importers and Exporters and explore the potentiality to develop Trade relations.
• To explore the possibilities of technology upgradation.
• To develop socio-economic and cultural relations and better understanding.

5.4.10. Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd. (MAIDC):
The Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd (MAIDC) is established by Government of Maharashtra in 1965. The main motive of MAIDC was the promotion of modernization in the agricultural business sector through the process of mechanization.

The role and functions of MAIDC are as follows:
• The mainstay of MAIDC's activities is the production of pesticides, fertilizers, agro-engineering products, animal feed, and processed food (NOGA).
• The main projects of MAIDC are the Food Park, MFPI Scheme, Government of Maharashtra Scheme, and Flower Auctioneering.
• The MAIDC conducts training and provides consultancy to the entrepreneurs.

5.4.11. Maharashtra State Financial Corporation (MSFC):
The State Financial Corporations (SFCs), operating at State-level, form an integral part of the development financing system in the country. They function with the objective of financing and promoting small and medium enterprises for achieving balanced regional socio-economic growth, catalyzing higher investment, generating greater employment opportunities and widening the ownership base of the country. The Maharashtra State Financial Corporation (MSFC) has been set up under the State Financial Corporation’s (SFCs) Act 1951. The Corporation has been operating in the State of Maharashtra since 1962.

The main Role of MSFC is to provide Term Loan assistance to small and medium scale industries (new as well as existing) for acquisition of fixed assets like land, building, plant & machinery.
5.4.12. Mahatma Phule Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd. (MPBCDC):

Mahatma Phule Backward Classes Corporation Ltd. (MPBCDC) was established by Government of Maharashtra, on 10th July 1978. It works under the Social Welfare Department of Government of Maharashtra.

The role of the Mahatma Phule Backward Classes Development Corporation is to provide financial assistance for self employment to the backward class persons in Maharashtra.

5.4.13. Maharashtra Other Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation:

Maharashtra Other Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation was established by Government of Maharashtra under the Companies Act 1956 on 23rd April 1999. The Government of Maharashtra has nominated this Corporation as a State Channelizing Agency of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (N.B.C.F.D.C.), New Delhi.

The role of the Maharashtra Other Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation is to provide financial assistance for the development of other backward classes in Maharashtra.

5.4.14. Annasaheb Patil Economical Backward Development Corporation Ltd.:

Annasaheb Patil Economical Backward Development Corporation Ltd. was established by Government of Maharashtra under Companies Act, 1956. Its headquarters is in Mumbai.

The role of the corporation is to provide financial assistance to registered unemployed candidates belonging to backward classes for self employment. The purpose of the assistance is to direct job seekers from structured unemployment to self employment for becoming self sufficient.
5.4.15. Vasantrao Naik Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes Development Corp. Ltd.:
This corporation is established by the Govt. of Maharashtra as a Company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 for economic upliftment of the persons belonging to Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes on 8th February, 1984. The Government of Maharashtra has nominated this Corporation as a State Channelizing Agency of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (N.B.C.F.D.C.), New Delhi. It is also a channeling agency of Government of Maharashtra to provide loan to people of Special Backward Class.

The role of this Corporation is economic upliftment of the persons belonging to Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes by giving loan to this people on concessional rate.

5.4.16. Loksahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.:
The Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd. was established by Government of Maharashtra, under Companies Act, 1956, on 11th July 1985. It works under the department of Social Welfare, Government of Maharashtra. The Government of Maharashtra has nominated this Corporation as a State Channelizing Agency of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (N.B.C.F.D.C.), New Delhi.
The role of the corporation is the social, educational and economic development of the backward classes (especially Matang society) in Maharashtra.

5.4.17. Maulana Azad Minority Financial Development Corporation Ltd.:
Maulana Azad Minority Financial Development Corporation Ltd. was established by Government of Maharashtra under Companies Act, 1956. Its headquarters is in Mumbai.

The role of the corporation is to provide financial assistance to registered unemployed candidates belonging to minority community like Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Parsi, Jain and Buddhist for self employment.

5.4.18. Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM):
Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal is known as MAVIM and it is the State Womens Development Corporation of Government of Maharashtra, established on the 24th February, 1975 on the occasion of International Women’s year. It is registered
under Companies Act 1956 as not for profit Company. MAVIM has been declared as a **Nodal agency** by Government of Maharashtra on 20th January 2003 to implement various Women Empowerment Programmes through Self Help Groups (SHGs).

The mission of the corporation is “To bring about gender justice and equality for women, investing in human capital and the capacity building of women, thus making them economically and socially empowered and enabling them to access sustainable livelihoods”. The goal of MAVIM is “To establish social, economic and political justice for women thought for sustainable development”. The corporation has the objective of bringing about women’s empowerment by mobilizing women and building organizations of women, enhancing their capacities by training, increasing their self confidence and strengthening entrepreneurship among women and making credit and markets accessible to women. The corporation also seeks to improve women’s access to education, and increase their participation in decision making and governance.

**5.4.19. SICOM:**

SICOM is a premier financial institution in INDIA located at Mumbai, Maharashtra. It is established in 1966. Since its inception, SICOM has dedicated itself to providing entrepreneurs with a range of fund-based and non fund-based products and services. SICOM is the nodal agency for foreign direct investment in "Maharashtra State", the most industrialized state in India. SICOM with its exposure across different sectors is ideally placed to understand and serve the needs of entrepreneurs to set up projects and service facilities in India. SICOM has promoted State-level development institutions. After 1994 SICOM has been offering its services for projects located anywhere in India.

SICOM is dedicated to catalyzing development in the Industrial, Services and Infrastructure sectors in India by providing tailor-made financial solutions and advisory services to companies in the private & public sector and Government bodies.

**5.4.20. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI):**

Small Industries Development Bank of India is an independent financial institution aimed to aid the growth and development of micro, small and medium scale enterprises in India. SIDBI was established on April 2, 1990, through an act of parliament. It was
incorporated initially as a wholly owned subsidiary of Industrial Development Bank of India. Current shareholding is widely spread among various state owned banks, insurance companies and financial institutions. Beginning as a refinancing agency to banks and state level financial institutions for their credit to small industries, it has expanded its activities, including direct credit to the SME. Besides, it has been playing the development role in several ways such as support to micro-finance institutions. SIDBI has also floated several other entities for related activities.

SIDBI is the principal financial institution for promotion, financing, development of industry in the small scale sector and co-coordinating the functions of other institutions engaged in similar activities. Since its inception, SIDBI has been assisting the entire spectrum of SSI Sector including the tiny, village and cottage industries through suitable schemes tailored to meet the requirement of setting up of new projects, expansion, diversification, modernization and rehabilitation of existing units.

5.4.21. Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI):

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) was established on July 1, 1948, under an act of parliament as the first Development Financial Institution in the country to cater to the medium and long-term finance needs of the industrial sector. IFCI transformed into a corporation from 21st May 1993 to provide greater flexibility to respond to the needs of the rapidly changing financial system. It is with this objective that the constitution of IFCI was changed in 1993 from a statutory corporation to a company under the Indian Companies Act, 1956. Subsequently, the name of the company was also changed to "IFCI Limited" with effect from October 1999.

IFCI provides financial assistance to the enterprises in the private, public and joint sectors. IFCI offers a wide range of products to the target customer segments to satisfy their specific financial needs. The product range includes following credit products: Short-term Loans, Medium-term Loans, Long-term Loans, Structured Products and Lease Financing. The product mix offering varies from one business/industry segment to another. IFCI customizes the product-mix to maximize customer satisfaction. Its domain knowledge and innovativeness make the product-mix a key differentiator for building enduring and sustaining relationship with the borrowers.
5.4.22. Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI):
The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) was established on 1st July, 1964 under the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Reserve bank of India. In terms of the Financial Institutions Laws (Amendment) Act 1975, the ownership of the IDBI was transferred to the Central Government with effect from 16th February 1976.

The IDBI has been assigned a role of the principal financial institution for the co-ordinating, in conformity with national priorities, the activities of the institutions engaged in financing, promotion and development of the industry. The IDBI has been assigned a special role to play in regard to industrial development. IDBI also conducts research.

5.4.23. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI):
The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) was conceived as a private sector development bank in 1955 with the primary function of providing development finance to the private sector.

The role of ICICI is as follows:
- To assist in the creation, expansion and modernization of enterprises.
- To encourage and promote the participation of the private capital in ownership of industrial investment and the expansion of the investment markets.

5.4.24. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD):
National bank for agriculture and rural development (NABARD) was established by an act of parliament on 12 July 1982. NABARD is set up as an apex Development Bank with a mandate for facilitating credit flow for promotion and development of agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts. It also has the mandate to support all other allied economic activities in rural areas, promote integrated and sustainable rural development and secure prosperity of rural areas.

NABARD acts as a co-ordinating agency in relation to the Central Government, Planning Commission, State Governments and institutions all-India level and State level engaged in the development of small scale industries, village and cottage
industries, rural crafts etc. for giving effect to the various policies and programmes to rural credit. In discharging its role as a facilitator for rural prosperity NABARD is entrusted with,

- Providing refinance to lending institutions in rural areas.
- Bringing about or promoting institutional development.
- Evaluating, monitoring and inspecting the client banks.

Besides this pivotal role, NABARD also:

- Acts as a coordinator in the operations of rural credit institutions.
- Extends assistance to the government, the Reserve Bank of India and other organizations in matters relating to rural development.
- Offers training and research facilities for banks, cooperatives and organizations working in the field of rural development.
- Helps the state governments in reaching their targets of providing assistance to eligible institutions in agriculture and rural development.
- Acts as regulator for cooperative banks and RRBs.

5.4.25. Industrial Investment Bank of India (IIBI):

The Industrial Investment Bank of India (IIBI) was established in 1985 under the IRBI Act, 1984, on reconstitution of the erstwhile Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India as the principal credit and reconstruction agency to undertake reconstruction and rehabilitation of sick and closed industrial units in the country. It was converted into a full-fledged all-purpose development institution as IIBI on 17\textsuperscript{th} March 1997.

IIBI provides financial assistance to the industrial concerns especially to the sick and closed enterprises. The scope of IIBI’s financing activities has widened with the withdrawal of the Government stipulation that 60\% of its portfolio should consist of sick companies; IIBI now finances all industrial projects like any other financial institution.

5.4.26. Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC):

The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) was set up under the LIC Act, in 1956, as a wholly-owned Corporation of the Government of India, on nationalization of the life insurance business in the country. LIC took over the life insurance business from private companies to carry on the business and deploy the funds in accordance with the
Plan priorities. LIC operates a variety of schemes so as to extend social security to various segments of the society and for the benefit of individuals and groups from the urban and rural areas.

LIC’s primary role is to provide life insurance cover to the insurer and deploy funds in accordance with the plan priorities. According to investment policy of LIC, out of accretion to its controlled fund, not less than 75% has to be invested in Central and State Government securities. But apart from this, LIC provides financial assistance to the corporate sector by way of term loans and underwriting/direct subscription to shares and debentures.

5.4.27. General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC):
The General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) was established in January 1973 on nationalization of the general insurance companies in the country. GIC has four subsidiaries, viz. National Insurance Co. Ltd., New India Assurance Co. Ltd., Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd. and United India Assurance Co. Ltd. GIC and its subsidiaries operate a number of insurance schemes to meet the diverse and emerging needs of the various segments of the society.

GIC’s primary role is to provide general insurance cover and deploy funds in accordance with the plan priorities. But apart from this, GIC is also provides financial assistance to the corporate sector by way of term loans and underwriting/direct subscription to shares and debentures.

5.4.28. National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC):
National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) was set up by the Government of India in February, 1989 as a Government Company under the Companies Act., 1956. NSFDC is a fully owned Government of India Undertaking under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and is managed by a Board of Directors with representation from Central Government, State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations, Financial Institutions and non-official members representing Scheduled Castes. The Government of India declared bifurcation of the erstwhile NSFDC into two separate corporations (one each for SCs & STs), w.e.f. 10.04.2001.
The role of NSFDC is to provide concessional finance for setting up of self-employment projects and skill-training grants to unemployed SC and ST persons living below Double the Poverty Line.

5.4.29. National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC):
NMDFC was incorporated under the aegis of “Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment”, Govt. of India, under the Companies Act, 1956, on the 30th September 1994 with the main objective to promote economic development of the poorer section of Minorities. To focus a special attention / thrust on the issues relating to the Minorities, the Govt. of India had set-up a new Ministry called the “Ministry of Minority Affairs” in the year 2005 and the NMDFC functions under its administrative control and directions to achieve its aims and objectives. Minorities include communities like Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Parsi and Buddhist.

The role of NMDFC is to promote economic and developmental activities for the benefit of "Backward Sections" amongst the Minorities. It also promotes self-employment amongst minorities by assisting them.

5.4.30. National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC):
National Small Industries Corporation Limited, also known as NSIC was established in 1955 as a Government of India undertaking. It was established with an objective of promoting and developing small scale industries in the country.

The role of NSIC is to explore, support, and promote the growth and development of small-scale industries and allied services in India. NSIC provides marketing support, technical support, machinery related support, export assistance etc.

5.4.31. Micro Small Medium Enterprises Development Institute (MSME-DI):
MSME-Development Institute, Mumbai was established in the year 1954 as Small Industries Service Institute, Mumbai.

This Institute provides support/services to the State Government as well as co-ordinates various activities for the prospective and existing entrepreneurs at the state level for promotion and development of small-scale industries. It provides various types of extension services and assistance in setting up of units, promoting and developing
products and Services for the MSME. The Institute has Technical Officers to provide guidance in various trades.

5.4.32. National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD):
The National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) was established in 1983 by the Ministry of Industry (now Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises), Govt. of India, as an apex body for coordinating and overseeing the activities of various institutions/ agencies engaged in Entrepreneurship Development Particularly in the area of small industry and small business. The Institute which is registered as a society under Govt. of India Societies Act (XXI of 1860) started functioning from 6th July, 1983.

The primary role of the NISBUD is to serve as an apex national level resource institute for accelerating the process of entrepreneurship development ensuring its impact across the country and among all strata of the society. It conducts training and provides consultancy to entrepreneurs.

5.4.33. National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NI-MSME):
National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NI-MSME) was originally set up as Central Industrial Extension Training Institute (CIETI) in New Delhi in 1960 as a Department under the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Government of India. Thereafter the Institute was shifted to Hyderabad in 1962, and was renamed as Small Industry Extension Training (SIET) Institute. It was in 1984 that the UNIDO had recognized SIET as an institute of meritorious performance under its Centers of Excellence Scheme to extend aid. Subsequently, it was also accorded national status and SIET Institute became NI-SIET in the same year. After enactment of MSMED act 2006, the institute has emerged as an apex organization by changing its structure as well as name as NI-MSME from 11th April 2007. It is now functioning as an autonomous arm of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Government of India.

The role of NI-MSME is to provide training, consultancy, research & education and extension & information services to entrepreneurs.
5.4.34. Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI):
The Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDI), an autonomous body and not-for-profit institution, set up in 1983, is sponsored by apex financial institutions, namely the IDBI Bank Ltd, IFCI Ltd, ICICI Ltd and State Bank of India (SBI). The Institute is registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 and the Public Trust Act 1950.

An acknowledged national resource institution, EDI is committed to entrepreneurship education, training and research. The institute strives to provide innovative training techniques, competent faculty support, consultancy and quality teaching & training material. EDI has been spearheading entrepreneurship movement throughout the nation with a belief that entrepreneurs need not necessarily be born, but can be developed through well-conceived and well-directed activities.

5.4.35. National Research Development Corporation (NRDC):
National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) was established in 1953 as a Govt. of India enterprise. It is presently working under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science & Technology.

The role of NRDC is to develop, promote and transfer of technologies emanating from various national R&D institutions.

5.4.36. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR):
The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) the premier industrial R&D organization in India was constituted in 1942 by the resolution of the then Central Legislative Assembly. Although CSIR is mainly funded by the Ministry of Science and Technology, it operates as an autonomous body registered under the Registration of Societies Act of 1860.

The primary role of the CSIR is Research and Development. CSIR actively contributes to the Entrepreneurship Development through its network of training institutes.

5.4.37. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR):
Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is an autonomous organization under the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. Formerly known as Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, it
was established on 16 July 1929 as a registered society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 in pursuance of the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. With over 90 ICAR institutes and 45 agricultural universities spread across the country this is one of the largest national agricultural systems in the world.

The ICAR is the apex body for coordinating, guiding and managing research and education in agriculture including horticulture, fisheries and animal sciences in the entire country. It also provides consultancy services.

5.4.38. Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI):
The Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) was established on 21st October 1950, at Mysore, Karnataka. It is a constituent laboratory under the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR). CFTRI today stands out among the largest and most diversified technology laboratories in the world.

CFTRI plays a valuable role in developing and transferring technologies to derive the optimal processed value for the benefit of farmers, processors and consumers.

5.4.39. Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI):
Central Leather Research Institute or CLRI is the world's largest leather research institute. It is located in Adyar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu. CLRI was founded on April 24, 1948. It is a constituent laboratory under the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research.

CLRI, is a central hub in Indian leather sector with direct roles in education, research, training, testing, designing, forecasting, planning, social empowerment and leading in science and technology relating to leather. State-of-art facilities in CLRI support innovation in leather processing, creative designing of leather products viz. leather garment, leather goods, footwear and development of novel environmental technologies for leather sector.

5.4.40. Central Silk Board:
Central Silk Board established in 1949 as a statutory body under Govt. of India, is a national organization for overall development of sericulture and silk industry. Its headquarters is located in Bangalore.
The role of the Central Silk Board is to promote development of silk industry through research, training, consultancy. It also provides financial assistance to entrepreneurs.

5.4.41. Coir Board:
Coir Board of India is a statutory body established by the Government of India under a legislation enacted by the Parliament namely 'Coir Industry Act 1953 (45 of 1953)' for the promotion and development of Coir Industry in India. It is based in Kochi (Cochin), Kerala. The board functions under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

The Coir Board works for the promotion, research, education and training of the coir industry.

5.4.42. Jute Commissioner:
The Office of the Jute Commissioner, Kolkata is the nodal agency for all Jute Control and Licensing Policies, under Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.

The Jute Commissioner looks after orderly development and promotion of the jute industry in India. He has been discharging both regulatory and developmental functions. This not only includes jute mills, but covers right from raw jute marketing up to the finishing stage of jute goods production including development of machineries and accessories used in jute manufacturing units. The Jute Commissioner exercises regulatory powers under Jute & Jute Textiles Control Order 2000 framed under the essential Commodities Act, 1955.

5.4.43. Development Commissioner, Handicrafts:
The Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) is an attached office of Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. Its Headquarters are at New Delhi.

It is a central nodal office to work for promotion and development of handicrafts within the country and abroad and Socio-economic upliftment of the artisans.
5.4.44. Development Commissioner, Handlooms:
The Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms was set up as an attached
non-participating office on 20th November, 1975 under the Ministry of Commerce. At
present it is functioning under the Ministry of Textiles. Its Headquarter is at Udyog
Bhawan, New Delhi.

The role of the Development Commissioner, Handloom is to promote and develop
handlooms sector and look after the skill upgradation of the artisans.

5.4.45. National Horticulture Board (NHB):
National Horticulture Board (NHB) was set up by the Government of India in 1984 as
an autonomous society under the Societies Registration Act 1860. Board has its Head
Quarter in Gurgaon (Haryana). NHB implements various schemes under overall
supervision and guidance of the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation, Ministry of
Agriculture, Government of India. The National Horticulture Mission (NHM) was
launched in Maharashtra State in the year 2005-06. The Maharashtra State Horticulture
and Medicinal Plants Board was registered on 26/10/2005 on the basis of Govt.
resolution. At the District level District Mission Committees have been formed with the
District Collector as Chairman and Superintending Agricultural Officer as the member
Secretary. NHM is implemented through the Agriculture Department of the
Government.

A National Horticulture Mission has been launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme
to promote holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, roots
and tuber crops, mushroom, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, cashew and cocoa. It
performs functions such as research, training, financial assistance for the development
of horticulture sector. It also provides assistance to processors of horticulture products.

5.4.46. National Dairy Development Board (NDDB):
The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) was founded in 1965 to replace
exploitation with empowerment, tradition with modernity, stagnation with growth,
transforming dairying into an instrument for the development of India's rural people.
The NDDB initially registered as a society under the Societies Act 1860, was merged
with the erstwhile Indian Dairy Corporation, a company formed and registered under
the Companies Act 1956, by an Act of India's Parliament - the NDDB Act 1987 (37 of
1987), with effect from 12 October, 1987. NDDB began its operations with the mission
of making dairying a vehicle to a better future for millions of grassroots milk producers. The mission achieved thrust and direction with the launching of "Operation Flood", a programme which used World Bank loan to finance India's emergence as the world's largest milk producing nation.

NDDB promotes dairy development in the country. In addition, NDDB also promotes other commodity-based cooperatives, allied industries and veterinary biological on an intensive and nation-wide basis. There are four thrust areas of NDDB are quality assurance, productivity enhancement, institution building and national information network

5.4.47. Export Assistance:
Government of India promotes exports especially of the small scale enterprises. It has set up network of organizations for assisting the exporters and provides export incentives to the exporters. The network of the organizations which assist exporters are as follows.

➢ Ministry of Commerce:
The mandate of the Department of Commerce is regulation, development and promotion of India’s international trade and commerce through formulation of appropriate international trade & commercial policy and implementation of the various provisions thereof. The basic role of the Department is to facilitate the creation of an enabling environment and infrastructure for accelerated growth of international trade. The Department formulates, implements and monitors the Foreign Trade Policy which provides the basic framework of policy and strategy to be followed for promoting exports and trade. The Trade Policy is periodically reviewed to incorporate changes necessary to take care of emerging economic scenarios both in the domestic and international economy. Besides, the Department is also entrusted with responsibilities relating to multilateral and bilateral commercial relations, Special Economic Zones, state trading, export promotion & trade facilitation, and development and regulation of certain export oriented industries and commodities.
➢ **Autonomous Bodies:**
These are autonomous bodies set up by the Government for the export promotion.
- Commodity Boards
- Export Promotion Council (EPC)
- Export Inspection Council (EIC)
- Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP)
- Indian Institute of Arbitration
- Federation of Indian Export Organization (FIEO)
- Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT)
- India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO)
- Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)
- Marine Products Exports Development Authority of India (MPEDA)

➢ **Public Sector Undertakings:**
These organizations are set up as public sector undertakings.
- State Trading Corporation of India (STC)
- Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (TTCI)
- Spices Trading Corporation Limited (STCL)
- Jute Corporation of India
- Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM Bank)
- Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. (ECGC)

➢ **Attached Offices:**
These are attached offices performing functions for export promotion.
- Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)
- Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
- Development Commissioner, Export Processing Zones
- Development Commissioner, Special Economic Zones
5.5. IMPACT OF THE GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS ON THE SMALL SCALE AGRO-PROCESSING INDUSTRY IN THE AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT:

The data analysis is based on the primary data collected from management of the 225 small scale agro-processing enterprises in the Ahmednagar district.

5.5.1. Level of Knowledge of the Management about Government Organizations:

Table 5.8: Classification of the Small Scale Agro-Processing Industry on the basis of Level of Knowledge of Management about the Government Organizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Knowledge About Government Organizations</th>
<th>No. of Ent.(fi)</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Weighted Average = ( \sum fi*wt.i/fi )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Very Low (Wt. 1)</td>
<td>71 (f1)</td>
<td>31.56</td>
<td>2.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Low (Wt. 2)</td>
<td>41 (f2)</td>
<td>18.22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Average (Wt. 3)</td>
<td>80 (f3)</td>
<td>35.56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>High (Wt. 4)</td>
<td>30 (f4)</td>
<td>13.33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Very High (Wt. 5)</td>
<td>3 (f5)</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>225</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 5.1: Classification of the Small Scale Agro-Processing Industry on the basis of Level of Knowledge of Management about the Government Organizations

Chart 5.2: Weighted Average of the Level of Knowledge of the Management of the Small Scale Agro-Processing Industry about the Government Organizations
Interpretation:

- It is observed that 31.56% management of the small scale agro-processing enterprises in the Ahmednagar district have very low knowledge about government organizations and therefore their schemes.
- 18.22% management of the enterprises has low knowledge about government organizations and therefore their schemes.
- 35.56% management of the enterprises has average knowledge about government organizations and therefore their schemes.
- 13.33% management of the enterprises has high knowledge about government organizations and therefore their schemes.
- Only 1.33% management of the enterprises has very high knowledge about government organizations and therefore their schemes.
- This means 49.88% management of the enterprises has less knowledge about government organizations and therefore their schemes.
- This means only 14.66 management of the enterprises have more knowledge about government organizations and therefore their schemes.
- It is found that the weighted average of the knowledge of the management of the enterprises is 2.35, which is close to 2.0, which means low.
- Thus there is less awareness and knowledge amongst the management of the enterprises about the government organizations and their schemes.

5.5.2. Application for Government Assistance:

Table 5.9: Classification of the Small Scale Agro-Processing Industry on the basis of Application for Government Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Application for Government Assistance</th>
<th>No. of Ent.</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Application Made</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>55.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Application Not Made</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>44.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpretation:
- It is observed that 55.11% of the enterprises of the small scale agro-processing industry in the Ahmednagar district have made application for some assistance to the government organizations.
• 44.89% of the enterprises have not made any application for assistance to the government organizations because of the low awareness and knowledge about them.

• It should be noted here that the enterprises have applied for assistance related to training, marketing, finance and industrial plot from government organizations.

5.5.3. Government Assistance Received:

Table 5.10: Classification of Small Scale Agro-Processing Industry on the basis of Government Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Government Assistance</th>
<th>No. of Ent.</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Received Government Assistance</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>49.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Not Received Government Assistance</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>50.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>225</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 5.4: Classification of the Small Scale Agro-Processing Industry on the basis of Government Assistance
Interpretation:

- It is observed that 49.33% enterprises of the small scale agro-processing industry in Ahmednagar district have received government assistance.
- 50.67% enterprises have not received any government assistance.
- This means half of the enterprises have not received any assistance from Government organizations primarily because of the low awareness of the management about the government organizations.
- It also means that all the enterprises which have applied for assistance from government organizations have not been sanctioned the assistance. It is observed that out of 124 enterprises which have applied for government assistance 111 enterprises (89.52%) have been sanctioned the assistance.
- Further it is observed that out of 111 enterprises which received government assistance 66.67% enterprises have received it from only one government organization, whereas 33.33% enterprises have received it from multiple government organizations.

5.5.4. Area of Government Assistance:

Table 5.11: Classification of the Small Scale Agro-Processing Industry on the basis of Area of Government Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Area of the Government Assistance</th>
<th>No. of Ent.</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>60.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Industrial Plot</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>36.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Number of Enterprises which Received Government Assistance</td>
<td>111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 5.5: Classification of the Small Scale Agro-Processing Industry on the basis of Area of Government Assistance
Interpretation:

It is observed that out of 111 enterprises of the small scale agro-processing industry in the Ahmednagar district which received government assistance, some have received assistance related to multiple areas.

- 60.36% enterprises have received financial assistance in the form of subsidy, loan or both.
- 36.04% of enterprises have received industrial plot.
- 27.93% of enterprises have received training.
- 4.50% of enterprises have received marketing assistance. This means the enterprises which received marketing assistance are less. Further it must be noted here that the enterprises which received marketing assistance are milk co-operatives.

5.5.5. Government Organizations from which Assistance is Received:

Table 5.12: Classification of the Small Scale Agro-Processing Industry on the basis of Assisting Government Organizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Government Organization</th>
<th>No. of Ent.</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>DIC</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>35.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>KVIB/KVIC</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MCED</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>MSFC</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>MIDC</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Co-Op. Industrial Estate</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Enterprises which Received Government Assistance</strong></td>
<td><strong>111</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The assistance received by the enterprises from DIC, KVIB and MSFC is financial assistance in the form of subsidy or loan or both.

- 16.22% of enterprises have received it from Maharashtra Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (MCED). The management of these enterprises has received training.
- 23.42% of enterprises have received it from Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC). 12.61% of enterprises have received it from Co-operative Industrial Estate. These enterprises have received industrial plot.
- 18.92% of enterprises have received it from other organizations. The other government organizations are,
  - Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth (MPKV), Rahuri, Dist. Ahmednagar,
  - Food Processing Institute (FDI), Hyderabad,
  - Ministry of Food Processing
  - MITCON
  - Coir Board
  - Silk Board etc.
REFERENCES:

