

Some of these are:

- (i) Assistance in judging the technical and commercial viability of project proposals.
- (ii) Assistance in preparing and evaluating project reports
- (iii) Practical training in the selected industry
- (iv) Assistance in obtaining Government clearances
- (v) Assistance in procuring machinery and equipment
- (vi) Assistance in raising the required funds
- (vii) Assistance and guidance in implementing the project, etc.

7. In addition to the above, the following institutes also offer facilities for training and developing entrepreneurs in India:

- (i) National Institute for small Industry Extension Training (NISIET), Hyderabad
- (ii) Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati
- (iii) Centre for Entrepreneurship Development
- (iv) Small Industry Service Institute (SISI) located in each of the states
- (v) Entrepreneurship Development Cells in various IITs, Engineering Colleges, ITIs and Polytechnics
- (vi) Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Park (STEP) sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology, Govt., of India
- (vii) District Industry Centres (DICs) at district level
- (viii) NGOs at district sub-division, block and village levels.

These institutions create awareness about entrepreneurship, provide necessary information and skills to aspiring entrepreneurs and provide support to them till they can stand on their own feet.

8. Incubators:

Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) have set up Incubation and Entrepreneurship Centres to foster student entrepreneurs. A large number of students start enterprises during or after studies. In case start-ups fail students can opt for placement afterwards. For example, IIT-Bombay has a Society of Innovation and Entrepreneurship (SINE) and IIM-Ahmedabad has a Centre for Innovation Incubation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE).

All these development programmes in India are supporting and helping the new and existing entrepreneurs for development and growth.

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CHAPTER TWENTY ONE

A study on Locational Mobility of Entrepreneurs in India

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Locational Mobility of Entrepreneurs in India

Mobility change has been happening for the past few decades plus will last in eternity then India has an occasion to be a global leader. Nevertheless, our country is recognized for hopping fast of the technology changes.

Nonetheless, mobility cannot proceed in a similar manner. India has to progress in a systematic manner and strong in its fundamentals. So that India can hold trends which will project its mobility services beyond other advanced nation. This will have a optimistic consequence on the Indian economy, on the reasonability of infrastructure development and the superiority of lifestyle of people of India. Mobility change is a continuous process and India has to change the art of mobility – from in an innovative way by adopting new technology as well as suitable location.

Moving and settlement is in social nature nonetheless different communities are different for each other some are additional mobile than others while few of the entrepreneurs are mobile. Their locational mobility depends upon availability of raw material and labour, experience, socio political information, etc.

Locational or geographical mobility of entrepreneurs signifies the drive as well as creativity to move to other places in search of healthier occasions. For example, Marwaris and Sindhis in our