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Entrepreneurship Development and Employment in North East India

Robita Sorokhaibam (Associate Professor; Department of Commerce, Manipur University, India)

Guloulung Thaimai (Research Scholar ; Department of Commerce, Manipur University, India)

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Entrepreneurship Development and Employment in North East India

Introduction

Entrepreneurship development plays a vital role for economic growth and development of a nation or a region within the nation. Out of many important benefits of entrepreneurship development, generation of employments opportunities for job seekers is one of the most important issues. This chapter analyse the relationship between entrepreneurship development and employment in three states that is Assam, Manipur, and Meghalaya.

Author(s)

Robita Sorokhaibam

Associate Professor, Department of
Commerce, ManipurUniversity, India
Email: robita_s@yahoo.com

Guloulung Thaimai

Research Scholar, Department of
Commerce, ManipurUniversity, India

Entrepreneurship development in Assam

Assam is centrally located among the eight states of North-eastern region of India. It covers an area of 78, 438 sq.kms. with a population of 26,638 and density of 340 person per square kilometres according to the census 2001. The state economy is mainly depend on agriculture but the economy of this state is better than the economy of others state in the same region. There are 880 tea garden out of total area of 14,000 acres of land, 400,000 acres are under tea. Some of the natural resource found in this state are oil, natural gas, and coal.

Assam is one of the pioneer states in the industrial development of the country during the British rule in India. The first oil refinery, the first Tea Plantation Industries and the first coalfield is found in Assam. However, after the British rule till now it has less than 2 percent of the country's medium and large industries. It continue to make efforts for gearing up industrial activities not only by harnessing the un-tape resources available in the state through various growth inducing factors but also taking steps for removal of existing infrastructure inadequacies. Industries and Commerce Department of the state as well as some other agencies like Assam Industrial Development Corporation (AIDC) are closely working to implementation of various promotional schemes meant for industrial development

of the state. Despite numerous constraints that hindered the growth of industries in the state, a favourable industrial climate is gradually being created in the state as discernible from the increasing interest shown by investors of the state as well as from outside.

Some of the important places and location of industry in Assam are Export Promotion Industrial Park, Amingaon, Software Technology Park of India, Borjhar, Border Trade Centre at Sutarkhandi and Mancachar. Besides these, there are fifteen Industrial Estates and three Industrial Area in Assam. The Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) Amingaon was constructed by Assam Industrial Development Board (AIDC) with an objective of providing industrial infrastructure facilities in an integrated manner to encourage export oriented industrial unit in the state. Software Technology park of India, Bojhar, was setup by Ministry of Information Technology with an aim of giving encouragement for IT revolution in Assam.

Various infrastructural development activities like setting up of industrial estate, incentives given under North Eastern Industrial Policy are taken up by the government in order to promote industrial development in the state. Some industrial estates are set up in different places of Assam.

Table 1: Industrial Estate of Assam

SL.NO	NAME OF INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	TOTAL NO. SHED ALLOTTED	NO. OF UNIT
1	Bamunmaidan Guwahati	62	77
2	Tinsukia	47	56
3	Badarpur	27	14
4	Nalbari	24	24
5	Sivsagar	24	24
6	Nagaon	28	14
7	Bongaigaon	36	37
8	Lahowal	11	11
9	Jorhat	29	35
10	Bihpuria3	3	2
11	Bokajan	2	2
12	Mini I/E Kalaphar	43	44
13	Dhekiajuli	6	6
14	Demaw	-	-
15	Howli	2	2
Total number of units			348

Source: Report of All India Census of Small Scale Industrial Units Assam, 2002-2003, Govt. of India, page 176-177

There are fifteen industrial estates in Assam out of which Bamunimaidan has the highest number of industrial units. It is followed by Tinsukia which has 56 units. In all the industrial estate of Assam, there are 348 units. Besides these there are three Industrial Area in Assam they are- Industrial Area Kalaphar, Industrial Area Dhubri and Industrial Area Rani. Among these three Industrial Areas, Rani is the biggest and it has total number of 72 units. It consist more than half of the

total unit in all the Industrial Area. There are 88 units in these three Industrial Areas.

The growth and establishment of Small Scale Industries in Assam is gradually taking place and the numbers keep increasing from year to year. The growth of various types of industries in Assam can be seen from the following Table No-2

Table: 2 Growth of new enterprise in Assam by type

SL.NO.	TYPES OF INDUSTRIES	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1	Agro Based	294	303	328	327	317	311
2	Forest Based	296	271	337	144	89	102
3	Textile Based	850	317	645	626	671	827
4	Chemical Based	79	108	52	44	64	54
5	Engineering Based	305	617	379	536	529	686
6	Electronic Based	26	22	21	59	63	45
7	Leather Based	-	-	-	14	15	17
8	Mineral Based	103	132	105	111	111	140
9	Rubber Based	-	-	-	16	18	19
10	Miscellaneous	854	584	400	184	256	18
Yearly total		2807	2354	2267	2061	2061	2350

Note: (-) not available

Source: "Economic Survey Assam", 2005-2006, page, 62 and 2007-2008 page-71 Directorate of Economics and Statistics

In the Table NO2, various types of industries are classified into ten types according to the types of works or engagement. All types of works that are related to or based on agriculture are put under Agro Based type. The units, which are base or depend on forest products and activities, are term as Forest Based industrial unit. The units that are related to any textile activities are treated as Textile Based type. The work that are base on any

chemical, drug, or pharmaceuticals are included in Chemical Based type. Engineering Based include all the units that involve or engage in production of any iron and steel product. The unit, which are engage in the production of any electronic items, is treated under Electronic Based type. Mineral Based are units, which are, involve, or engage in the production of natural mineral items. Industrial unit, which involve in the production of any leather goods is consider as Leather Based type in the study. Rubber or plastic unit are those

units, which engage in production of all kinds of rubber or plastic items. All the units, which are not included in the nine groups, are treated under Miscellaneous category. Under this category, the type of work is mix or no particular major item is produce but it is inclusive of some petty items.

It is clear from this study that, the number of enterprise is increasing from year to year. The growth rate is different from one year to another but the state is gaining momentum in entrepreneurial development each year. The highest growth is seen from Miscellaneous category in the year 2002 with a total growth of 584 enterprises.

Employment programme in Assam

The government of Assam had taken up many measures to eradicate unemployment problem in the state. The job opportunities in government sectors are not sufficient all the job seekers and various policies for self-employment are being implemented both by central and state government. Some of the employment generation programmes in Assam are as follows.

1) Swarnajayanty Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)

It is the mother of all poverty alleviation programmes with an objective of upliftment of economic status of rural people through providing sustainable income generating activities to the people living below poverty line with bank loan and subsidy. Under this programme, 24250¹ number of Self Help Groups and 1399 individual were assisted till 2006-2007.

2) Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojna (SGRY)

This programme is regarded as the biggest rural development programme for providing wage employment to the rural poor people creating durable community assets. Food grains are also provided by Government of India as a component of wage. Under this programme 632.34² lakh mandays were created during the year 2006-2007.

3) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Act (NREGA)

This programme is mean for generation of employment to the unskilled rural people with 100 men days work in one financial year. This the one of the most common programme implement in various part of India. This Act has been implemented from 02-02-2006 in seven

districts. The number of Job Cards issued to 9.17 lakh household during the year 2006-2007³.

4) Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojna (PMRY)

Under this program, unemployed youth are given financial assistance in the form of loan for self-employment. This programme is also launch in other part of India. Under this programme, 6997 number of unemployed youths were sanction loans amounting to Rs.5775 lakh⁴.

5) Chief Minister Swa-Niyojan Yojna (CMSY)

This a state self-employment programme launch by the Assam Government during the year 2001 for imparting job-oriented training to the educated unemployed youth of the State in different industrially developed states of the country.

Both the State and Central Government have launch various programmes and policies for reducing the unemployment problems in this states, but the problem still remain and hampered the economic growth.

Unemployment scenario in Assam

The problem of unemployment in Assam is an important serious issue, which jeopardised the economic growth and development.

Number of job seeker in Assam is increasing from year to year. It is shown in the Table NO-3. The first column is the various level of education and the remaining four columns are the number of job seekers registered in the Employment Exchange of Assam from 2003 to 2006.

¹ Economic survey Assam, 2006-2007, page 88, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, government of Assam.

² Economic survey Assam, 2006-2007, page 88, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, government of Assam.

³ Economic survey Assam, 2006-2007, page 88, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, government of Assam.

⁴ Economic survey Assam, 2006-2007, page 88, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, government of Assam.

Table 3: Educated job seekers in Assam

Levels of education	Yearly Number of job seekers			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
Post graduate	15512	15692	16479	15737
Medical graduate	252	402	529	487
Agriculture graduate	1185	1096	1127	1183
Veterinary graduate	289	332	413	406
Passed out ITI trainees	15746	15929	17200	14528
Engineering graduate	1698	1801	1859	2913
Graduate	156234	15692	194911	180699
H.S.S.L.C.	303624	186142	374620	368316
H.S.L.C.	545783	557891	632650	643690
Diploma Holder (engineering)	5398	5498	5532	5587
Others	2013	2254	3241	2954
Total	1047734	11112355	1248561	1236500

Source: 1. Economic Survey Assam, 2005-2006, page, 74, and 2007-2008, page, 85, Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

2. Statistical handbook of Assam, 2005, page, 171 and 2006, page, 169 Directorate of Economics, and Statistics

The figure in different columns and different rows in Table No-3 show the number of job seekers from various education streams of different levels in different years. The first row from the first column is the postgraduate degree holders who registered in employment exchange for employment. Postgraduate here refer to those who complete their postgraduate in general line but not of any professional postgraduate. The number of postgraduate job seekers keep increasing from 2003 to 2005 but it decrease from 16479 in 2005 to only 15737 in 2006 with decrease of 742 job seekers. In these four years, the highest number of postgraduate job seekers is in 2005 and the lowest is in 2003. From this, it is clear that the number of postgraduate degree holder job seekers is increasing.

The number of Medical graduate job seekers in 2003 is 252 and it increase till 2005 with 529 but it again decline to 489 in 2006. The number of Medical Graduate job seekers is lesser then job seekers from other professional streams and degrees. The probable reason for this may be that there are better job opportunities for medical professional in Assam, or the total number of Medical graduate is lesser then other professional degree holders. In 2006, the total number of job seekers is less than 2005 but it is more than other two years that is 2003, and 2004.

Total number of Agricultural graduate job seekers fluctuates from 2003 to 2006. It is 1185 in 2003 and decline in 2004 with only 1096. It increase again in 2005 with 1127 but less than it is in 2003. The number of this category is found in 2003 with 1185, followed by 1183 in 2006 and 1127 in 2005. From this analysis, it is clear that many Agricultural graduates are seeking job each year after passing out their professional course.

Veterinary graduate degree holders are less than Agricultural degree holders but many people with this

degree are trying to get job every year. The number of job seekers from this stream keep increasing from 2003 with 289 till 2005 with 413 but this number decline in the year 2006 with only 406 with a difference of 7. This indicates that total number of Veterinary graduates job seekers is raising every year.

Passed out ITI Trainees job seekers increase from 15746 in 2003 to 15929 in 2004 and 17200 in 2005. In these consecutive three years, there is an increase in every year but it decrease to 14528 in 2006 with a difference of 2672 from 2005. The least number of job seekers from this stream is in 2006, which is even lesser than 2003. The reason for this may be due to increase in job opportunities or the number of passed out ITI Trainees are declined in this year.

The number of Engineering graduate job seekers keep increasing from 1698 in 2003 to 1801 in 2004, 1859 in 2005 to 2913 in 2006. This shows that the number of this professional degree holder is increasing every year. Though there are many job seekers from this profession, government cannot afford job to all these job seekers.

Graduate here include those who are not in any professionals line, but only in general line. This may be Arts graduate, commerce graduate, or science graduate. The number of job seekers from this category is more than those from professional categories like, medical agriculture, veterinary and engineering. The number of job seekers from this category show increasing trend from 2003 to 2006 with a variation in each year. The highest of this number is in 2005 with 194911 and the least is 156234 in 2003. Though there is a fluctuation in 2005 and 2006, the total number is increasing from every year.

The number of job seekers from HSSLC category decrease from 303624 in 2003 to 186142 in 2004. It

increases in 2005 with 374620 but decline again in 2006 with only 368316. Thus, there is a fluctuating trend of job seekers within these four periods from this category. The number of job seekers from this level of education is more than other level higher than this category.

There is an increase in the number of job seekers from this level of education from 2003 to 2006. Each year shows increasing trend of job seekers. This indicates that the number of jobless people from this level of education is increasing. The highest is in 2006 with 643690 and lowest is in 2003 with 545783. From this analysis, it can be concluded that the number job seekers from lower level of education is more than those from higher level of education.

Job seekers from Diploma holders in engineering stream are increasing each year from 2003 to 2006. Lowest is in 2003 with 5398 job seekers and highest is in 2006 with 5589 job seekers.

It is seen that the numbers of job seekers in various education streams change from year to year but the number total job seekers is increasing every year. This indicates that many educated people are in search of job. The government cannot afford job to all these job seekers. As such, the problem of unemployment is an

alarming factor in the economy of Assam and the measure to prevent further complication of this problem or to solve this problem is an urgent need in the economy of this state. In these four year, that is 2003-2006, the number of job seekers from different streams increase in year 2005.

Entrepreneurship development and employment in Assam

The numbers of job seekers increases from year to year in most of the states of India and government cannot afford job to al the job seekers in public sectors. Entrepreneurship development is one of the most important measures to reduce this problem. The following table show the employment generated by entrepreneurship development. The first column is the year starting from 2001 to 2006, the second column is the number of new enterprise register in each year, third column is the number of registered enterprise increase in each year, fourth column consist of the number of person employment generated each year by the corresponding number of registered enterprise from the second column, and the fifth column is the increase or decrease of employment in each year.

Table 4: Number of employment in registered enterprise in Assam

Year	Number of registered enterprise	Number of registered enterprise increase in each year	Number of person employed	Yearly Increase or decrease in average number of person employed
2001	2512	*	98862	*
2002	2695	+183	96031	-2831
2003	2760	+65	94473	-1558
2004	2923	+163	96677	+2204
2005	3070	+147	105452	+8775
2006	3182	+112	112794	+7342

Note: (*) = not calculated, (-) = decrease, (+) increase.

Source: Economic Survey Assam, 2007-2008, page, 72, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Assam.

The second column in the Table No-4shows that there is increase in the number of registered enterprise each year. There are 2512 enterprise registered in 2001, in 2002 it is 2695 with an increase of 183. From 2002 to 2003, it increases from 2695 to 2760 with an increase of 65 enterprises. From 2003 to 2004 the number of register enterprise increase from 2760 to 2923 with an increase of 163 enterprise. From 2004 to 2005 the number of registered enterprise raise from 2923 to 3070 with an increase of 147 enterprises. From 2005 to 2006, the number increase from 3070 to 3182 with an increase of 112 enterprises.

Number of persona employed change from one year to another but the total number of persons employed is

increasing. Increase in one year is lesser or more than the increase in preceding year. In 2001 to 2002, the number of person employed is 98862 to 96031 respectively with a variation of 2831 lesser than the previous year. From 2002 to 2003, the number of person employed is 96031 to 94473 respectively with a difference of 1558 lesser than the preceding year. In year from 2003 to 2004, the number of person employed changes from 94473 to 96677 with a variation of 2204 more than the previous year. The highest increase in number of persons employed is in 2004 to 2005, with increase of 8775 in 2005 against the 2204 in 2004. From 2005 to 2006, the number of person employed increase from 105452 to 112794 with increase of 7342.

The highest number of increase in registered enterprise is seen in 2002 with an increase of 183 enterprises. The least increase is seen in 2003 with only 65 enterprises. The number of persons employed decrease from 2001 till 2003. But from 2004 till 2006, there is an increase in number of person of employed. Thus, it is seen that entrepreneurship development generates employment to many people in this state.

Entrepreneurship development in Manipur

Entrepreneurship development in Manipur is a great challenge for many potential entrepreneurs. Despite numerous efforts and measures taken up by the state government and many financial institutions, the growth rate of enterprises in Manipur is very low.

Table 5: Number of registered enterprise in Manipur for five consecutive years

Year	Number of units		Total	Yearly differences
	SIDO	NON-SIDO		
2001-2002	89	20	109	*
2002-2003	105	18	123	+14
2003-2004	105	21	126	+3
2004-2005	132	26	158	+32
2005-2006	101	12	113	-45

Note: (+) = increase, (-) = decrease, (*) = not calculated

Source: Statistical Abstract Manipur, 2007 Directorate of Economics, and Statistics, government of Manipur.

In the above table, the number of registered unit is very less in the year 2001-2002. The number of SIDO unit is 89 and that of non-SIDO is 20 and the total number of units registered in this year is 109 only. However, in the year 2002-2003 there is a tremendous increase in SIDO units, which is up to 105 units and that of non-SIDO declined to only 18 with a less of two units from the previous year. The total yearly increase in both SIDO and non-SIDO is 14 units. In the year 2003-2004, there is neither increase nor decrease in SIDO unit but there is an increase of 3 units in non-SIDO units. Moreover, there is increase of 3 units in over all yearly difference. In the year 2004-2005 there is increase of 17 units in SIDO and 5 units in non- SIDO units. This the only year within this five year in which there is an increase in both SIDO and non-SIDO unit. Over all yearly increment are 32 units. But, there is a drastic decrease in both SIDO non-SIDO units in the year 2005-2006. It decreases from 132 to 101 in SIDO unit and from 26 to only 12 units in the non-SIDO units. There is a decrease of 45 units in both SIDO and non-SIDO units in this year.

Unemployment scenario in Manipur

Unemployment problem is one of the most important concerns in the labour intensive state like Manipur. It is a thickly populated state but the ⁵number of employment both private and public sector excluding crop plantation and production is only 354958. It is impossible for the government to give job in public sector to all the educated uneducated job seekers. In order to solve this problem, the State and Central government have taken up many important measures like giving financial assistance in term loan and training on various vocational streams with monthly stipend. Besides this, the state government and many non-governmental organisations had launched many entrepreneurship development programs at different level in order to reduce the load of unemployment in the state. ⁶Financial assistance of Rs. 712500/- were given to weaker section, Rs. 23000/- to Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe, Rs. 182300/- to minority community, Rs. 255900/- to 7500 women entrepreneurs.

The above table indicates that the number of enterprise is growing from year to year, though the growth rate may be fluctuating from year to year. Some years shows increasing growth trend while other show decreasing growth rate trend. The number of SIDO unit is three or four times more than the non-SIDO units. This is the evidence that SIDO is playing a vital role in the entrepreneurship development activities. Out of 113 units in the year 2055-2006, there are only 27 units in five hill districts and rest are in valley area.

The following Table No6 shows the yearly increasing trend of job seekers in the state starting from 2001 to 2006. The first column is the year, second column is the number of job seekers and the third column is the yearly increase in the number of job seekers. These job seekers are inclusive of different educational levels of various streams and background.

⁵Economic Census Manipur 2005, Directorate of Economics and Statistics

⁶Economic Census Manipur 2005, Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Table 6: Educated job seekers in Manipur

Year	Total Number of job seekers	Yearly Increase in Number of Job Seekers
2001	397304	*
2002	409652	12618
2003	417338	7686
2004	448435	31097
2005	491476	34041
2006	548704	57228

(*)= not calculated.

Source: Statistical Abstract, 2007, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, government of Manipur.

The above table indicate that the number of job seekers increase every year. In the analysis, it is come to know that there is 57228 number of job seekers increase from 2005 to 2006. Starting from 2001 to 2002 with an increase of 12618, the numbers of jobs seekers keep increasing up to 2006 with increase of 57228. The least increase within this six year is found in 2002 to 2003 with 7686. There is a fluctuating trend in this interval as the increase number of job seekers is lesser than the interval between 2001 to 2002. But there is a continuous increasing trend from 2004 to 2006. This is the evidence that the number of jobless people from various education streams are increasing in the state.

The challenge to this rise in unemployment problem is the major issue in the state in order to promote the economy of the people. As the growth of population increases, the number job seekers from both educated citizens and uneducated citizens keep rising at an alarming level. This joblessness environment may encourage the people to involve in illegal activities while struggling for survival. The most probable

solution to this issue is the generation of employment opportunities for both educated and uneducated citizens through entrepreneurship development in the state.

Entrepreneurship development and employment in Manipur

Entrepreneurship development is one of the most effective tools for reducing the number of unemployment. Since the government cannot provide job to all the citizens, it provide various kinds of assistance for entrepreneurship development. The following table shows the number of enterprise and number employment in Manipur from 2001 to 2006. The first column consist of year from 2001 to 2006, the second column is the number of registered enterprise, the third column is the number of employment the fourth column is the average number of employment per enterprise, the fifth column is the increase or decrease in the number of employment between two consecutive years.

Table 7: Number of registered enterprise and employment in Manipur

Year	Number of registered enterprise	Number of person employed	Average number of Person employed per enterprise	Yearly Increase or decrease in average number of person employed
2000-2001	191	975	5.10	*
2001-2002	89	468	5.26	+0.16
2002-2003	105	638	6.08	+0.82
2003-2004	105	582	5.54	-0.54
2004-2005	158	1015	6.42	+0.88
2005-2006	113	862	7.63	+1.21

Note: (*) = not calculated, (+) = increase, (-) = decrease.

Source: Statistical Abstract Manipur, 2007, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Manipur.

From Table No. 7, it is shown that there are 191 enterprises in 2000-2001 with total of 975 employments and 5.10 employments per enterprise. There are 89 enterprises in 2001-2002 with 468 employments with average employments of 5.20 persons per enterprise. In this year, the number of employment increase by 0.16 than the preceding year. In 2002-2003, the number of enterprise is 105 with total employments of 638 and an average of 6.08 employments per enterprise. The

number of employment is more than the previous year in 2002-2003. The total numbers of enterprise remain the same in 2003-2004 with 105 enterprises but the number of employment is decrease this year than the preceding year with a difference of 0.54 employments. In 2004-2005, the number of enterprise is 158 with 1015 number of employments. The number of average employment per enterprise in this year is 6.42. The number of employment increases from 582 in 2003-

2004 to 1015 with a difference of 0.88. In 2005-2006, the number of enterprise is 113 with 862 employees and an average of 7.63 employees per enterprise. There is an increase of 1.21 employments this year than the the previous year.

It is indicate that the number of enterprise registered in every year from 2000-2001 till 2005-2006 is increasing at different rate. The highest number of enterprise registered in this six year is seen in 2000-2001 with a total number of 191 and an employment of 975 persons. The least increase of registered enterprise is found in the year 2001-2002 with only 89 enterprises and employment of 468 persons. The yearly trend of this six years show that, every year, some enterprises are registered. The number of enterprises registered in each year is different but the total numbers of registered enterprise keep increasing from one year to another. Along with the increase in the number of registered enterprise in every year, the total numbers of persons employed in the enterprise also keep increasing every year. The average number of employment varied from 5.10 to 7.63 persons per enterprise per annum.

From the analysis, it is evidence that entrepreneurship development gives employment opportunities to many people of various skill and experience, which in return

enhance the economic growth of the state. Therefore, it can be proved that entrepreneurship development is the most important and suitable factor for generating employment and enhancement of state economy.

Entrepreneurship development in Meghalaya

Meghalaya is one the industrially backward states of India. Many programs were launch by both the state and central government in order to improve the industrial and economic status of the people. But the need for entrepreneurship development to meet the various kinds of needs of the state is a prior concern. Though it is a small state with population of 2306069 and a density of 84 persons per square kilometre according to the census of India 2001, various programs and scheme were implemented to improve the state economy. Many programs for entrepreneurship development were also implemented through various means and ways like setting up of industrial area, giving financial assistance, and launching of Entrepreneurship Development Program. Some of the major industrial site and location of Meghalaya are shown in following table. The first column shows the name of industrial area, the second column shows the district of its location and third column shows the number of enterprise.

Table 8: List of industrial area in Meghalaya

Name Of Industrial Area/Park/Estate	Name of District	Number of enterprise.
Umian Industrial Area	Ri Bhoi	21
Export Promotion Industrial Park	Ri Bhoi	25
Scheme Area of Byrnihat-Khanapara	Ri Bhoi	70
Shillong Industrial Estate	East Khasi Hills	6
Jowai Industrial Estate	Jaintia Hills	1
Nongstoin Industrial Estate	West Khasi Hills	2
Tura Industrial Estate	West Garo Hills	*
Williamnagar Industrial Estate	East Garo Hills	*
Mendipather Industrial Estate	East Garo Hills	*
Total	9	125

Note: (*)= not available

Source: Directorate of Industries, Government of Meghalaya.

Among these nine industrial location in Meghalaya, Export Promotion Industrial Park, Byrnihat, Ri Bhoi district and Scheme Area of Byrnihat –Khanapara are the two biggest industrial area of this state. Export Promotion Industrial Park Byrnihat is Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) which envisages development of an area by providing all infrastructures required by Industrial Units having export promotion. Three Industrial Estates of Tura, Williamnagar, and Mendipather have no functioning units. Scheme Area of Byrnihat- Khanapara is eligible for all the incentives, which were available to all the Industrial Unit at Export

Promotion Industrial Park. This area has the highest number of industrial units in the state of Meghalaya.

Unemployment scenario in Meghalaya

Like other states, Meghalaya has unemployment problem. The state government had taken up many measures and programs to reduce the number of unemployment but the problem remain as an obstacle to economic development and prosperity of the state.

Table 9: Educated job seekers in Meghalaya

Educational level	Number of job seekers				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Post graduate	1752	456	338	440	580
Engineering graduate	1085	541	92	109	83
Agriculture graduate	15	11	8	16	13
Medical graduate	19	2	4	6	7
Veterinary graduate	*	*	*	1	9
Arts graduate	2485	2408	2429	2954	3268
Science graduate	549	549	573	606	613
Commerce graduate	430	405	446	521	534
Law graduate	*	2	2	*	*
Education graduate	1311	142	113	237	3
Others graduate	*	*	*	2	80
Diploma engineering	297	301	212	257	234
HSSLC/PU	6722	6159	6901	7499	8119
Matriculation	10497	9435	10019	10775	10728
Total	25162	20411	21137	23423	24271

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Meghalaya, 2007, and Directorate of Employment Exchange, Government of Meghalaya.

The numbers of educated job seekers in Meghalaya change from one year to another. In the year from 2001 to 2005, the highest is in 2001 with 25162 job seekers. From 2001, it decreased to 20411 in 2002. It increased from 21137 in 2003, 23423 in 2004, and 24271 in 2005. From 2002 the number of job seekers increase from till 2005 but it is lesser than 2001. This study reveals that there are many job seekers from various education streams at different level. The state government cannot provide job to all the job seekers in public sectors and the most appropriate solution to this issue is generation of employment opportunities through entrepreneurship development.

Entrepreneurship development and employment in Meghalaya

Entrepreneurship development played many vital economic roles in the development of a nation.

Generation of employment opportunities for many job seekers is one of the most important contributions of entrepreneurship development. Many educated and uneducated job seekers are given job opportunities through entrepreneurship development, which in turn improve the economy of the people. In an industrially backward state like Meghalaya, there is a wide opportunities for entrepreneurial activities, where many unemployed people can be employed. Talented entrepreneurs and potential entrepreneurs take advantage of lack of enterprise in the state and launch their entrepreneurial ventures by exploiting the available opportunities.

The following table show the number of enterprise and the number of employment in Meghalaya from 2000-2001 to 2005-2006.

Table 10: Number of enterprise and number of employment in Meghalaya

Year	Number of enterprise	Number of person employed	Average number of person employed per enterprise	Increase in the number of persons employed
2000-2001	3803	21416	5.63	1330
2001-2002	4070	23052	5.66	1636
2002-2003	4341	24332	5.61	1280
2003-2004	4664	26237	5.63	1905
2004-2005	5132	28894	5.63	2657
2005-2006	5591	31467	5.63	2573

Source: Statistical Handbook of Meghalaya, 2007, and directorate of industries, government of Meghalaya.

In the analysis, it is evidence that both the number of enterprise and person employed is increasing from 2000-2001 to 2005-2006. The average increase in employment per annum lies between 5.61 to 5.66. This indicates that the growth of enterprise and the employment is increasing each year at a uniform rate.

The highest yearly increase in the number of employment is seen in the year 2004-2005 with an increase of 2675 employment. The lowest yearly increase is in the year 2002-2003 with an increase of 1280 employment.

It is proved from the study that the entrepreneurship development create a wide volume for employments in the state. There is a possibility to increase the number of enterprise and the number of employment in this state as it is an industrially and economically state in the country. During the field work it is also come to light that some of the enterprise in Export Promotion Industrial Park Byrnihat and some from Scheme Area are owned and managed by people from other states. This reveals that people from other states of India have seen the opportunities of these two locations for entrepreneurial venture.

Comparative analysis of entrepreneurship development and employment in Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya

The topography of Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya are different from one another. Assam is the biggest of these three states, followed by Meghalaya and Manipur. The following table show the number of enterprise and number of person employed for six consecutive years from 2000-2001 to 2005-2006.

Table 11: Number of enterprise and number of person employed in Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya

Year	Assam		Manipur		Meghalaya	
	No. of enterprise	No. of person employed	No. of enterprise	No. of person employed	No. of enterprise	No. of person employed
2001	2512	98862	191	975	3803	21416
2002	2695	96031	89	468	4070	23052
2003	2760	94473	105	638	4341	24332
2004	2923	96677	105	582	4664	26237
2005	3070	105452	158	1015	5132	28894
2006	3182	112794	113	862	5591	31467

Source: 1), Economic Survey Assam, 2007-2008, page, 72, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Assam.

2) Statistical Abstract Manipur, 2007, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Manipur.

3) Statistical Handbook of Meghalaya, 2007, and directorate of industries, government of Meghalaya

The number of enterprise and number of employment in Assam, Manipur, and Meghalaya are varied from one state to another. Assam is the biggest state of these three states and the number of enterprise and number of employment in this state is the highest, followed by Meghalaya. Manipur has the smallest number of enterprise and number of employment in these three states. The reason for this may be many but the most probable reason is poor transport and communication facilities and insurgency problem.

Review of Literature

Different books written by many distinguish writers about North Eastern Region of India entrepreneurship development, economy, population, development and employment problems, organisational behaviour, management, marketing are reviewed. Moreover, various books related to entrepreneurship development, organisational behaviour, entrepreneurial skills, creativity, leadership quality, marketing, motivation, problem-solving technique are also reviewed for the work.

The following books were review for the present study Vasant Desai, in his book entitled ‘Small Scale Industries and entrepreneurship’, 2003, and ‘Dynamics of entrepreneurial development and Management’ 2003,

Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai focuses on Small Scale Industries and Entrepreneurship in different aspects. In this book he emphasize on the economic impact of Small Scale Industries in the labour intensive economy of India. Roles, responsibility, government policies on Small Scale Industries are mentioned. Duties, responsibilities, characteristics, dream, management, and calibre of entrepreneurs are also mention in this book.

‘Entrepreneurial Development’ 1999, written by SS Khanka and published by S.Chand New Delhi, emphasized on presentation of various aspects of entrepreneurship. It emphasized on entrepreneurship environment, factors involves in the entrepreneurial growth and motivation, competencies of entrepreneurs, institutional support, or infrastructural assistance from bank, financial institutions, and technical support organisations.

In the book of G.P. Prasain, entitled ‘Entrepreneurship Development’ 2003 Sunmarg Publication and Distributors, New Delhi, article written by Rinalini P.Kakati, under the titled ‘New Lesson from the Successful Entrepreneurial Firm’, different between the entrepreneurs from North Eastern Region of India and other part the country is compared and bring out the

attitude towards the customers, technique and art of running sound and effective organisations.

The book of R.K. Mishra and J. Kiranmai entitled 'State Level Public Enterprises in Sikkim' Concept Publishing House, New Delhi, attempt to conceptualise the theory of the State Level Public Enterprises restructuring and apply it to the functioning of the State Level Public Enterprises in Sikkim with a view to find out the suitability of these enterprises for the retention, closures and privatization.

The book entitled 'Leading with Wisdom, Spiritual-Base Leadership in Business' by Peter Pruzan, 2007 attempt to acquire the essence of the timeliness in the tapestry of times. It provides a fundamental shift in the way people look at the very purpose of business. The book also highlights the business in service to society.

'Rural development in North East India' edited by Komol Singha and Gautam Patikar', 2010, Concept Publishing House (P) Ltd. focus on various aspects of rural development in North East India contributed by various contributors address the key issue concerning empowering and participation of people in rural development, infrastructure, finance, agriculture and socio-political aspects of rural development. The book also analyse the role and performance of institutions in rural development.

'Population and Development in North East India', edited by Bismal J. Deb, 2010, Concept Publishing House (P) Limited, consist of many papers contributed by various writers from different places attempt to examine the population dynamics and development pattern in North –East India. Taking a close look at the population of agricultural workers and their work participation, it discusses at length the population growth and changes in demographic structure in the

region, forest degradation, and the qualitative as well as quantitative dimension of population dynamics.

'Development Priorities in North East India', 2010, edited by Bismal J. Deb, addresses the problem and constraints of development in the North Eastern Region of India, and outlines the priorities of today. Presenting a critical analysis of the socio economic parameters of the region, it examines a host of issues pertaining to management of natural resources, shifting cultivation, population growth, environmental crises, the roles of NGOs and people's participation in the developmental activities.

R.R. Barthwal, 1996, ' Industrial Economics' New Age International (P) Limited Publisher, New Delhi, the book studied the business policy and decision making process of the firms and industries. It emphasize on market analysis, industrial efficiency, organisational goals, optimum size of the firms, diversification, market concentration, profitability analysis, financial analysis, investment decision, pricing, growth of the firm and industrial location.

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