Chapter - V

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES PROGRAMME IN KARNATAKA

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CHAPTER – V

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES PROGRAMME IN KARNATAKA

5.1 Introduction

The programme of Industrial Estates was adopted by the country towards the end of First Five Year Plan to promote and develop the Small Scale Industries in Karnataka State. The programme of Industrial Estates was started by Mysore Small Industries Corporation.

The evaluation of the programme of Industrial Estates shows unmistakably the significant progress made in setting up of the estates and fostering a good number of industrial units. However, as rightly pointed out by the TECSOK, on Demand Survey of KSSIDC Sheds in Karnataka during 2000, study team sponsored by KSSIDC that the Small Scale Industries and the Industrial Estates have linear relationship. Thus the Industrial Estate plays an important role in promoting small scale industrial entrepreneurship for balanced economic growth of the State.¹

Under the umbrella of Industrial Estate programmes, the Karnataka Government has been implemented various entrepreneurship and industrial development programmes. The later part of this chapter shows a detailed analysis of those programmes.

5.2 Industrial Development Programmes

A. Kaigarika Vikasa

Commerce and Industries Department through Government Order dated 18-4-2005 constituted a Task Force for implementation of Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee Report on Regional Imbalance titled “Kaigarika Vikasa”.

¹
The objective of the scheme is to raise the level of industrial activities in the most and most backward taluks through intensive industrialization. Through this scheme, it is also targeted to motivate local youths to take self-employment exploring the resources available locally. Emphasis has been given to promotion of rural industries and artisan based activities to increase the socio-economic level in these taluks.

**It was proposed to implement the scheme by:**

1. Creating new investment opportunities based on local resources skill and demand.
2. Providing ready to use infrastructure viz., Industrial lands/sheds, uninterrupted power supply, access for roads etc.

**It is proposed to achieve the above through the following:**

1. Promotion of new investment in micro, tiny and Small Scale Industries.
2. Development of rural based industries including artisans.
3. Facilitate industries through market tie-up augmenting resources and schemes of sectors specific boards and corporations.
4. Creating entrepreneurship awareness through camps and entrepreneurship skill development etc.

With the above in background, the following actions have been initiated since 2005-06.

1. The resource mapping of all taluks has been made.
2. TECSOK and CEDOK have taken up development programmes.
3. GTTC is establishing centers at Kanakapura, Humanabad, Lingasugur, Gundlupet, Kadur, for training youths from these areas.
4. Power Loom Development Corporation has taken up establishment of a complex at Gummagatta in Pavagada Taluk.
5. Handloom Development Corporation has taken up modernization of the looms and creation of the production facilities in the districts of Bijapur, Gulbarga, Bagalkot.
6. KIADB has developed an Industrial Area in Kanakapura.
7. KVIB has taken up modernization of their looms and spinning in the districts of Gulbarga, Bijapur and Bagalkot.
8. Coir Development Corporation has taken up training cum production centers and up gradation of the coir extracting facilities at Chamarajnagar, Kanakapura, HD Kote, Gubbi, Hosdurga.
9. KSSIDC has developed/upgraded the facilities in the Industrial Estates at Magadi, Muddebihal, Kanakapura, Humnabad, Bhalki, and in Gulbarga, Bijapur, Karwar, Kolar Districts.

In addition to government institutions during 2007-08, it was decided to involve leading NGOs in the district to undertake the developmental activities in the backward taluks. Accordingly, following were considered:

1. JSS Chamarajnagar, for Handicrafts.
2. Ketheshwara Societies, Magadi for Bamboo Products for Medars.
3. Sabala-Bijapur, for Textile products.
4. Co-op Society in Chitapur, for Wool processing.

B) Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Government of India has approved the introduction of a new credit linked subsidy programme called Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) by merging the two schemes that were in operation till 31.03.2008 namely Prime Minister’s Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) for generation of employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas. PMEGP is a central sector scheme to be administered by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).
Objectives of PMEGP

➢ To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through setting up of new self-employment ventures/ micro enterprises.

➢ To bring together widely dispersed traditional artisans/rural and urban unemployed youth and give them self-employment opportunities to the extent possible, their place.

➢ To provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans and rural and urban unemployed youth in the country, so as to help arrest migration of rural youth to urban areas.

➢ To increase the wage earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment.

The following table shows the level of funding under PMEGP to different categories of beneficiaries.

Table No. 5.2A
Levels of funding under PMEGP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories of beneficiaries under PMEGP Area (location of project/unit)</th>
<th>Beneficiary’s contribution (of project cost)</th>
<th>Rate of Subsidy (of project cost)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Category</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special (including SC/ST/OBC/Minorities/Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically Handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas etc.)</td>
<td>05%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DIC, Annual Report 2011-12
Implementing Agencies

The Scheme has been implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Mumbai, a statutory body created by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, which is the single nodal agency at the national level. At the State level, the scheme has been implemented through State Directorates of KVIC, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres in rural areas. In urban areas, the Scheme has been implemented by the State District Industries Centers (DICs) only. KVIC coordinate with State KVIBs/State DICs and monitor performance in rural and urban areas. KVIC and DICs have also planned to involve NSIC, Udyami Mitras empanelled under Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY), Panchayati Raj Institutions and other NGOs of repute in identification of beneficiaries under PMEGP.

Other Agencies

a. The details of other agencies to be associated by nodal agencies in the implementation of PMEGP are as under:

b. Field Offices of KVIC and its State Offices

c. State KVI Boards

d. District Industries Centre (DIC) of all State Governments/Union Territories

e. Administrations reporting to respective Commissioners/Secretaries (Industries)

f. Banks/Financial Institutions

g. KVI Federation

h. Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD),
i. Nehru Association of India and Panchayati Raj Institutions, NGOs having at least five years experience and expertise in Project Consultancy in Small Agro and Rural Industrial Promotion and Technical Consultancy Services.

j. Rural Development, Social Welfare having requisite infrastructure and manpower and capable of reaching Village and Taluk level in the State or Districts.

k. Certified KVI institutions aided by KVIC / KVIB provided these are in category A+, A or B and are having required infrastructure, manpower and expertise for the role. Departmental and Non-Departmental Training Centres of KVIC/KVIBs.

l. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Institutes (MSME-DIs), MSME Tool Rooms and Technical Development Centers, under the administrative control of Office of Development Commissioner, MSME.

m. National Small Industries Corporation’s (NSIC) offices, Technical Centers, Training Centers, Incubators and Training cum Incubation Centers (TICs) set up in PPP Mode.

n. Udyami Mitras empanelled under Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana of Ministry of MSME. PMEGP Federation, whenever formed.

**Financial Institutions**

a. Public Sector Banks.

b. All Regional Rural Banks.

c. Co-operative Banks approved by State Level Task Force Committee headed by Principal Secretary (Industries)/ Commissioner (Industries).

d. Private Sector Scheduled Commercial Banks approved by State Level Task Force Committee headed by Principal Secretary (Industries)/Commissioner (Industries).

e. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI).
Margin Money

An amount of Rs.1,461.96 lakhs margin money was released to 820 beneficiaries, who were sanctioned PMEGP loan during 2010-11. During March 2012 Rs.136.00 lakhs of margin money was released by KVIC. The release of this margin money to the beneficiaries is in progress.

Identification of beneficiaries

The identification of beneficiaries has been done at the district level by a Task Force consisting of representatives from KVIC/State KVIB and State DICs and Banks.

KVIC has devised a scorecard in consultation with SBI and RBI, and forward it to the District Level Task Force and other State/District functionaries. This scoreboard forms the basis for the selection of beneficiaries. This scorecard is also being displayed on the websites of KVIC and Ministry.

Bank Finance

1. The Bank sanctions 90% of the project cost in case of General Category of beneficiary/institution and 95% in case of special category of the beneficiary/institution, and disburse full amount suitably for setting up of the project.

2. Bank finances Capital Expenditure in the form of Term Loan and Working Capital in the form of cash credit. Project can also be financed by the Bank in the form of Composite Loan consisting of Capital Expenditure and Working Capital.

3. The amount of Bank Credit is ranging between 60-75% of the total project cost after deducting 15-35% of margin money (subsidy) and
owner's contribution of 10% from beneficiaries belonging to general category and 5% from beneficiaries belonging to special categories. This scheme is thus require enhanced all vocations and sanction of loans from participating banks. This is expected to be achieved as Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has already issued guidelines to the Public Sector Banks to ensure 20% year to year growth in credit to MSME Sector. SIDBI is also strengthening its credit operations to micro enterprises to cover 50 lakh additional beneficiaries over five years beginning 2006-07, and is recognized as a participating financial institution under PMEGP besides other scheduled/Commercial Banks.

4. Though Banks claims Margin Money (subsidy) on the basis of projections of Capital Expenditure in the project report and sanction thereof, Margin Money (subsidy) on the actual availment of Capital Expenditure only will be retained and excess, if any, is to be refunded to KVIC, immediately after the project is ready for commencement of production.

5. Working Capital component is required to be utilized in such a way that at one point of stage it touches 100% limit of Cash Credit within three years of lock in period of Margin Money and not less than 75% utilization of the sanctioned limit. If it does not touch aforesaid limit, proportionate amount of the Margin Money (subsidy) is to be recovered by the Bank/Financial Institution and refunded to the KVIC at the end of the third year.

**Rate of interest and repayment schedule**

Normal rate of interest shall be charged. Repayment schedule may range between 3 to 7 years after an initial moratorium as may be prescribed by the concerned bank/financial institution. It has been observed that banks have been routinely insisting on credit guarantee coverage irrespective of the
merits of the proposal. This approach needs to be discouraged. RBI issues necessary guidelines to the Banks to accord priority in sanctioning projects under PMEGP. RBI also issues suitable guidelines as to which RRBs and other banks are excluded from implementing the scheme.

**Awareness Camps**

KVIC and State DICs are organizing awareness camps, in close coordination with each other and KVIBs, throughout the country to popularize PMEGP and to educate potential beneficiaries in rural, semi rural and urban areas about the Scheme. The awareness camps involve participation from the unemployed men and women with special focus on special category, i.e., SC, ST, OBC, Physically challenged, Ex- servicemen, Minorities, Women, etc. Mandatory activities to be undertaken in the awareness camps viz.,

I. Publicity through banners, posters, hoardings and press advertisements in local newspapers.
II. Presentation on the scheme by KVIC/KVIB/DIC officials.
III. Presentation by Lead Bank of the area.
IV. Presentation by successful PMEGP/REGP Entrepreneurs.
V. Distribution of sanction letters to PMEGP entrepreneurs who have been sanctioned the project by Bank.

**Orientation and Training under PMEGP**

The staff and officers of KVIC, KVIB, DIC and concerned agencies have to be sensitized on the operational modalities of PMEGP which can be imparted in the ‘one day training workshops’ to be conducted throughout the country at State/District levels by KVIC (in coordination with KVIBs) and DICs. 40 such programmes per year are organized by KVIC and DICs (each).
KVIC and DICs are organizing such training workshops jointly, wherever feasible, on the basis of guidelines to be issued by KVIC separately, for this purpose.

Publicity and promotional activities

- PMEGP is popularized through aggressive publicity campaigns including posters, banners, hoardings, radio jingles, television messages, advertisements in local papers, press conferences, also involving VVIPs and distinguished guests in major events of PMEGP.
- Release of advertisement/publicity for PMEGP.

Advertisement is issued/published in English, Hindi and local language newspapers. For District level events, quarter page advertisement is released and for State level events, half a page advertisement is released. Keeping in view the significance of publicity and promotional activities required to be undertaken for PMEGP, an amount of Rs. 16 Crore has been allocated for the four years period. 25% of funds have been earmarked by KVIC to DICs for release of advertisement/publicity of the scheme, in accordance with the guidelines framed by KVIC while ensuring maximum coordination and synergy of efforts with KVIBs and DICs.

Proposed Estimated Targets under PMEGP

The following table no. 5.2.B shows the estimated targets proposed under PMEGP during the four years, i.e., from 2008-09 to 2011-12.
Table No. 5.2B
Proposed Estimated Targets under PMEGP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Employment (in No.s)</th>
<th>Margin Money (Rs. crore) (subsidy)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>6,16,667</td>
<td>740.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>7,40,000</td>
<td>888.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>9,62,000</td>
<td>1,154.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>1,41,883</td>
<td>1,702.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>37,37,500</td>
<td>4,485.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


i. An additional amount of Rs. 250 crore has been earmarked for backward and forward linkages.

ii. To begin with, the targets are distributed between KVIC (including State KVIBs) and State DICs in the ratio of 60:40 to ensure comparatively greater emphasis to micro enterprises in rural areas. The margin money greater emphasis to micro enterprises in rural areas. The margin money subsidy has also been allocated in the same ratio. DICs ensure that at least 50% of the amount allocated to them is utilized in the rural areas.

iii. The annual allocation of targets has been issued State-wise to the implementing areas.

Rehabilitation of Sick Units

Sick units under PMEGP for their rehabilitation are linked with RBI’s Guidelines for rehabilitation of sick Small Scale Industrial units issued to all Scheduled Commercial Banks.

Registration

Registration with the KVIC/KVIBs/State DICs under the Scheme is voluntary. No registration fee is charged from the beneficiaries and the funds
available under forward and backward linkage is utilized to meet expenses on documentation cost, etc. Beneficiary is required to submit quarterly report about production, sales, employment, wages paid etc., to the State/ Regional Director of the KVIC/KVIB/State DIC, and KVIC in turn analyze and submit a consolidated report to the Ministry of MSME, every six months.

**Role of Private Sector (Scheduled, Commercial / Co-operative) Banks in the implementation of PMEGP**

The Scheme is implemented through the Private Sector Scheduled Commercial Banks/Co-operative Banks on selective basis, after verification of intending Banks’ last 3 years’ Balance Sheet and ascertaining quantum of lending portfolio.

**Monitoring and Evaluation of PMEGP**

- **Role of Ministry of MSME**

  Ministry of MSME is the controlling and monitoring agency for implementation of the scheme. It allocates target, sanction and release required funds to KVIC. Quarterly review meeting is held in the Ministry on the performance of PMEGP. CEO, KVIC, Principal Secretaries/Commissioners (Industries) responsible for implementation of the Scheme in States through DICs, Representatives of State KVIBs and senior officials of Banks attend the meeting.

- **Role of KVIC**

  KVIC is the single Nodal Implementing Agency of the Scheme at the National level. CEO, KVIC review the performance with State KVIBs, DICs and Banks every month and submit a monthly performance report to the Ministry. The report includes the component wise details of beneficiaries
indicating the amount of the Margin Money (subsidy) allotted, employment generated and the projects set up. KVIC ensures that the margin money (subsidy) is utilized as per the sub component plans approved for SC, ST, Women, etc. The targets and achievement are also be monitored at the Zonal, State and District levels by the Dy. CEOs, Directors of KVIC and the Commissioner/Secretary of Industries (DIC), of the States concerned. The existing REGP units are continued to be monitored by the KVIC as hitherto fore and separate monthly reports submitted directly to Ministry of MSME.

➢ Role of State Governments / Union Territories

The Scheme is reviewed half yearly by Chief Secretary of the State. Representatives KVIC, Ministry of MSME, State Director (KVIC) CEO, KVIB, Secretary/Commissioner (Industries) of the State, senior officials of the Banks and other officials concerned also attend the meeting. State Governments (Commissioners/Secretaries (Industries)) forward their monthly reports to KVIC, specifying the component wise details of beneficiaries indicating the amount of the Margin Money (subsidy) allotted, employment generated and the projects set up, which are analyzed, compiled and consolidated by KVIC and a comprehensive report forwarded to Ministry every month. The existing PMRY units are continued to be monitored by the State DICs, as hitherto fore, and reports are submitted directly to Ministry of MSME.

Evaluation of the Scheme

A comprehensive, independent and rigorous evaluation of the scheme are got done after two years of its implementation. Based on the findings of the evaluation study the scheme is reviewed.
Negative List of Activities

The following lists of activities are not permitted under PMEGP for setting up of micro enterprises/projects/units.

a. Any industry/business connected with Meat (slaughtered), i.e., processing, canning and/or serving items made of it as food, production/manufacturing or sale of intoxicant items like Beedi/Pan/Cigar/Cigarette etc., any Hotel or Dhaba or sales outlet serving liquor, preparation/producing tobacco as raw materials, tapping of toddy for sale.


c. Manufacturing of Polythene carry bags of less than 20 microns thickness and manufacture of carry bags or containers made of recycled plastic for storing, carrying, dispensing or packaging of food stuff and any other item which causes environmental problems.

d. Industries such as processing of Pashmina Wool and such other products like hand spinning and hand weaving, taking advantage of Khadi Programme under the purview of Certification Rules and availing sales rebate.


C. Kayakanagara

Kayakanagara Programme contemplates a multi-craft township for traditional artisans like cobblers, bamboo workers, sheet metal and brass workers, pinjaras, tailors and such other craftsmen. 3 Kayakanagara Centres
are proposed for establishment at, Narendragrama of Dharwad, Hoovinahadagali of Bellary and Ramdurga of Belgaum districts.

The total project cost towards land and the development cost, living cum work sheds, common facility centers, exhibition complex at Rs. 817.16 lakhs. As against this, the State Government provides grant towards land and development cost. The Minimum basic facilities like roads, water, power, play ground, community hall etc., are also being provided. For these Infrastructure developments, the cost estimated is Rs. 345.75 lakhs, which are to be availed by KSSIDC under RIDF scheme of NABARD.

The size of the living cum work shed is about 275 sq. feet at the cost of Rs. 60,000/- located on 1,200 sq. feet plot. As against this, 60% of the cost for SC/ST artisans and 40% of the cost to other artisans are being provided as subsidy. The living cum work sheds proposed is 411 Nos. at Narendragrama, of Dharwad District, 57 Nos. at Ramdurga, Belgaum District and 89 Nos. at Hoovinahadagali Bellary District. Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation has been identified as implementing agency for construction of living cum worksheds. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been released to KSSIDC for the development of infrastructural facilities at Narendragrama of Dharwad District, Ramdurga, Belgaum District and Hoovinahadagali, Bellary District.

D. SCP/TSP Scheme

This scheme under village industries benefits the SC and ST artisans and beneficiaries. This scheme is implemented by providing living cum worksheds (Details are in Annexure - A), to artisans, providing free improved tool kits to traditional (hereditary) artisans and providing advanced and basic skill training cum providing tool kits (Details are in Annexure - B).
In the year 2006-07, 395 artisans have been assisted by providing living cum work-sheds with a financial out lay of Rs. 95 lakhs.

In the year 2007-08,

- 1,333 beneficiaries have been provided with tool room training through GTTC.
- 390 beneficiaries have been provided with coir training through Karnataka State Coir Development Corporation.
- 250 beneficiaries have been provided with coir training through Karnataka State Coir Co-operative Federation Limited.

For the year 2008-09, budget allocation of Rs. 1465 has been provided. It is proposed to provide the artisans with living cum work-sheds and free improved tool kits. Apart from this it is being planned to make new schemes, these schemes are used by SC and ST beneficiaries to promote new industries.

**ANNEXURE - A**

*(Guidelines for Living cum Work-sheds)*

The SC and ST artisans in the following trades are considered for living cum work shed scheme.

1. Bidari
2. Cane and Bamboo
3. Carpentry
4. Smithy
5. Leather
6. Handicraft
7. Coir products
8. Pottery
9. Weaving
10. General Engineering
11. Carpet weaving
12. Basket making
13. Embroidery
14. Rope making
15. Lime making
16. Agarabath
The Joint Directors of District Industries Centre and the Boards and Corporations of the Department select the beneficiaries.

Only those beneficiaries have been selected who had the capacity to bring in their part of fund requirement (Rs. 16,000).

Following are the requirements for the living cum work-shed;

- Total unit cost of the LCWS is Rs. 40,000 (Subsidy Rs. 24,000 i.e., 60% and Rs. 16,000 i.e., 40% from the artisan)
- Minimum 300 Sq. ft. area for living cum work shed to be Considered LCWS to be of Brick or Stone building with Height 10 ft wall thickness of 9 in. It should have 2 doors of 3 ft width and 6 ft height + 2 windows of 2 ft width and 3 ft height.
- LCWS should have provision for work, living, kitchen, bathing room, toilet areas.
- Rs. 24,000 is provided as Subsidy.
- Rs. 16,000 need to be brought in by artisans as loan or materials worth Rs. 16,000 should be arranged on own. LCWS to be constructed up to lintel level and then subsidy is provided in 3 installments through cheques on inspection.

ANNEXURE - B
(Skill Training cum Providing Tool Kit)

The following are the requirements and criteria for SC and ST beneficiaries under the scheme.

- Age – 18 to 45 years
- Duration of the training – 1 month to 6 months.
- Training is provided to the beneficiaries in the Department Training Institutions, Cluster centers and Department Boards and Corporations.
- Stipend - Rs. 500 per month per trainee is provided.
➢ Raw material - Rs. 150 per month per trainee is provided.
➢ Honorarium or Remuneration to the Instructor - Rs. 150 per month per trainee subject to maximum of Rs. 1,500 per Instructor per training is provided.
➢ After completion of the training, the beneficiary is given a tool kit worth Rs. 5,000. Joint Directors of District Industries Centre should follow the applicable transparency rules.
➢ If a beneficiary leaves the training in middle, the amount given as stipend, honorarium and raw material cost should be recovered and deposited to the Government head of account.
➢ After successful completion of the training programme the finished products should be sold and realized not less than 50% of the raw material cost spent and deposited to the Government head of account.

E. Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)

India has a rich tradition in traditional industries. The eco-friendly products of traditional industries not only have great potential for growth in production and export but can also lead to widespread generation of employment opportunities in the rural areas of the country. With a view to making the traditional industries more productive, competitive, and facilitating their sustainable development, the Central Government announced the setting up of a fund for regeneration of traditional industries, with an initial allocation of Rs. 100 crore.

Pursuant to this announcement, a Central Sector Scheme titled the “Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)” has been drawn up and approved at a total cost of Rs. 97.25 crore. The Scheme has been implemented by the Union Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries (ARI)
and its organizations and institutions, in collaboration with State Governments, their organizations concerned, non-Governmental organizations, etc. The operational guidelines of the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) are detailed below:

**Definition of Traditional Industry and Traditional Industry Clusters**

- Broadly, **traditional industry** means “an activity which produces marketable products, using locally available raw material and skills and indigenous technology”.

- **Traditional industry cluster**, in the context of this Scheme, refers to a geographical concentration of around 500 beneficiary families of artisans/micro enterprises, suppliers of raw materials, traders, service providers, etc., located within one or two revenue sub-divisions in one or more contiguous District(s).

**Objectives of the Scheme**

- To develop clusters of traditional industries in various parts of the country over a period of five years commencing 2005-06;

- To make traditional industries more competitive with more market-driven, productive, profitable and sustained employment for traditional industry artisans and rural entrepreneurs;

- To strengthen the local governance systems of industry clusters, with the active participation of the local stakeholders, so that they are enabled to undertake development initiatives by themselves; and

- To build up innovated and traditional skills, improved technologies, advanced processes, market intelligence and new models of public-private partnerships, so as to gradually replicate similar models of cluster-based regenerated traditional industries.
Target Sectors and Potential Beneficiaries

The target sectors and potential beneficiaries include:

1. Artisans, workers, machinery makers, raw material providers, entrepreneurs, institutional and private business development service (BDS) providers engaged in traditional industries and working in selected clusters of Khadi, Coir and Village industries, including leather and pottery.

2. Artisan guilds, cooperatives, consortiums, networks of enterprises, self-help groups (SHGs), enterprise associations, etc.

3. Implementing agencies, field functionaries of Government institutions/organizations and policy makers, directly engaged in traditional industries.

Criteria for Selection of Clusters

The selection of clusters is based on their geographical concentration which should be around 500 beneficiary families of artisans/micro enterprises, suppliers of raw materials, traders, service providers, etc., located within one or two revenue sub-divisions in a District. The clusters are from khadi, coir and village industries, including leather and pottery. The potential for growth in production and generation of employment opportunities are also be considered in selecting clusters under SFURTI. The geographical distribution of the clusters throughout the country, with at least 10 per cent located in the North Eastern region, has also be kept in view while selecting clusters.

Intervention/Support Measures

These would consist of the following:

a. Replacement of charkhas and looms in khadi sector.

b. Setting up of Common Facility Centres (CFCs)

c. Development of new products, new designs for various khadi and village industry (VI) products, new/improved packaging, etc Market promotion activities.
d. Capacity building activities, such as exposure visits to other clusters and institutions, need-based training, support for establishment of cluster level networks (industry associations) and other need based support.

e. Other activities identified by the Implementing Agency (IA) as necessary for the development of the cluster as part of the diagnostic study and included in the Annual Action Plan for the cluster.

**Scheme Steering Committee (SSC)**

The Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries is the coordinating ministry providing overall policy, coordination and management support to the Scheme. A **Scheme Steering Committee (SSC)** is constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary (SSI & ARI).

The SSC may co-opt representatives of industry associations, R & D institutions and other private sector expert organizations as members/special invitees, depending on functional needs. The SSC may make intra-sectoral adjustments of activities and corresponding funds without affecting the basic objectives and thrust of the Scheme.

**Nodal Agencies (NAs)**

The following agencies are designated as the Nodal Agencies for the Scheme:

- Khadi and Village Industries Commission
- Coir Board

Each Nodal Agency (NA), in turn, identify the Implementing Agencies (IAs) based on transparent criteria to be suggested by the NAs and approved by the SSC. The NA is responsible for holding and disbursement of funds to the identified IAs and monitoring of the Scheme under the overall supervision of the SSC.
Technical Agencies (TAs)

These are reputed national level Institutions with expertise in cluster development methodology and shall provide technical support to the NAs and the IAs. The responsibilities of the TAs include assisting the NAs in identification of clusters, conducting training of the Cluster Development Agents (CDAs) and other officials of the IAs and NAs, validation of cluster action plans, monitoring and evaluation, etc.

Implementing Agencies (IAs)

Implementing Agencies (IAs) are non-Government organizations (NGOs), institutions of the Central and State Governments and semi-Government institutions with suitable expertise to undertake cluster development. Generally, one IA is assigned only one cluster (unless it is an agency with State-wide coverage). The selection of IAs, based on their regional reputation and experience of working at the grass-roots level, is done by the NAs.

Cluster Development Agent (CDA)

Each IA identifies and appoints a Cluster Development Agent (CDA), exclusively for each cluster, who is based in the cluster full time and responsible for implementation of the Scheme in the assigned cluster. The CDAs has to undergo prescribed training in cluster development methodology to be organized by the NA through the TA. The responsibilities of CDA include conducting the diagnostic study, preparation and implementation of the annual action plans of the cluster, promoting linkages with institutions, building the local governance framework, etc.

Cluster Development Coordination Group (CDCG)

Cluster Development Coordination Group (CDCG) has been formed in each cluster with the objective of involving the cluster level stakeholders in
the process of cluster development and supporting the activities of the CDA. Representatives of the targeted traditional industry enterprises, support service institutions, banks, State Government agencies and others are members of the CDCG.

Financial Assistance

The pattern of financial assistance under the Scheme is shown in the following table no.5.2C.

Table No. 5.2C
Financial Assistance Pattern of SFURTI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>I. Khadi Sector Component</th>
<th>Funding Pattern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1      | Replacement of charkhas and looms for increasing the productivity of khadi spinners and weavers. (Average cost - Rs. 50 lakh per cluster) | Grant - 75%  
Beneficiary’s contribution (Institutions) – 25%                                    |
| 2      | Common Facility Centres (CFC) for: readymade warp units for supply of ready-to-use warps for weaving; post-loom facilities, viz., dyeing and printing; settingup composite readymade garment manufacturing facilities to convert fabrics into ready-to-wear khadi products; product testing laboratory to enforce quality standards; and service and maintenance, etc. (Average cost - Rs. 15 lakh per CFC) | Grant - 75%  
Beneficiary’s contribution (Institutions) – 25%                                    |
| 3      | Product Development & Design Intervention for: fabric designing for upholstery; new designs for high fashion garments; fabric development, embroidery in silk items; and use of natural dyes, etc. (Average cost – Rs. 4 lakh per cluster) | Grant - 75%  
Beneficiary’s contribution (Institutions) – 25%                                    |
## II. Village Industry and Coir Industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Grant</th>
<th>Beneficiary’s contribution (Institutions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Common Facility Centres (CFC)</strong> for processing and manufacture of village industry items like testing equipment/laboratory to enforce quality standards specially for processed food items, service and maintenance and other common infrastructure. (Average cost - Rs. 30 lakh per cluster)</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Product Development and Design Intervention</strong>, viz.: development of new products specially for items like hand bags, shoes, etc.; new designs for pottery items; and improved/new design for packaging, specially for herbal and cosmetics, confectionery items. (Average cost - Rs. 4 lakh per cluster)</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Market Promotion Assistance</strong> for activities such as: Organization of and participation in domestic/international exhibitions; participation in buyer-seller meets; renovation and upgradation of marketing outlets; and computerization of sales outlets, bar-coding, etc. (Average cost - Rs. 15 lakh per cluster)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Capacity Building Measures</strong> for undertaking following activities: exposure visits to other clusters and institutions (outside) to understand the self-help actions, new products, technology, etc.; need based training within the clusters (related to global trade issues, skill development, self-help, credit and other need based issues); support for establishment of cluster level networks (industry associations) in the form of basic office infrastructure, including books; and (Average cost - Rs. 15 lakh per cluster)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The costing indicated above is only indicative. Intra-sectoral adjustment of activities/corresponding funds are made by the SSC without affecting the basic objectives and thrust of Scheme and the overall costs proposed for sanction.

**Linkages with Existing Schemes**

As the SFURTI takes a holistic approach for cluster development, the Nodal/Implementing Agencies concerned are encouraged to see that similar ongoing schemes/efforts are dovetailed with SFURTI. To supplement and synergize, it is seen that as far as possible, the units in the clusters covered under SFURTI avail of benefits under government programmes like the REGP, PMRY or Mahila Coir Yojana so long as they satisfy the guidelines of those programmes. This ensures convergence and maximizing the benefits of the existing programmes. The existing National Programme for Rural Industrialization (NPRI) is subsumed within SFURTI, except those already committed.

**Implementation Sequence**

The SSC identifies Technical Agencies (TAs) having expertise in cluster development methodology for providing technical support to the Nodal
Agencies and the Implementing Agencies (IAs) undertaking cluster development activities.

With the help of the TAs, the Nodal Agencies identify the clusters and the IA for each cluster. Each IA identifies and appoints a Cluster Development Agent (CDA), exclusively for each cluster, who can be located in the cluster full time and responsible for implementation of the Scheme in the assigned cluster. The CDAs conduct diagnostic studies in the clusters and prepare annual action plans, which, after validation, form the basis for the development of the cluster.

**Release of Funds**

The release of funds is of cluster specific. The funds are released directly to the Nodal Agencies on receipt of utilization certificate and depending on actual physical progress. Funds for development of clusters are kept in a separate account by the NAs, which are audited.

**Project Monitoring and Evaluation**

Concurrent and post facto evaluation studies are conducted, from time to time, to take corrective measures. It is also envisaged to take up evaluation studies of some of the clusters under SFURTI to find out the deficiencies and drawbacks in the implementation of the Scheme.

**5.3 Human Resource Development Initiatives**

Increasing spurt in industrial and economic activities throughout the Country in general and Karnataka in particular, has resulted in enhanced demand for ready to absorb manpower by different sectors. It is a paradox that, despite of a large number of unemployed youth, many enterprises are unable to get adequate number of requisite trained manpower.
Necessity has been felt at the Government to bridge this unusual gap by enhancing the employability of educated youth so that they can get absorbed by industries and other service sector activities. This will also help larger industries to get appropriate employees who could be directly put into production line without wasting much time and money on initial in-house training.

In this background, the State Government in its New Industrial Policy 2006-11, proposed a new scheme to encourage institutions to set up specialized training centres in the State through Private Public Partnership (PPP) model. Subsequently various Schemes were introduced. One among them is the ‘Suvarna Karnataka Koushalyabhivridhi Yojane’ (SKKY).

A. Suvarna Karnataka Koushalyabhivridhi Yojane (SKKY)

Objectives

The Scheme has twin objectives viz., increasing the employability of educated unemployed youth by providing required vocational training and at the same time to provide ready-to-use manpower to the industries and other service sectors. In addition to these main objectives, establishment of specialized vocational training centres are also having direct and indirect positive impact on socio-economic development of that particular location/region. This scheme has been pursued in PPP model with less intervention from the Department. The initial financial support provided is expected to trigger the interest of private agencies and assistance offered during first three years was helped the Centre to sustain at the initial period. Thereafter the Centre is expected to stand on its own and run for at least 10 years successfully.
Scope

SKKY is applicable to all the 30 districts of Karnataka. Preference is given for establishment of centres in Most/More Backward Taluks categorized as Zone-1 in New Industrial Policy 2006-11.

Under this scheme financial grant up to 50% of the capital cost subject to a maximum of Rs.200 lakhs has been provided to training institutes, in addition to this an amount of Rs.36.00 lakhs is provided towards recurring expenditure during the initial period of three years.

Strategies

For effective participation of private sectors in establishing vocational training centres under the scheme, wide publicity has been given through newspapers, inviting expression of interest from the private sector to set up vocational training centres.

Selection Criteria

Selection of agencies is made by the State Level Committee and based on the following criteria:

- Location of the proposed Centre - more weightage to Zone-1 as specified in New Industrial Policy 2006-11.
- Vocations to be offered - more weightage to the vocations having local demand.
- Number of vocations offered - encourage such centres, which offer more vocations.
- Duration of the Course - course duration of three or six months is preferable. In case of certain vocation, even duration of one month could be adequate.
- Agency should have ability to invest 50% of the project cost and have positive net worth of above Rs. One crore.
- No. of trainees - encourage agencies which train more number of candidates, say out 2000 per annum.
**Vocations Eligible Under the Scheme**

Vocations that have ready demand in the Market and have capacity to get the trainees readily absorbed by the Industry or service sector are encouraged under the Scheme. Vocations having demand in the future, based on the trend of investment could also be encouraged. However, the vocations eligible under the Scheme need to be modified from time-to-time depending on the market situation. Agencies are encouraged to take up multi vocations at each centre.

**Duration of the Course, Syllabus and intake**

 Agencies are free to decide on the duration of the Course, Syllabus and intake/batch depending on the local demand and their experience. The syllabus to cover the all aspects related to a particular vocation and taught to the candidates including practical hands on training. Ultimately, candidates at the end of training should be able to handle that particular vocation/sub-vocation professionally and hence get ready-employment.

Centres also impart the training to the fresh candidates suitable for particular trade depending on their educational background or pick up the youth already engaged in such job and help them to increase their skill and productivity through proper training. Selected centres need to submit their curriculum, duration of the course and training plan in advance to the State Level Committee for its concurrence.

**Selection of Candidates**

Selection of candidates has been done by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Joint Director of District Industries Centre. Following guidelines are followed while selecting the Candidates to undergo vocational training at the Centre located in the respective district or districts under the Jurisdiction of the Centre:
➢ Age limit for the candidates is 18-35 years in general case and 18-40 years in case of SC/ST/BC/Physically Disabled/Women.

➢ Annual family income of candidate should be less than 40,000/-.

➢ Minimum education will be 7th pass/failed.

**Fees Charged to the Trainees**

Agencies are expected to impart the training at free of cost or at a nominal affordable fee, prior approval of the Department need to be obtained for fixing the fee structure or revising the same at any point of time. Proper justification for fee structure needs to be given by the Agency.

**Monitoring and Implementation**

The Government has constituted a State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Commissioner and Director, Industries and Commerce for selection of Agencies and monitor effective implementation of the Scheme. The Committee reviews progress of the Scheme regularly and also evolve new strategies and effect mid-term corrections guidelines, if required for successful implementation of the Scheme.

In case any issue or dispute arise in respect of selection of Agencies, sanction of assistance, release of amount and other matters related to this Scheme, the decision of the State Level Committee is final and binding an all stakeholders, who are partners in this Scheme directly or indirectly.

**B. Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana**

(A Scheme of “Promotion and Handholding of Micro and Small Enterprises”) 

World over, Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) are recognized as an important constituent of the national economies, contributing significantly to employment expansion and poverty alleviation. Recognizing the importance
of micro and small enterprises, which constitute an important segment of Indian economy in terms of their contribution to country's industrial production, exports, employment and creation of entrepreneurial base, the Central and State Governments have been implementing several schemes and programmes for promotion and development of these enterprises.

The Small Scale Industries in India, including the tiny or micro industries and service/business entities, collectively referred as micro and small enterprises (MSEs), have a long history of promoting inclusive, spatially widespread and employment-oriented economic growth. In terms of employment generation, this segment is next only to agriculture.

Entrepreneurship development and training is one of the key elements for development and promotion of micro and small enterprises, particularly, the first generation entrepreneurs Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) of various durations are being organized on regular basis by a number of organizations e.g., national and state level Entrepreneurship Development Institutes (EDIs), Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Institutes (MSMEDIs) [earlier known as Small Industries Service Institutes (SISIs)], national and state level Industrial Development Corporations, Banks and other training institutions/agencies in private and public sector etc., to create new entrepreneurs by cultivating their latent qualities of entrepreneurship and enlightening them on various aspects necessary for setting up micro and small enterprises. Besides, skill development programmes (SDPs) and entrepreneurship-cum-skill development programmes (ESDPs) are also being organized by various public as well as private training institutions.
However, there are still widespread variations in the success rate, in terms of actual setting up and successful running of enterprises, by the EDP/SDP/ESDP trained entrepreneurs. It has been observed that new entrepreneurs generally face difficulties in – availing full benefits under available schemes of the Governments/financial institutions, completing and complying with various formalities and legal requirements under various laws/regulations, in selection of appropriate technology, tie-up with buyers and sellers etc. In order to bridge the gap between the aspirations of the potential entrepreneurs and the ground realities, there is a need to support and nurture the potential first generation entrepreneurs by giving them handholding support during the initial stages of setting up and managing their enterprises.

Objectives

The objective of Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY) is to provide handholding support and assistance to the potential first generation entrepreneurs, who have already successfully completed EDP/SDP/ESDP or vocational training from ITIs, through the selected lead agencies i.e. “Udyami Mitras”, in the establishment and management of the new enterprise, in dealing with various procedural and legal hurdles and in completion of various formalities required for setting up and running of the enterprise Udyami Mitras.

Eligibility

Under RGUMY, financial assistance is provided to the selected lead agencies i.e., Udyami Mitras for rendering assistance and handholding support to the potential first generation entrepreneurs. Following agencies/organizations are appointed as the lead agency i.e. Udyami Mitra:
a. Existing national level Entrepreneurship Development Institutions (EDIs)
b. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Institutes (MSMEDIs) Branch MSMEDIs.
c. Central/State Government public sector enterprises (PSEs) involved in promotion and development of MSEs e.g., National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) and State Industrial Development Corporations etc.
d. Selected State level EDIs and Entrepreneurship Development Centers (EDCs) in public or private sectors;
e. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)
f. Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) set up for cluster development and involved in entrepreneurship development;
g. Capable associations of MSEs/SSIs;

Role and Responsibilities of Udyami Mitras

The selected lead agencies i.e. Udyami Mitras are expected to render following services:

i. Networking, coordinating and follow up with various Government departments/agencies/organizations and regulatory agencies on the one hand and with support agencies like Banks/financial institutions, District Industries Centers (DICs), technology providers, infrastructure providers on the other hand, to help the first generation entrepreneurs in setting up their enterprise. Udyami Mitras are expected to help the first generation entrepreneurs in:

a. Identification of suitable project/product/enterprise and preparation of bankable project report for the same;
b. Creation of the proprietorship firm/partnership firm/Company/Society/Self Help Group (SHG) etc;
c. Filing of Memorandum (as prescribed under MSMED Act 2006);
d. Accessing bank loans, admissible capital subsidy/assistance under various schemes of the Central State Government and other agencies/organizations/financial Banks etc. by networking with respective agencies.
e. Assistance and support in establishment of work shed/office;
f. Sanction of Power load/connection;
g. Selection of appropriate technology and installation of plant and machinery/office equipment etc;
h. obtaining various registrations/licenses/clearances/No Objection Certificates (NOCs) etc. from the concerned regulatory agencies/Government departments/local bodies/Municipal authorities etc.;
i. Allotment of Income Tax Permanent Account Number (PAN) and Service Tax/Sales Tax/VAT registration etc;
j. Sanction of working capital loan from the banks;
k. Arranging tie up with raw material suppliers
l. Preparation and implementation of marketing strategy for the product/service and market development; and
m. Establishing linkage with a mentor for providing guidance in future
n. Creation of web page and email identity;
ii. Once the enterprise has been successfully set up, the Udyami Mitras would also monitor and follow up on the functioning of the enterprise for a further period of minimum 6 months and provide help in overcoming various managerial, financial and operational problems.

**Empanelment of Udyami Mitras**

The organizations of Ministry of MSME engaged in the task of entrepreneurship development i.e., the three national-level EDIs, (i.e.,
NIESBUD Noida, IIE Guwahati and NIMSME Hyderabad) MSMEDIs/Brach MSMEDIs, KVIC and NSIC (hereinafter referred as Category-I Udyami Mitras) are deemed to have been empanelled as Udyami Mitras under the scheme. For empanelment as Udyami Mitra, the Central/State Government public sector enterprises (PSEs) involved in promotion and development of MSEs as well as state level EDIs (hereinafter referred as Category-II Udyami Mitras), Universities/Institutes etc. are required to submit application in prescribed format to the Ministry of MSME through the Director/Commissioner of Industries of the State/UT concerned.

Other agencies fulfilling the eligibility conditions under Para 3.1 (hereinafter referred as Category-III Udyami Mitras) are required to submit application in the prescribed format to the General Manager of District Industries Centre (GM, DIC) concerned. The application would contain details regarding background, objectives, past experience in conducting EDP/SDP trainings and providing handholding services to new entrepreneurs, audited accounts for the last three years, profile of the team responsible for providing handholding services, etc.

Application submitted by Category-III Udyami Mitras would be scrutinized by the GM, DIC. He/she would verify the credentials and capability of the applicant agency through inspections/other forms of enquiry and forward the application to the Director/Commissioner of Industries of the State/UT, along with his/her recommendations. The Director/Commissioner of Industries of the State/UT concerned would shortlist the applications received directly (from Category-II Udyami Mitras) as well as applications received through GM, DICs (in respect of Category-III Udyami Mitras) and forward the short-listed applications along with his/her
recommendations to the Ministry of MSME. The applications received from Director/Commissioner of Industries of the State/UT concerned would be considered by a Screening Committee headed by the Joint Secretary (MSME). The other members of the Screening Committee include:

a. Economic Adviser - Member  
b. Industrial Adviser/JDC O/o DC (MSME) - Member  
c. Representative of IF Wing - Member  
d. Director, Ministry of MSME - Member-Secretary

The Screening Committee scrutinizes the applications and recommend the eligible applicants for enrollment as Udyami Mitras. Every enrolled Udyami Mitra are provided unique User ID and Password for submission of returns/reports required under the MIS of the scheme.

Training of the Key Functionaries

Up to two key functionaries from the lead agency i.e., Udyami Mitra, responsible for implementation of this scheme, have to undergo training on the modalities of the implementation of this scheme at any one of the three national level Entrepreneurship Development Institutes, namely, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida, National Institute for Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (NIMSME), Hyderabad, Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati or at Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI), Ahmedabad. The training expenses, including expenses on boarding and lodging of the trainees are borne by the Ministry of MSME.

Udyami Mitra Cell

An Udyami Mitra Cell has been set up by the Ministry of MSME, with services support from NSIC. The administrative expenses/service charges for these services are reimbursed to NSIC on actual basis.
This Udyami Mitra cell act as Secretariat of the scheme and process the proposals, claims etc., maintain records and accounts and also monitor the progress of the scheme.

**Enrollment of Beneficiaries with Udyami Mitras**

On allocation of the targets, the Udyami Mitras enroll the potential entrepreneurs for providing them handholding support. Only those beneficiaries are enrolled who have already undergone EDP/SDP/ESDP of at least two weeks or who have successfully completed the vocational training in ITIs.

On receipt of application along with beneficiary contribution, as applicable, from the beneficiaries, the Udyami Mitra can upload the required details in respect of each beneficiary - like name, age, category, particulars of the EDP/SDP/ESDP undergone by the applicant, along with certificate number, duration and name of the institution; particulars regarding payment of beneficiary’s contribution etc. on the server maintained by Ministry of MSME with National Informatics Centre (NIC). The expenses on web hosting and creation of IT infrastructure required for the scheme required to be reimbursed to NIC from the plan funds allocated for the scheme.

Once the application is successfully uploaded, an acknowledgement certificate with unique Registration number is generated for the applicant. Udyami Mitra would issue the acknowledgement, so generated, and the receipt of the money received to the concerned applicant. The applicant entrepreneur is also required to enter into an agreement with the Udyami Mitra regarding assistance to be provided by the Udyami Mitra and the roles and responsibilities/obligations of both the parties.
Financial Assistance to Udyami Mitras

Rates of financial assistance

For setting up of service enterprises, the Udyami Mitras are provided handholding charges at the rate of Rs. 4,000/- (Rupees four thousand only) per trainee which includes a Central grant of Rs. 3,000/- (Rupees three thousand only) under RGUMY and contribution of Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees one thousand only) by the beneficiary (to be deposited in advance).

For setting up of micro manufacturing enterprises, having investment (in plant and machinery) up to Rs. 25,00,000/-, the handholding charges is Rs. 6,000/- (Rupees six thousand only), including Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees one thousand only) to be contributed by the beneficiary.

For the beneficiaries from special category i.e., SC/ST/physically handicapped/women/beneficiaries from North-Eastern Region, the beneficiary’s contribution of Rs. 1,000/- shall also be provided as a grant under RGUMY.

For small manufacturing enterprises having investment (in plant and machinery) of more than Rs.25,00,000/-, in addition to Government grant (Rs. 5,000/- or Rs. 6,000/-, as applicable), and entrepreneur’s contribution (Rs.1000/- or nil, as applicable), the entrepreneur has to make additional contribution onwards handholding charges at the rate of 0.1 per cent of the project cost in excess of Rs. 25,00,000/-, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000/-.

Release of handholding charges to Udyami Mitras

Handholding charges are released to the Udyami Mitras in three installments on successful achievement of various milestones (as applicable) by the enrolled beneficiary, as under;
Table No. 5.3
Release of Handholding Charges to Udyami Mitras

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Activity/ Milestone</th>
<th>Release of handholding charges (as % of total)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Selection of entrepreneur. Identification of skills/interests of the entrepreneur. Assessment of financial and managerial capabilities of the entrepreneur. Selection of suitable project keeping in view the availability of necessary skills/expertise, financial and managerial capabilities, market survey and viability of the project. Preparation of project report including linkage with available schemes for financial assistance (e.g. PMRY, REGP, assistance schemes of Central/State Government, Banks etc.) Creation of the proprietorship firm/ partnership firm / Company/ Society/ Self Help Group (SHG) etc. Sanction of term loan and application(s) under the concerned financial assistance scheme(s).</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Identification and selection of appropriate technology, plant and machinery / office equipment etc. Release of term loan. Hiring / allotment of land and construction / hiring of work sheds/ office space etc. Power connection. Allotment of PAN. Registration under Sales Tax/ VAT/ Service Tax etc. Completion of ESI and EPF related requirements. NOC from pollution control. Other clearances/NOCs from local bodies/ Municipal authorities. FDA license/other licenses as required under law Tie up with raw material supplier(s). Installation/commissioning of the plant and machinery, Trial run of plant and machinery. Successful commencement of production/ operations. Preparation of Marketing plan / strategy. Market tie up with buyers. Creation of web page/e-mail identity. Linkage with mentor Filing of memorandum (part-II) with DIC.</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Monitoring and follow up for a period of six months since successful commencement of production/ operations- Submission of follows up/ feedback report on the performance of the assisted enterprise to State Directorate of Industries/ Ministry of MSME.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DIC, Annual Report 2011-12
The Udyami Mitras are required to submit claim for release of handholding charges in the prescribed Performa. Such claims contain details regarding total target allotted to the Udyami Mitra, beneficiaries enrolled for handholding and the details of handholding services provided (indicating number of beneficiaries for each stage of handholding separately).

Category-I Udyami Mitras need to submit the claim for release of handholding charges directly to the Udyami Mitra cell set up by the Ministry of MSME. The Categories II & III Udyami Mitras need to submit their claims to the Director/Commissioner of Industries of the State/UT concerned.

The claims for handholding charges received from the Category-I Udyami Mitras is scrutinized and processed by the Udyami Mitra Cell. The handholding charges for Category-I Udyami Mitras are released to them by the Udyami Mitra Cell against the admissible claims, after adjusting the amount of beneficiary contribution available with them.

The claims for handholding charges received from the Categories-II & III Udyami Mitras required to be scrutinized by the Office of Director/Commissioner of Industries of the State/UT concerned. Handholding charges against the eligible claims are to be released to the Udyami Mitras by the Director/Commissioner of Industries of the State/UT concerned (out of the advanced grant money placed at their disposal by (MSME), after adjusting the amount of beneficiary contribution available with the concerned Udyami Mitras.

For projects costing more than Rs. 25,00,000/-, after completion of Stage-1 i.e., after sanction of term loan and filing of memorandum (Part-I) with the DIC, the Udyami (entrepreneur) shall pay to the Udyami Mitra additional handholding charges, as stated in table 5.3 above.
**Monitoring and Evaluation**

The progress of the scheme is reviewed and monitored on a regular basis by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as well as by the Commissioner/ Director of Industries of the concerned States/ UTs. The Category -I Udyama Mitras and the concerned Commissioner/ Director of Industries needed to submit periodic (monthly/quarterly/half yearly) returns to Ministry of MSME. Further, the consolidated information and progress report compiled on the basis of above returns will be placed before the Screening Committee for review, analysis and onward submission to Secretary (MSME) and Minister (MSME).

**C. Karnataka Institute for Leather Technology:**

Karnataka Institute for Leather Technology is an autonomous institute with the main objective of human resources development in leather technology. The institute main objectives are:

- To develop Manpower & Skills in Leather Technology.
- To provide quality education and specialized practical training in leather technology.
- To provide implant training and orientation courses.
- To motivate the incumbents for self employment ventures.
- To provide common facility and infrastructure for use by individuals and industries in the leather sector.
- To provide assistance in computer aided design (CAD) and data development.
- To co-ordinate with leather based industries in product development and modernization of machineries.
- To provide placement assistance to students and trainees.
- To provide quality control and material testing facility to manufactures.
The institute is imparting programmes such as 6 semesters Diploma course in Leather Technology, 10 months Diploma course in Leather Garment Manufacturing as per the norms of Central Leather Research Institute, Chennai, 6 months course in Footwear manufacturing and 6 months course in Leather Goods Manufacturing. The Institute has so far produced 384 students in Diploma in Leather technology. Most of the students passed are placed in leather based industries. The institute has trained 102 students in Footwear manufacturing, 98 students in Leather Goods Manufacturing and 125 students in Leather Garments manufacturing. Under SCP 40 Candidates have been trained in Leather goods/Garments and Rs.7.52 lakhs expenditure has been incurred on training Programmes. During 2011-12, a sum of Rs.70.00 lakhs has been released to KILT towards study, for conducting of high-tech training programmes and towards administrative expenses of the institute.

D) Government Tool Room and Training Centre (GTTC):

Government Tool Room and Training Centre was established in the year 1972 at Bangalore with the participation of the Karnataka State Government, in collaboration with the Government of Denmark under the Bilateral Development Co-operation Agreement. Proliferation of technology for development of the industries with supply of skilled manpower was the thrust to meet the needs of the Small Scale Industries in the country.

The objectives of GTTC are:

a) To manufacture jigs, fixture cutting tools, gauges, press tools, plastic moulds, forging dies and other tooling for Small Scale Industries advanced tool making process using CAD/CAM techniques are to be adopted.
b) To provide training facility in tool manufacturing and tool design to generate a work force of skilled workers, supervisors, Engineers / designers etc.,

c) To work as a Nucleus Centre for providing Consultancy, information service, documentation etc; for solving the problems related to tooling of industries in the region.

d) Top act as a common facility centre for small industries and to assist them in product and prototype development.

Training Activities:

The centre conducts specific long term AICTE recognized training courses such as:

- 4 years Diploma in Tool and Die making,
- 4 years Diploma in Mechatronics,
- 4 years Diploma in Precision Manufacturing,
- 3 years Diploma in Electronics and Telecommunications,
- 1 year Post Diploma in Tool Design,
- 2 years M.Tech in Tool Engineering.

The centre conducts regular Short Term Training programmes with certification of its own in the following areas for all courses;

- CAD Drafting,
- CAD Design
- CNC Milling Machine Programming and Machine Operation
- CNC Turning programming and Machine Operation
- Computer Aided Machining
- Metrology
GTTC has trained more than 991 candidates in various long-term programmes and 2000 youth in various short-term skill development training programmes. Seminars are conducted in local ITI/Diploma institutions to create awareness of skill development courses. Active participation in "JOB MELAS" has made 571 candidates to enroll for various skill development courses. GTTC is providing technical services to 200-300 industries in the state. More than 800 unemployed youth of below poverty line families are undergoing skill development training at various GTTC centres.

During 2011-12 Rs.20.00 crore has been released to GTTC towards up gradation of infrastructure at 17 centres and one new centre.

E) Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Parks (STEPS):

The scheme of Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Park (STEP) mainly aims at targeting the young engineers and professionals coming out of engineering colleges, technical and management institutions with a view to motivate them and assist them in becoming "entrepreneurs" to take up industrial ventures. STEP provides facilities for up gradation of skills and transfer of technology. 14 Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Parks (STEPS) have already been set up and functioning.

During 2011-12 A sum of Rs.8.59 lakhs has been released under this programme, funds released to M/s.Teri Institute towards preparation of evaluation report of Suvarna Kayaka Koushalyabhivruddhi Scheme and CEDOK institute, funds released to TECSOK Institute for conducting of workshop towards implementation of Rajiv Ghandhi Udyami Mitra Scheme and funds released to Jawaharlal Nehru National College of Engineering, Shimoga towards conducting of Skill Development/ entrepreneurship Development Programme.
F) Rural Development and Self-Employment Training Institutes (RUDSETIs)

Industrial Policy 2001-2006 has envisaged establishing RUDSETI in every district. The Department has supported the establishment of RUDSETI with the support of banks. Free training has been given by the RUDSETIS under different schemes of the different department. Department is giving capital grant of Rs.20.00 lakhs per institution for creation of infrastructure facilities. During 2011-12 Rs.25.00 lakhs was provided.

5.4 Artisan Initiatives

A. The Karnataka State Handicraft Development Corporation (KSHDC):

The Corporation is a nodal agency for handicrafts promotion programmes in the State. KSHDC is implementing various programmes for the development, promotion and marketing of handicrafts, procuring directly from the artisans. The Corporation has 13 craft complexes and 1,222 living cum work sheds.

During 2011-12 Rs.12.00 lakhs was released to the Corporation towards 50% rebate on raw materials distribution (Silver & Zinc) to 150 no. of Bidriware artisans. Rs.3.00 lakhs was released to the Corporation towards 20% rebate on sales of lesser known crafts.

B. Urban Haat:

Govt. of India envisages setting up of Urban Haats at prime locations in the country to enable the artisans to sell Handicrafts/Handloom products directly to the customers by craft persons/weavers. Ministry of Textiles, GOI provides 70% of the cost of project subject to maximum of Rs.210.00 lakhs and the remaining 30% of the project cost up to Rs.90.00 lakhs is borne by the State Gov/S.P.V.
State Government has proposed to establish Multipurpose Permanent Exhibition Centre at Hubli-Dharwad & Shimoga. Multipurpose Permanent Exhibition Centre are used to conduct exhibitions/sale of products of Micro, Small industries, to conduct one to one meetings, Buyers Sellers meetings etc.,

C. Handicrafts Gurukula Training Institute – Construction

Objectives:

➤ To act as centre of excellence to impart training in traditional crafts.

➤ To enhance interest on craft amongst youth.

➤ Capacity building and creation of Master Craft’s persons.

➤ Developments of traditional wood and stone crafts.

➤ Facilitation for self employment through skill development.

➤ Rehabilitation of local sandalwood artisans and their wards.

➤ Effective utilization of existing facilities at Sandalwood complex.

During 2011-12 Rs.50.00 lakhs has been released to KSHDC, Bangalore towards 2nd phase of implementation of “Shilpagurukula” scheme in Sagar taluk of Shimoga District.

D. Khadi & Village Industries Board:

The main objective of the KVIB is to give priority for Khadi and Village Industries in rural areas in developing and regulating Khadi sector and to provide assistance for the cottage Industries to generate employment opportunities to improve upon the economic status of the rural artisans. 160 Institutions are working under Khadi sector, providing employment for 29000 people, achieving production of 39.59 crores and sales worth of Rs.57.45 crores at the end of March 2010.
The main activities of the organization are:

a. Implementation of Prime Minister Employment generation programme
b. Product development, design intervention and packaging
c. Khadi development
d. Kaigarika Vikasa.
e. Rebate on retail sale of Khadi Products
f. Bee-keeping

During 2011-12 under the Infrastructure Support & Trade Promotion scheme, Market Assistance was provided to KVIB for conducting Khadi Exhibitions in 8 districts of the state.

Rebate on Retail Sale of Khadi Products:

In order to promote the production and sale of Khadi and thereby to create more and more employment opportunities in Khadi sector, the Central as well as State Government has announced normal rebate of 10% by Central and 5% by State Government on retail sale of Khadi products throughout the year and special rebate of 15% for the year 2010-11.

Apart from this Government has extended incentive wages on par with wages earned by Spinning and Weaving Artisans. During 2011-12 Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been released to KVIB towards Rebate on retail sales of Khadi Products. The said amount was intern distributed to 100 Khadi Associations/Institutions towards incentives.

E. Karnataka State Coir Development Corporation Ltd:

The Corporation was established with the main objective of developing Coir sector in the State. The main functions of the Corporation are to:
1) Carry on the business of developing, promoting and stabilizing the coir and coir based and coconut based industries in Karnataka.

2) To support, protect, maintain, increase and promote the production and sale of coir, coir products and coconut products.

3) To implement scheme of the Government of Karnataka and the Government of India for the development of coir and coconut based industries.

4) To generate rural employment to women (including SC/STs) by providing training and engaging in production of coir products in the coir complexes.

5) To undertake and promote research and development of coir and its products.

F. Karnataka State Coir Co-operative Federation Ltd:

The Federation was established in the year in 1961 with the main objective of developing coir sector in the State through co-operative movement. Its main objective is to assist and support primary coir co-operative societies, provide training, marketing coir products, technical guidance & implementation of ICDP & Govt. sponsored schemes in coir sector. The Federation is having 17 sales outlets and 20 production units in different parts of the State. The Federation has provided employment to about 1200 persons in rural area out of which 90% are women. There are 51 coir primary Co-operative societies affiliated to the Federation. The manufacturing products are coir fiber, coir yarn, curled rope, fiber mats; different types of matting, geo textiles etc.

G. Dr. Babu Jagjeevan Ram Leather Industries Development Corporation (LIDKAR)

Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation Ltd, (LIDKAR) was established by Government of Karnataka in the year 1976,
keeping in view objectives of overall developmental Leather Industry in Karnataka and upliftment of Socio - Economic conditions of SC Leather Artisans in the State. The said Corporation has been renamed as Dr. Babu Jagjivan Ram Leather Industries Development Corporation Ltd. The Corporation has been implementing various programmes under developmental and commercial activities.

The Corporation has so far assisted 25000 Leather artisans by providing living cum worksheds, common facility centres, wayside cabins, training programmes and Study Tours, Celebration of Leather Craft Week and Presentation of Awards, etc., The Corporation under Commercial activities has been extending Marketing Assistance for the products made by Artisans and SSI Units under the following programmes:-

1) Sales through 24 Retail outlets throughout the State under LIDKAR's brand name.

2) Organizing Exhibition-cum-sales in important places within and outside the state.

3) Supplies to Government Departments and Private and Public Sector Companies.

4) Apart from this Corporation has participated in National & International Trade Fares.

So far, the Corporation has assisted 25,000 Artisans towards construction of living cum work sheds to 225 artisans, construction of Common Facility Centres to 38 artisans, training programmes to 9846 artisans, Distribution of Wayside cabins 13200 artisans, Celebration of Leather Crafts Week and Presentation of Awards to 168 artisans, Study Tour to 561 artisans. Apart from this, the Corporation has started procurement activities from Artisans throughout the state. The Corporation has so far assisted 1200 leather artisans and more than 125 SSI units by providing them with marketing facilities.
During 2011-12 the Corporation has conducted exhibition-cum-sales through its retail outlets all over the states and conducted exhibition-cum-sales programmes at Mysore Dasara and Peenya Bangalore. The corporation is able to achieve a total sales turnover of Rs.7.00 crore against the Target of Rs.9.25 crore.

5.5 Investment and Trade Promotion Initiatives

A. Karnataka Udyog Mitra

KUM was established with a main objective of providing escort services to entrepreneurs for establishment of Industrial ventures in the State. It also acts as Secretariat for State Level Single Window Agency Meeting. KUM organizes various publicity propaganda programmes, Investors Meet, Road-shows to attract the Investors not only within the State but also from abroad.

B. Vishweshwaraiah Industrial Trade Centre

VITC is a registered society set up in 1965 with the main function of trade and export promotion. It is engaged in conducting programmes in export management/export awareness/export documentation and allied assistance for the community of exporters. Also trade promotion activities are taken up in the form of participation in exhibitions and trade fairs both within the State and outside the State and abroad.

5.6 Technology Upgradation Initiatives:

A. Karnataka Council for Technology Up-gradation:

Technology up gradation initiatives are implemented through the Karnataka Council for Technology Up gradation. Karnataka Council for Technological up gradation has commenced functioning from 1996. KCTU is a joint venture of Government of India, Government of Karnataka and Industries Associations. It functions as a Nodal Agency for Technology
Transfer to MSEs. The Council functions under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner for Industrial Development and Director of Industries and Commerce, Government of Karnataka.

The main objectives of the KCTU are to enhance competitive status of SME's, catalyze technology upgradation through acquisition, adoption and modernization and to reduce cost of productivity, quality improvement to make the SMEs products more competitive both nationally and internationally. It assists the SMEs to obtain ISO 9001/14000 or any other Nationally and Internationally recognized Certification. The Council is a Nodal Agency for creating awareness and provides assistance for registration of Intellectual Property Rights, guidance in Plant Layout, diversification, modernization and expansion.

5.7 Entrepreneur Development Programme Institutions

The objective of EDP is to provide orientation and awareness pertaining to various managerial and operational functions like finance, production, marketing, enterprise management, banking formalities, bookkeeping, etc. The duration for EDP under REGP was only 3 days, whereas, under PMRY it was 10 days. During various meetings, discussions and recommendations of Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee for Industry (DRPSCI) it was felt that 3 days were not adequate for providing this inputs effectively and, hence two to three weeks period has been provided under PMEGP which will include interaction with successful rural entrepreneur, banks as well as orientation through field visits. The EDP is conducted through KVIC, KVIB Training Centers as well as Accredited Training Centers run by Central Government, NSIC, the three national level Entrepreneurship Development Institutes (EDIs), i.e., NIESBUD, NIMSME and IIE, and their partner institutions under the administrative control of
Ministry of MSME, State Governments, Banks, Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institutes (RUDSETI) reputed NGO and other organizations/institutions, identified by the Government from time to time. EDP is mandatory for all the PMEGP beneficiaries. However, the beneficiaries who have undergone EDP earlier of duration not less than two weeks through KVIC/KVIB or reputed training centers are exempted from undergoing fresh EDP. The training centers/ institutes are identified by KVIC and extensive publicity has been provided about the training centers/institutes, content of courses available, duration, etc by circulating the same to all the Implementing Agencies.

A. Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka, Dharwad (CEDOK)

CEDOK was established by Government of Karnataka with an objective to contribute for the development and disbursal of Entrepreneurship by conducting various EDPs, Skill Development programmes to expand the social and economic base of entrepreneurial class.

Main functions of CEDOK

- To augment the number of entrepreneurs through entrepreneurship, training and research.
- To produce multiplier effect on opportunities for self-employment.
- To improve the managerial capabilities of small entrepreneurs.
- To contribute to the dispersal of entrepreneurship and thus expand the social base of the entrepreneurial class in urban/ rural areas.
- To be centre of learning for trainer-motivation on entrepreneurship Development
- To contribute to growth of entrepreneurship cultures, spirit and entrepreneurship developing countries.
CEDOK is Organizing the following Activities and Programmes.

- One day Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes
- Two days Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps (EAC) for students.
- 2/4/8 Weeks Skill based EDP.
- EDP for PMEGP beneficiaries.

B. Technical Consultancy Services Organization of Karnataka (TECSOK)

TECSOK is a multi-disciplinary consultancy organization engaged in providing consultancy services for entrepreneurs who wish to set up industries or service ventures in Karnataka. TECSOK provides basic information on potential products, suitable location, policy and procedures of the Government and other related organizations, incentives and facilities offered by the Government to the entrepreneurs. TECSOK focuses more on promotion of Entrepreneurship amongst rural Entrepreneurs and Entrepreneurs belonging to SC/ST/Backward Community and other under privileged classes utilizing various special schemes available for such entrepreneurs. TECSOK also organizes Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes, Entrepreneurship Development Programmes and Seminars/Workshops on current topics at various locations for the benefit of local Entrepreneurs. Further, TECSOK participates in various programmes organized by other agencies and counsel with Entrepreneurs.

In addition to the services to Entrepreneurs, TECSOK is also providing professional services to various institutions and departments of State and Central Government. TECSOK offers technical assistance on various aspects to the Department of Commerce & Industries on regular basis, in addition to participating in the meetings of various committees of the Government.
C. Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC)

KSFC was established to meet mainly the long term financial needs of small and medium enterprises of the State. The Corporation has extended sizable assistance to infrastructure projects, mining, service sectors like transport, hospitals, hotels etc., In addition to, the term lending activity, Corporation also extends financial assistance under merchant banking activities, hire purchase and corporate loans etc.,

Table No. 5.4
Industrial Units Established Under Industrial Estate Programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Industrial Estate Programmes</th>
<th>No. of Units</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kayakanagara Programme</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SCP/TSP Scheme</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kaigarika Vikasa</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Scheme of Fund For Regeneration Of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Suvarna Karnataka Koushalyabhivridhi Yojane (SKKY)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programmeme (PMEGP)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>200</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey Data

The above table reveals that, most of the respondents i.e.,30% (60) industrial units were established under Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana, 46 units under Kaigarika vikas scheme, 36 units under SKKY scheme, 26 units established under PMEGP, 12 units under SFURTI, 10 units established under SCP/TSP scheme, and only 2 under kayakanagara programme and remaining 8 under other schemes.
Table No. 5.5
Industrial Estate Training Programme (IEP) Conducted by Government Agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Agency</th>
<th>No. of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>KCTU</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>33.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>TEC Sok</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CEDOK</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>LIDKAR</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>KSHDC</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>KSCDC</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>200</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey Data

The skill and development training offered under Industrial Estate schemes were preferred by all respondents, based on their industrial requirements they have undergone training in government agencies through Industrial Estate programmes. It can be observed from the above table that, 67 Entrepreneurs (33.5%) had undergone training conducted by KCTU. TESCOK offered training in which 60 Entrepreneurs (30%) had undergone training. Even 43 Entrepreneurs (21.5%) had undergone training offered by CEDOK. In trade specific requirements 6 (3%), 15 (7.5%) and 9 (4.5%) had undergone training in LIDKAR, KSHDC and KSCDC respectively.

With the above discussion about various Industrial Estate Programmes for the development of industries, entrepreneurship, human resource development, technical assistance, financial assistance, the first research question viz., Which Industrial Estate Programmes have contributed in development of entrepreneurship in Karnataka? has been answered and thereby the pre-stated objective no. 3 - To study various Industrial Estate Programmes implemented in Karnataka has been fulfilled.
References
