

## PREFACE

At present a number of Government agencies at the Centre and State level and also district level are performing various functions designed to increase employment opportunities and remove regional imbalance to providing special provision for rural area such as margin money, interest, subsidy, EPP, SEEUY etc.

Unfortunately our Government Policy could not contribute to backward area due to lack of entrepreneurship in rural area. Infact it is noticed that quite often, the backward areas have natural resources and skills far better than developed areas. The backwardness of majority of tahashils is attributable to the non-availability of entrepreneurs in these areas. The right type of entrepreneurship is not forthcoming in right spirit. The EDP programmes have not been carried out in adequate number in these regions. But now it is an established fact the proper attitudes and qualities of mind can be successfully inculcated and once the process starts, it steadily feeds on itself and gathers momentum.

The old concept that entrepreneurs are 'born and cannot be developed is now outdated in view of evolution in the entrepreneurship development.

Entrepreneur is the most critical factor in the economic development of any region. The availability of entrepreneur, therefore is the pre-condition of economic growth.

Since the Researcher was associated with EDPs some of his conclusion about the programmes which may be common to the EDPs conducted by DICs are as below -

We can pick up suitable persons and train them for entrepreneurship in rural area.

Most of the rural people participating in the EDP are likely to be first generation entrepreneurs which have no support and guidance from family and friends. Therefore, rural area has an urgent need to develop entrepreneurship amongst educated unemployed.

Thus EDPs have great potential to spurt industrial activities in a decentralised fashion.

After understanding the nature and causes of the vicious circle of poverty, unemployment, regional imbalance. We need pay immediate attention to the EDPs.

India has rich and varied experience in evolving suitable development strategies with regard to rural development and especially rural industrialisation.

Only infrastructural facility and administrative machinery could not contribute much for regional balance and also rural industrialisation, what is needed at the present is a well EDPs for rural area and honest committed devoted staff with missionary zeal for implementation.