



# Role of Government Scheme for Entrepreneurship Development: A Critical Study

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## Abstract

Governments worldwide implement various initiatives to foster entrepreneurship and support small business development programmes. Emerging as the world's third-largest startup ecosystem. Government policies and programs promote entrepreneurship and investing in new ventures. This paper examines various government policies and programs towards the development of entrepreneurship in INDIA. The Government of India and the Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises have launched more than 21 schemes to empower startups and MSMEs in India. In this paper, we have listed out 21 govt. schemes to promote entrepreneurship in India that are specially for startups or entrepreneurs who are looking to get help from these schemes such as Startup Leadership Program (SLP), Startup India Initiative and Credit Guarantee Trust Fund etc. The government has prioritized the establishment of high-quality incubators and accelerators across the country to foster collaboration, innovation, and knowledge exchange among entrepreneurs. The research underscores the vital role played by government funds and initiatives in overcoming financial barriers and empowering startups to pursue innovative ideas. As of March 14, 2024, there were 1,23,900 DPIIT -recognised startups, with at least one recognised startup in every states of December 31, 2023. The recognised startups have generated direct employment for over 12 lakh individuals. Startups have been at the forefront of innovation -introducing new technology, product and services that could change the world while generating jobs, establishing valuable enterprises' & innovations.

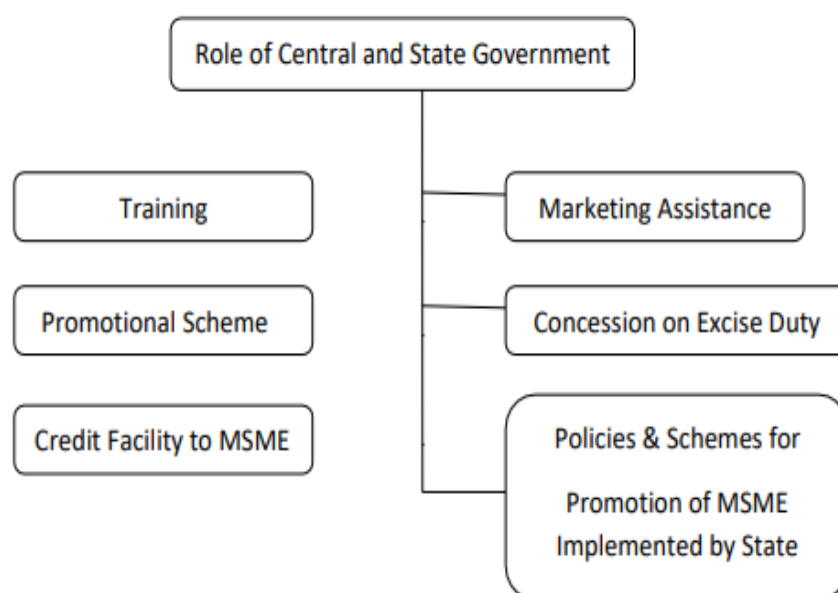
**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship, Startup Schemes, Employment, Innovations.

## Introduction

Entrepreneurship development is one of the mechanisms adopted by the Government of India towards the creation of job opportunities. Governments spend a lot of money to promote

entrepreneurship and the growth of small business development programmes. In order to ensure regional development, they also support business in rural and underdeveloped area. They launched a number of programs & policies to assist entrepreneurship with marketing, finance, technique and skill development in order to help them accelerate and adapt to changing business trends. Entrepreneurship has long been recognized as a fundamental driver of economic growth and development in nation. In this research paper we analyse various government schemes that encourage various aspects of entrepreneurship, including the creation of new businesses, the introduction of innovative products and services, and the impact on job creation, to assess its unique contributions to economic development. As per records, the scale and magnitude of startups in India are the highest they've ever been, making the country one of the fastest-growing startup ecosystems in the world. Government schemes such as Startup India, Standup India, and Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) have been instrumental in facilitating the growth of startups in India. These schemes provide access to funding, tax incentives, mentorship, and incubation support, allowing entrepreneurs to overcome initial challenges and establish sustainable businesses. Governments started to implement general and specific policies that promote entrepreneurial activities.

## Indian Government Schemes for Entrepreneurship Promotion in India



Source: (Internet) by Supriya Sing

**Figure 1.01: Role of Central and State Government Promoting Entrepreneurship**

Figure 1.1 indicates the Role of Central and State Government Promoting Entrepreneurship development of India given by Supriya Sing in her book on page number 340. This indicates the efforts and schemes that are launched by Indian government in different ways.

## Review of Literature

**Sharma, A., & Ritu, N. R. (2023)**, the analysis of how government programs assist start-ups in India in this research focused on the Start-up India programme and other related activities. The study looked at how those activities had an impact on the ecosystem of start-ups, including how

many new businesses were established, how many jobs were created, and how much capital was raised. The research also examined the challenges new businesses face when applying for government funding and made recommendations for improving the effectiveness of these initiatives.

**Shah, C. F., & Jokhi, C. D. M. E. (2023)**, it was primarily concerned with how government regulations affect the startup ecosystem in every nation, including India. Startup India, the Fund of Funds for Startups, and the Atal Innovation Mission are just a few of the policies and programmes the Indian government has implemented to encourage innovation and entrepreneurship.

**Kamaluddin, F. A., & Sridhar, K. S. (2021)**, this paper's goals are to evaluate the concentration of investment in the Indian startup ecosystem and the effectiveness of government initiatives put in place to help the sector. While information on the effectiveness of government projects was gathered using the Startup India website and RTI, descriptive statistics were utilized to describe investment trends. They discover that platform business model firms are receiving the majority of financing. Government policies aimed at startups have a poor track record.

**Shaikh, Y. Z. (2019)**, this article's main goal is to shed some light on startup projects around the globe and in India. The article also included a general summary of the Goa startup environment. Mainly secondary data were used to inform this study.

**Gupta, S., et.al. (2022)**, the majority of the study was descriptive. Both secondary and primary data supported the investigation. Various start-up action plan websites, periodicals, and newspaper articles were used to collect secondary data. Direct oral interviews with 150 tribal youth in the TSP region of Southern Rajasthan allowed for the collection of primary data on start-up India and other government flagship activities.

**Audretsch, D., et.al. (2020)**, this article reviewed and categorized 39 global policy measures that address the phenomena of innovative start-ups. We develop a process framework by elaborating on (i) the antecedents of the creation of innovative start-ups, (ii) their founding characteristics, (iii) their behavior, and (iv) the outputs and impacts generated by them using insights from the papers mentioned in this special issue.

**Azam, A. (2021)** this study used secondary data from a variety of sources and was a descriptive one, with a primary focus on the role of startup India in economic development and its challenges and future potential.

## **Objectives**

1. To study the various schemes of centre government for Entrepreneurship development.
2. To study the effectiveness of government schemes.

## **Methodology**

The present study is based on a review of different study related to the various government schemes that is launched for entrepreneurship development. The data and information collected

from secondary sources like journals, periodicals, reports, textbooks and websites. Table and graph are used for analysis purpose. The main focus is based on the financial funding regarding entrepreneurship development.

## **Various Government Schemes**

### **Aatmanirbhar Bharat App Innovation Challenge**

On 4<sup>th</sup> July 2020 The scheme launched named "**Aatmanirbhar Bharat App Innovation Challenge**", which aim to provide financial assistance, mentorship, and support to the budding entrepreneurs of the country. It include the Startup India Scheme, Standup India Scheme. The startups of India to come together and develop '**Made in India**' applications. All the tech and startup community to develop world-class mobile applications. The challenge was launched under the Digital India mission, with The Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) which is an endeavour of Niti Aayog. The Government of India banned 59 Chinese mobile applications such as TikTok, ShareIt, Xender, etc. from the Indian market.

### **SAMRIDH**

On 25<sup>th</sup> August 2021, Minister of Electronics Information and Technology (MeitY) launched the SAMRIDH scheme, which stands for Startup Accelerators of MeitY for Product Innovation, Development, and growth, The scheme will support to select and accelerate potential IT based startups. It will provide first round of funding of up to ₹40 lakh in the business of incubation for more than 3 years and supported more than 50 start-ups of which at least 10 have received non-public investment OR having targeted accelerator programs with experience of running at least 3 cohorts with activities listed as desirable under SAMRIDH.

### **Startup India Seed Fund**

On 16<sup>th</sup> January 2021, the scheme has launched of the 'Startup India Seed Fund' to help startups and support ideas from aspiring entrepreneurs. An Experts Advisory Committee (EAC) has been constituted by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), which will be responsible for the overall execution and monitoring of this Scheme. DPIIT has created Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) with an outlay of INR 945 Crore and will support an estimated 3,600 entrepreneurs through 300 incubators in the next 4 years (2021-2025). Preference would be given to startups creating innovative solutions in sectors such as social impact, waste management, water management, financial inclusion, education, agriculture, food processing, biotechnology, healthcare, energy, mobility, defence, space, railways, oil and gas, textiles, etc.

### **Startup India Initiative**

On 16<sup>th</sup> January 2016, under the Startup India initiative, eligible companies can get recognised as Startups by DPIIT, in order to access a host of tax benefits, easier compliance, IPR fast-tracking & more. Over 96,000 startups are registered with the DPIIT till March 2023. Turnover of the entity for any of the financial years since incorporation/ registration has not exceeded one hundred crore rupees. It is incorporated as a private limited company (as defined in the

Companies Act, 2013) or registered as a partnership firm (registered under section 59 of the Partnership Act, 1932) or a limited liability partnership (under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008) in India.

## **Startup Leadership Program**

It has launched in 2016 in India, SLP is designed as a "highly selective 6-month world-class training program and lifetime network". This startup initiative first began in Boston in 2006, and has spread its wings in over 14 countries and 28+ cities, and has helped 2000+ startups, influenced 3600+ entrepreneurs. In addition to programs like SLP, there are also various **government initiatives that offer help for business start-ups.**

## **ASPIRE**

A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) is a Government of India initiative, promoted by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). The mentioned scheme was launched in 2015. The scheme has aimed at increasing employment, reducing poverty, and encouraging innovation in rural India. The total budget of the scheme initially was INR 200 crores for the period of 2014-2016.

## **Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)**

Micro Units Development Refinance Agency (MUDRA) The government has introduced this scheme to support small businesses in India. In April 8 2015, the government allocated INR 10,000 crores to promote startup culture in the country. The MUDRA banks provide startup loans of up to INR 10 lakhs to small enterprises, and businesses, which are non-corporate, and non-farm small/micro-enterprises. MUDRA comes under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) which was launched on 8 April 2015.

The loans have been categorized as:

1. Shishu (up to Rs 50,000),
2. Kishore (between Rs 50,000 and Rs 5 lakh) and
3. Tarun (Rs 10 lakh)."

As of March 24, 2023, about Rs 23.2 lakh crore has been sanctioned in 40.82 crore loan accounts, Any Indian citizen with a business plan for a non-farm income-producing activity such as manufacturing, processing.

## **Chunauti**

In August 2020, Chunauti (Challenge Hunt Under NGIS for Advanced Uninhibited Technology Intervention) is a start-up challenge initiative under the Next Generation Incubation Scheme (NGIS). It invites Startups to develop solutions for problems amid pandemic. The government budget of over INR 95 crores over a period of 3 years for this program. This programme aims to identify around 300 startups working in areas. The startups selected through the challenge would be provided incubation support, mentorship, all relevant facilities, as well as funding support

such as cloud credits from leading third-party service providers, seed funding of up to INR 25 lakhs, as well as INR 10,000 in monthly monetary support to each intern (startup in pre-incubation) for a period of six months. India seems to be going towards the era of entrepreneurship, as India ranks 63 in ease of doing business around the world.

## **Digital India Bhashini**

On July 4, 2022, PM Narendra Modi announced along with a slew of other initiatives like Digital India GENESIS and India stack, Indian startups the Digital India Bhashini scheme aims to help the Indians with easy access to the internet and digital services in vernacular languages.

## **Digital India Genesis**

Digital India GENESIS is another scheme that Modi launched on July 4, 2022. In this scheme implies "Gen-next Support for Innovative Startups". It is a government of India scheme that is launched to empower the national deep-tech startups. The total budget of this programme and the Digital India Bhashini is disclosed, which is around Rs 750 crore.

## **India Water Pitch-Pilot-Scale Startup Challenge**

The scheme launched on March 12, 2022, India will get a grant of Rs 20 lakhs in three tranches of Rs. 5 lakh, Rs. 7 lakh and Rs. 8 lakh respectively on fulfilling certain conditions/ milestones of work as per their project proposal. While announcing the water startup initiative at an event in New Delhi, under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0, Minister Puri declared that this initiative the water sector startups and lead them towards growth "through innovation and design that will drive sustainable economic growth and generate employment opportunities."

## **Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship:**

In 2014, the PM decided to dedicate an entire ministry to building this sector as he felt that skill development required greater push from the government's side.

Furthermore, the idea is to reach 500 million people by the year 2022 through gap-funding and skill development initiatives.

These schemes include: -

1. The National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS),
2. MUDRA loans under the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY),

## **Atal Innovation Mission**

In the budget session of 2016, the Indian government announced the Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) is a flagship initiative set up by the NITI Aayog; The government allocated AIM around INR 150 crores in the year 2015.

AIM's goals include building 10,000 Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) and 101 Atal Incubation Centers (AICs), as well as sponsoring 200 businesses through the Atal New India Challenges until March 2023.

**Academic Applicants:** a) Universities and colleges affiliated with UGC and AICTE. b) Technical Diploma Colleges and it is

**Non-Academic Applicants:** Organisations promoting science and technology

## **eBiz Portal**

It was founded in January 2013. eBiz was the first electronic government-to-business(G2B) portal, The main purpose was to transform and develop a conducive business environment in the country. It was developed by Infosys in a public-private partnership model. It had launched 29+ services in over 5 states of India. As of March 2023, GeM had over 63,000 government buyer organisations, over 6 crore sellers and service providers offering a wide range of products and services. Currently, government departments, ministries, public sector units, state governments, and central armed police forces are allowed to carry out transactions through this portal. Sellers who have registered on an e-Commerce portal to sell items online and have a track record of at least six months.

## **Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)**

The Government of India announced the creation of the (DIDF) under NABARD in the Union Budget of 2017-18. The total corpus for this fund is INR 8000 crores over a period of 3 years (i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20). Milk Unions, milk cooperatives, state dairy federations, milk-producing companies, and NDDDB subsidiaries meeting the eligibility criteria under the project can borrow loans from NABARD. The loan component would be 80% (maximum rate) with the end borrower's contribution at 20 % (minimum rate). The interest rate of 6.5% per annum, repayment will be 10 years. The departments that come under the agriculture ministry were allocated a total of Rs 1.31 lakh crore in the 2021 Budget, which has been increased to Rs 1.32 lakh crore in the Union Budget of 2022. A fund consisting of blended capital that will be raised under the co-investment model will be facilitated via NABARD, which will finance the agritech startups and rural enterprises that are relevant to farming.

## **Design Clinic Scheme For Design Expertise**

It is a scheme declared by the Indian government to support the MSME (micro/small/medium enterprise) manufacturing sector of India. MSMEs should develop design, innovation and a design-centric approach to fuel their startups, it aims to infuse design expertise in them. Under this scheme, the government of India announced to extend around Rs 60,000 for attending design seminars and up to Rs 3.75 lakhs or 75% of the cost that would be needed in conducting the seminar, where the entrepreneurs and their teams can learn about design theories, interact with design veterans, build a network, and put them into practice. The Designer in this programme must be chosen from a pool of skilled industrial designers who have been authorised for this programme.

## **Credit Linked Capital Subsidy For Technology Upgradation (CLCSS)**

It was launched on 1st October, 2013. It aims to upgrade technology. Under CLCSS the Indian government provides cash for the Indian companies upfront to upgrade/modernize their equipment or techniques. This scheme mainly empowers Micro and Small-Scale Enterprises (MSMEs). In 2023 with this scheme, an eligible MSME can avail of a credit amount ranging from ₹1 lakh to ₹5 crores. Available from both traditional institutional lenders and NBFCs, a business owner can get this MSME loan at a yearly interest rate of 8.50%. Both new and existing enterprises can avail subsidy under this scheme.

## **Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)**

It was launched by the Government of India in 2014-2015, aiming to increase the reach of farm mechanisation, especially to the small and marginal farmers and in other such areas where the availability of farm power is low. According to the recent updates, as per the reports dated April 2, 2022, the Indian government has announced that it would extend the financial assistance of the full cost of the drones (100%) together with the contingent expenditure under SMAM.

## **Drone Shakti**

It was founded in 1, February, 2022. It is designed to motivate startups to introduce diverse applications for drones, including drones-as-a-service (DaaS). The government would encourage the use of drones by farmers to survey the lands and spray insecticides along with digitising land records. It recently flagged off 100 Kisan Drones in diverse parts of the country. The drone manufacturing industry, as estimated by MoCA, is expected to receive an investment of over Rs 5,000 crore over the next 3 years, which will include drones and drone components. The annual turnover of the sales of the drone manufacturing industry, which was valued at Rs 60 crore during FY 2020-21, will shoot over to Rs 900 crore during FY 2023-24.

## **Stand Up India Scheme**

It was launched by the government of India on 5 April 2016 for financing SC/ST and/or women entrepreneurs over the age of 18. According to the scheme, bank loans between 10 lakhs to 1 crore can be borrowed by at least one Scheduled Cast (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman per bank brand to set up a greenfield enterprise. The green field enterprise may be based out of manufacturing, services or the trading sector. Achievements (as on March 21, 2023) Rs. 40,710 crore has been sanctioned under Stand Up India Scheme to 180,636 accounts and 33,152 crore has been sanctioned to women under Stand Up India Scheme.

## **Loan for Rooftop Solar PV Power Projects**

The government of India has decided to set up 40,000 MWp of Grid-Interactive Rooftop Solar PV Plants in the next five years. It will be set up in residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors in the country and shall range from 1 kWp to 500 kWp in terms of capacity. Such rooftop plants are economically viable since they can produce electricity using solar energy



at about INR 7 per kWh without any subsidy. The government also provides a subsidy of 15% on these plants to the associations or individual companies, making the scheme even more lucrative.

### Critical Analysis

| Name of the scheme                           | Agenda/purpose  | Funds   | Successful rate   | Year    | App name   |
|--|---|---|---|---------|--|
| AATMANIRBHAR BHARAT APP INNOVATION CHALLENGE | The unsung digital warriors who had the potential to empower Brand India ,aim to provide financial assistance, mentorship, and support to the budding entrepreneurs “Made in India” application | To identify the best Indian App. The winners will be given the following prize money: First Prize 20Lakhs, Second Prize 15 Lakhs Third Prize 10 Lakhs | NA  | 2020-21 | Caption plus, Meme Chat, FTC talent  |
| SAMRIDH                                      | The scheme will support to select and accelerate potential IT based startups.   | Funding of up to ₹40 lakh   | (F)Around 90 percent tech start-ups in India have reported a decline in revenue About 30-40 percent have suspended operations or will close down because of the Corona virus pandemic Companies are not investing due | 2021-22 | “Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE 2.0)”, “Centres of Excellence (coes)” in emerging technologies , “meity Startup Hub (MSH)”, “Next Generation Incubation Scheme |

|                             |  |  |  |         |  |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---------|--|
|                             |  |  | to market uncertainty and Start-ups not achieving the milestones   |         | (NGIS)”  |
| STARTUP INDIA SEED FUND     | To provide financial assistance to startups for proof of concept, prototype development, product trials, market entry and commercialization. | An outlay of INR 945Crore              | NA   | 2021-22 | NA   |
| STARTUP INDIA INITIATIVE    | The objective of supporting entrepreneurs, building a robust startup ecosystem and transforming India  | 945 cr.                                | There are over 99000+ startups recognized by the government of India as of May 2023                        | 2015-16 | SISFS, FFS, CGSS   |
| STARTUP LEADERSHIP PROGRAM  | Government initiatives that offer help for business start-ups.   | NA                                     | This startup initiative has educated over 3,900 people in over 14 countries and helped over 2000 startups. | 2016-17 | NA   |
| PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA | To support small businesses in India   | Government allocated INR 10,000 crores | The last five Years, has benefited 24.48 crore loan accounts   | 2015-16 | Shishu (up to Rs 50,000), 2.Kishore (between Rs 50,000 and |

|   |  |                              |  |         |  |
|---|--|------------------------------|--|---------|--|
|   |  |                              | with a sanction of ` 12.30 lakh crore  |         | Rs 5 lakh) and 3.Tarun ( Rs 10 lakh)."   |
| CHUNAUTI  | Is an online Challenge under NGIS to find the products & solutions, issues/challenges faced during and post pandemic situation. It is identify and support the solutions which can support Government, industries & public | Budget of over INR 95 crores | India ranks 63 in ease of doing business around the world                                | 2020-21 | Edu-Tech, Agri-Tech & Fin-Tech Supply Chain, logistics & Transportation Management<br>3. Infrastructure & remote monitoring<br>4. Medical Healthcare |
| DIGITAL INDIA BHASHINI                          | Easy access to the internet and digital services   | NA                           | BHIM,UPI, DIGI LOCKER AADHAR   | 2022-23 | 1000+ pre-trained AI models have been made available on Bhashini platform  |
| DIGITAL INDIA GENESIS                           | To empower the national deep-tech startups   | Rs 750 crore                 | Total number of technology startups is 27,000 out of which 3,200+ are deep tech startups | 2022-23 | Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE 2.0) Scheme   |
| INDIA WATER PITCH-PILOT-SCALE STARTUP CHALLENGE | This initiative the water sector startups and lead them towards growth   | Grant of Rs 20 lakhs         | 222 entries/ applications received, 76 startups were shortlisted and selected            | 2021-22 | NA   |

|   |  |                |   |         |                    |
|---|--|----------------|---|---------|--------------------|
|   |  |                | on the recommendation of Expert Committee.  |         |                    |
| MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURS HIP | Aims to remove the disconnect between demand and supply of skilled manpower, to build the new skills and innovative thinking   | NA             | the idea is to reach 500 million people by the year 2022  | 2014-15 | NAPS, PMMY, UDAAN, |
| ATAL INNOVATION MISSION                             | To develop new programmes fostering, create an umbrella structure innovation in different sectors of the economy, partnership with the Railway Board, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, | INR 150 crores | NA  | 2016-17 | NA                 |
| eBiz PORTAL   | To transform and develop a conducive business environment in the country., Government-to-Business (G2B) services to business entities with transparency, speed, and certaint                     | NA             | GeM had over 63,000 government buyer organisations , over 6 crore sellers and service providers offering a wide range of products and services. | 2012-13 | NA                 |

|   |  |  |  |         |   |
|---|--|--|--|---------|---|
| DAIRY PROCESSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND (DIDF) | Milk Unions, milk cooperatives, state dairy federations, milk-producing companies, and NDDB subsidiaries meeting the eligibility criteria under the project can borrow loans from NABARD | INR 8000 crores  | With the scheme investment, 95,00,000 farmers in about 50,000 villages would be benefitted.                          | 2017-18 | Cattle feed/ feed supplement plants Milk transportation system (Refer van/insulated tankers etc) Marketing infrastructure (including e-market system) |
| CREDIT LINKED CAPITAL SUBSIDY FOR TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION    | Government provides cash for the Indian companies upfront to upgrade/modernize their equipment or techniques   | Rs.40 lakh to Rs.1 crore(L)15 %, Nodal Agencies reaches Rs.600 crore,  | sole Proprietorships, Partnerships, Cooperative societies, Private and Public limited companies, Women entrepreneurs | 2013-14 | NA  |
| SUB-MISSION ON AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION (SMAM)            | Aiming to increase the reach of farm mechanisation, especially to the small and marginal farmers   | Government of India funds 60% of the cost and the states' share is 40% | NA   | 2014-15 | Self Help Groups (SHGs)   |
| DRONE SHAKTI  | To motivate startups to introduce diverse applications for drones,   | Rs 120crore  | NA   | 2021-22 | NA  |

|  |  |  |  |         |    |
|--|--|--|--|---------|----|
|  | including drones-as-a-service (DaaS).  |  |  |         |    |
| STAND UP INDIA SCHEME                    | Financing SC/ST and/or women entrepreneurs over the age of 18  | bank loans between 10 lakhs to 1 crore | Achievements (as on March 21, 2023)Rs. 40,710 crore has been sanctioned under Stand Up India Scheme to 180,636 accounts and 33,152 crore has been sanctioned to women under Stand Up India Scheme. | 2016-17 | NA |
| LOAN FOR ROOFTOP SOLAR PV POWER PROJECTS | set up in residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors in the country and shall range from 1 kWp to 500 kWp in terms of capacity | Every bank have different schemes      | Subsidy amount- Rs. 78000/- To be claimed by borrower (Loan account number to be provided for credit of subsidy amount in loan account)  | NA      | NA |

As per the table Govt has launched various schemes to focus on entrepreneurship development. Maximum schemes focus for financial assistance through various activities like, app; competition prizes and subsidies. The schemes provide Rs 12 Cr.60 lakh approximately for the growth of entrepreneurship. The schemes have reached to more than 500 million people and they are benefited with the schemes also. The schemes has covered the almost all the industrial sector so

that the 360 degree growth can be achieved. So the success rate is quite satisfactory of the govt schemes.

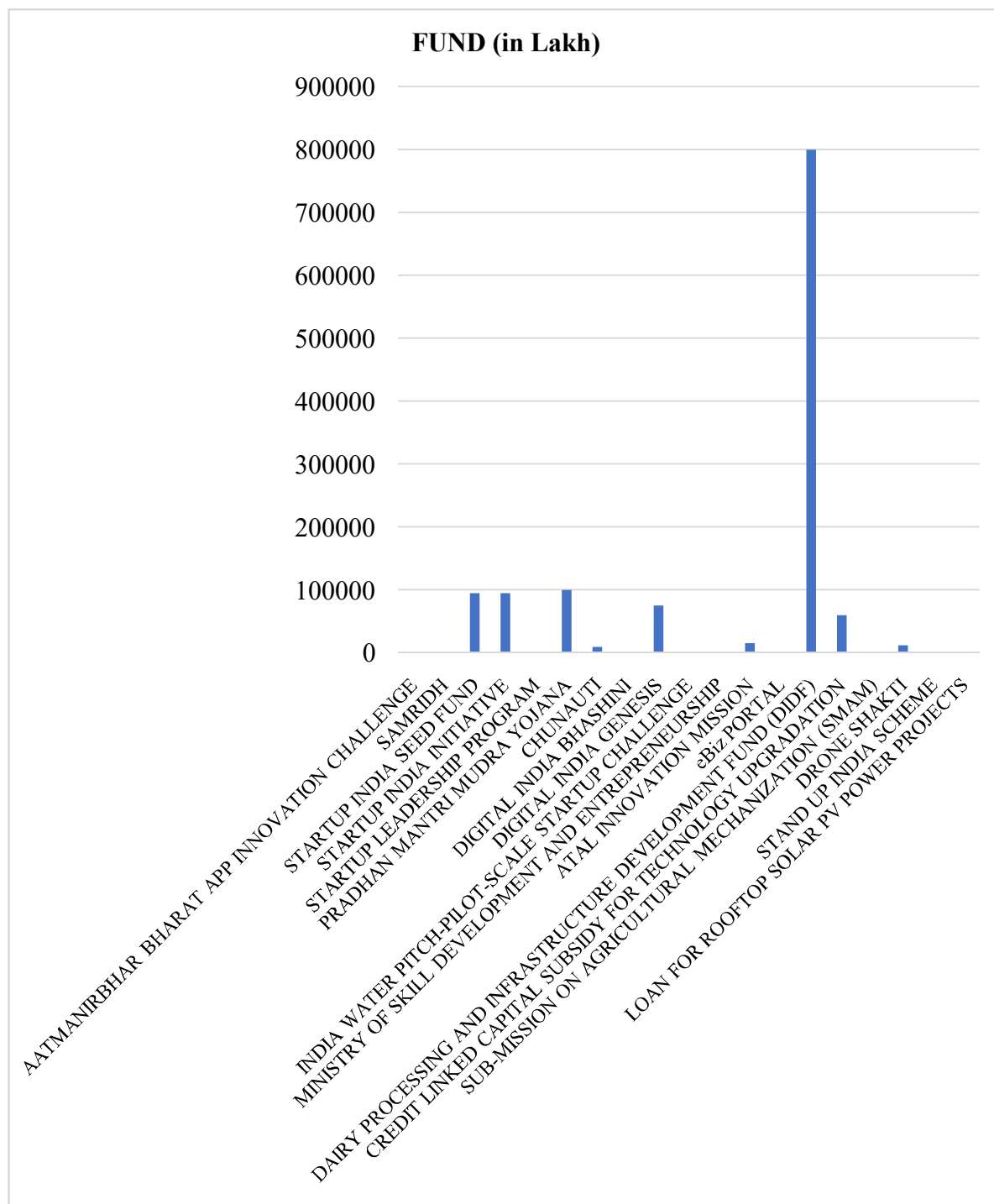


Figure 1.02

The figure 1.02 shows the fund status provided by the government through various scheme. As per the figure it is observed that maximum fund has been provided by government through Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) and many people got benefit from this scheme. Some schemes have no facility of fund service. But government has launched these type services to motivate and provide service for entrepreneurship development.

## Conclusion

The conclusion of a critical study on the role of government schemes for entrepreneurship development would likely summarize the key findings and insights gathered throughout the research. This paper focus on various government schemes to the development of Entrepreneurship efficiency. The entire schemes are most beneficial for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME). Government schemes play a crucial role in providing essential support structures, such as access to finance, mentorship, training, and networking opportunities, which are vital for nurturing aspiring entrepreneurs and sustaining existing ventures. Our study also highlights several challenges and areas for improvement like the proliferation of schemes, bureaucratic inefficiencies, lack of awareness, and inadequate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms often hinder their effectiveness. Government schemes represent a vital tool for fostering entrepreneurship and driving economic growth,

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