
Entrepreneurship in Livestock Sector

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Abstract:

Nowadays entrepreneurship is not new to us. Entrepreneurship in general is a process of identifying opportunities, managing the resources required to go after these opportunities and investing the resources judiciously to exploit the opportunities for long term gains. When we are talking about entrepreneurship few points must be considered like involvement of new ideas, launching of new product or technology. At the same time we should understand the basic role of entrepreneur and dynamism involved in the entrepreneurship. It is pertinent to mention that entrepreneurship is in no way equal or equivalent with a business. It is totally a new innovative orientation to support a skilful ideas in a different sense which is very much far away from the concept of business. When we talk about entrepreneurship in livestock sector it comprises of different type of entrepreneurship which extended from farm level producer to service provider, input supporter, and output marketing facilitator. Apart from that a new ideas like credit linkage support, co-operative business model are also new emerging areas in livestock entrepreneurship. Though entrepreneurship is a very innovative and successful venture but always it is not as much good as business because nowadays the entrepreneurship are facing some bottlenecks for shaping their innovative ideas. So at the same time some of the government and NGOs are coming forward with new model of success for entrepreneurship in the shape

of different pro-entrepreneurship oriented scheme. Some of the organization like National Research and Development Corporation, National Innovation Foundation, Bank Schemes, etc. are also working in the area of entrepreneurship development in India.

Introduction:

India is an agricultural based country where more than eighty percent of farmers are small and marginal. It means their land holding capacity is less than 2 hectare and per capita land holding is about 1.16 hectare. In the country about 55% of agriculture is rain fed and agriculture is absorbing about 48% of workforce; even though the annual growth in agriculture is quite dreadful. Livestock rearing and livestock production directly affects the socio economic parameters of small and marginal farmers, their livelihood and their integration with the main stream of development. Apart from this animal husbandry also plays an important role in providing source of income for unemployed, rural youth and women. As demand of milk and meat is continuously increasing which subsequently pushes the upward growth of this sector and impels infrastructure like storage, processing, packaging and transportation in various ways.

If we analyse the livestock products, India emerges as the world largest producer of milk with 20.17 percent share in total milk production in the world, producing 198.4 million tonnes/year. India accounts for about 5.65 percent of the global egg production and also the largest population of milch animals in the world, with 109.85 million buffaloes, 148.88 million goats and 74.26 million sheep (Livestock Census, 2019). The export of Animal Products includes Buffalo meat, Sheep/ Goat meat, Poultry products, Animal Casings, Milk and Milk products and Honey etc. The export of animal products represent a significant contribution to the Indian Agriculture sector. About 98.85% of egg production was contributed by fowl of which improved fowl contribute 87.33% and desi fowl 11.52%. The largest producer of egg was Andhra Pradesh (19.1%) followed by Tamil Nadu (18.2%) and Telangana (13.2%). Some of the other states which contribute more than 5% in total egg production across the country are West Bengal, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Punjab. Out of the total meat production poultry contributes 50% of the total share. Buffalo, goat, sheep, pig, and cattle contributes 19.05%, 13.53%, 8.36%, 4.98% and 4.02% of the total meat production in the country. The top 5 meat producing states are Uttar Pradesh (15.1%), Maharashtra (12.6%), Andhra Pradesh (9.6%) and Telangana (9.3%). They together contribute 56.9% of the total meat production in the country. The total wool production in the country is 40.42 million kg. Nearly 78.5% of total wool production was contributed by 5 top wool producing states namely, Rajasthan (35.9%), Jammu and Kashmir (18.9%), Telangana (10.5%), Karnataka (7.6%) and Gujrat (5.6%) (BAHS, 2019).

India's exports of Animal Products was Rs. 26,383.99 Crores which include the major products like Buffalo Meat (Rs. 22668.47 Crores), Sheep/ Goat Meat (Rs. 646.69 Crores), Poultry Products (Rs. 574.58 Crores), Dairy Products (Rs. 1341.01 Crores), Animal Casing (Rs. 398.50 Crores), Processed Meat (Rs. 14.72 Crores), Albumin (Eggs & Milk (Rs. 82.35 Crores), and Natural Honey (Rs. 633.79 Crore). The demand for Indian buffalo meat in international market has trigger a sudden increase in the meat exports. Buffalo meat dominated the exports with a contribution of over 89.08% in total Animal Products export from India (APEDA, GOI). Apart from rearing of livestock for milk, meat and eggs there are several other avenues for livestock entrepreneurship also. Some of the avenues includes feed processing and marketing, farm equipments making and marketing, hatchery, livestock product processing and marketing, pharma sector for wholesome growth of livestock, value addition of livestock product, co-operative business model propagation, input support facilitator, output marketing facilitator and integration including vertical and horizontal, etc. If we see the opportunities in this business avenues there is a huge scope for entrepreneurship. So, in this chapter we will discuss more on entrepreneurship.

Defining Entrepreneurship:

The word entrepreneur derives from the French word, *entreprenre*, which means "to undertake". In general entrepreneurship is a process of identifying opportunities in the market place, managing the resources required to go after these opportunities and investing the resources judiciously to exploit the opportunities for long term gains. It also involves in creating wealth by bringing together resources in new ways to start and operate an enterprise.

Entrepreneurship was defined by various authors in their own sense:

1. Shailesh *et al.* (2013): entrepreneurship is a means of a dynamic process of creating progressive asset.
2. Singh (2014): Entrepreneurship is a feasible approach for upward mobility, as a 1% increase in entrepreneurial activities decreases the poverty rate by 2%.
3. Mishra *et al.* (2010): Entrepreneurship is the use of energy for commencing and building an enterprise
4. Stevenson *et al.* (1999): The quest of an opportunity, whether sufficient resources are available or not.
5. Bernier and Hafsi (2003): A process in which a representative manages to visualize and implement an idea, belief, service, product or activity.

6. Moreover, entrepreneurship can be interpreted as a mutual phenomenon in which society as a whole can contribute to general wellbeing by means of social deal in new products and services.

Role of Entrepreneurship in present scenario:

1. Although, India is number one in production of many livestock/agriculture commodities, yet they are far behind the productivity status as compared to its counterparts. In this scenario we can sustain only when we go for production by masses instead of mass production through entrepreneurship.
2. India is a country of more than 60% young population who are ambitious for new ventures with risk taking ability and independent decision makers which is an important characteristics of an entrepreneur.
3. Because of the higher turn-over in livestock sector as compared to other business, more entrepreneurs move towards dairy, fishery like blooming livestock sector.
4. Establishment of agro/livestock industry in the rural areas prevent migration and accelerates employment.
5. New innovation and new technology in our production system is necessary for taking the benefit of growth and development. Through this an entrepreneur created opportunity which will ultimately boost the economy.
6. Through Integration of resources from man to material in order to harness economies of scale by various Institutions like Self Help Group (SHG), Cooperatives, Producers Companies, the vulnerable sections of the society find their way towards development.
7. In the era of innovation, integration and inclusiveness, the role of entrepreneur is a demandable components that help to improve the productivity through reducing wastage, channelize information, establishing infrastructure, enhancing employment, maintaining socio-economic balance by accelerating production and productivity particularly in agricultural sector.
8. Entrepreneurship greatly contributes to increasing job opportunities in the country. Moreover, as they provide entry-level jobs, it creates a great benefit of unskilled workers to get trained and gained experience.
9. Most of the seasoned entrepreneurs are “giver” means they regularly nurture other upcoming business ventures to help them in their journey. This will also help gives the seasoned entrepreneurs a chance to extend their own ventures creating a social impact.

10. Through innovation and a tendency to launch something new, entrepreneurship provides the market with multiple new and improved products and services that can help improve their standard of life.

Dynamics in Entrepreneurship:

Entrepreneurship idea is complex in nature. There are different stages of development that a new enterprise must go through during the initial period. The development of a farm enterprise as a business occurs in five stages namely; i) Establishment, ii) Survival, iii) Early growth, iv) Rapid growth, v) Maturity (and possible decline).

1. **Establishment:** The organization of business at this stage is very simple and farmers has to do most of the work by himself. The focus is on making sure that the product is produced, get to market and sold. Farmers require skills to negotiate with agencies and banks in order to get help from them.
2. **Survival:** In this stage the main focus is on the relationship between the income earned and the costs entailed. The farmer need to consider whether he want to do the work to keep going. If efficiently managed with commitment and determination business can grow.
3. **Early growth:** If the farmer need to go beyond survival then it has to work in manner that his enterprise grow. To achieve this the farmer needs to widen the product and buyer base while ensuring that the farm business remains profitable. Here comes the need of managerial skills and capacity for growth of the enterprise.
4. **Rapid growth:** One way to grow rapidly is by increasing the amount of land planted and/or raising more number of livestock which will give more product to sell. Another way for rapid growth is to add value added product by processing it and/ or packaging it. During this stage farmer need to have even broader managerial skill. As the extent of the farm business increases, the entrepreneurial and managerial skills of the farmer must also increase.
5. **Maturity:** It is the stage where the farm business reaches its maturity which means it stops growing and expanding. It is the point of balance where land size, market opportunities and the scope of activities are in balance with the skills and vision of the farmer. If this balance is maintained then the farm business will continue. However, they may have to face many challenges and threats from other competing businesses. The farmer has to be entrepreneurial in adapting this kind of threats. They should have innovating and developing strategies to ensure the farm business remains profitable and viable.

Characteristics of a successful entrepreneur:

An entrepreneur to be successful needs to have certain quality which are as below:

1. **Positive attitude and being optimistic:** A successful entrepreneur always keeps a positive attitude towards life and creates an atmosphere around himself/ herself to encourage and motivate others as well.
2. **Person with Confidence:** A successful entrepreneur is filled with confidence and acts as a source of inspiration for others as well.
3. **Independent decision maker:** A successful entrepreneur is independent. He is able to take his own decisions with the available information without any hesitation.
4. **Hard worker and stress bearer:** A successful entrepreneur has to work hard, under pressure within a strict deadlines to take advantage of opportunities.
5. **Organized Planner:** A successful entrepreneur has prominent planning skills which is very much required as economic, political, social and technological environment is changing so fast.
6. **Courage to take risk:** A good entrepreneur have the courage to take risk in utilizing the invention or any new technology for commercial exploitation. He utilizes all available information to make the best decision which maximises his chances of winning.
7. **Alertness to opportunities:** A successful entrepreneur is always attentive for new and emerging business opportunities and takes advantage of these.
8. **Winning attitude:** A successful entrepreneur has strong winning attitude. He takes best possible actions in order to convert his ideas into achievements.
9. **Both leader and follower:** A good entrepreneur is both a leader and follower depending on the circumstance.
10. **Ownership:** A successful entrepreneur has a feeling of ownership. He is responsible for his actions.
11. **Innovative skill:** A successful entrepreneur must be very much innovative in his thinking and doing. His/her approach for making a venture successful must be different from others.
12. **Good analysis skill:** He should have good analysis skill to analyse the economic as well as the physical growth of the venture.

How entrepreneur is different from a businessman:

1. **Profitability:** Entrepreneur always has a unique idea which originates by himself only and by this he always wants to solve a big problem of society and make money too. However, a businessman always chooses a profitable business idea whether it is his original idea or an already existing idea.
2. **Risk taking ability:** An entrepreneur is always a risk taker without calculating profit but a businessman always calculates profit first and then takes risk.
3. **Activity:** An entrepreneur focussed in essence and gives more importance to its employee's activity, however a businessman is oriented towards profit as per the growth of his business.
4. **Marketing:** An entrepreneur creates the market for his own business, however a businessman makes his place in the market with his efforts and dedication.
5. **Competitiveness:** The businessman has to face extreme competition as it is very difficult to gain a competitive position in an already existing market, which is not in the case of an entrepreneur.

At last we can summarises that entrepreneur is totally different than businessman as because the entrepreneur is having innovativeness for the venture, skillful organiser, practical implementation of ideas, full of analytical skill, etc.

Strategic intervention for promotion of livestock entrepreneurship:

In dairy sector in order to meet the demand of domestic consumer and to create a place in international market this sector need urgent transformation. The experiences with present set-up of technology management indicate several problems which hamper the entrepreneurship development in dairy sector. This issues can be solved through developing the skills of stakeholders, creating awareness regarding the scientific or technological developments, transferring technologies to end-users and by providing assistance in validation of developed technologies through development of linkages among institutions, industry, entrepreneurs and farmers. By providing institutional support to farmers, entrepreneur and stakeholder and also by creating effective marketing for promotion of products from unorganized sector various problems can be solved. There are several schemes and programme under government initiatives which have been conceptualized with well-defined set of goals and objectives, however, there is limitation in their effective implementation at different levels. As setting up of any business require investment, hence information on promotional schemes in terms of financing for plant and machinery and support system for marketing is required.

The following points must be considered for prospective entrepreneurship: i) Vision ii) Mission iii) Goals (short term goals or long term goals) iv) Planning v) Effective execution vi) Identifying the difficulties vii) Addressing or solution to the problem viii) Interim analysis ix) Guidance and consultation x) Training or skill development

Rural entrepreneurship in India

For development of a nation as a whole growth and development of rural economy is also essential. India is a country of villages with three - fourth of population living in rural areas. Around 75% of the labour force out of the population living in rural area is still earning its livelihood from agriculture and its allied activities. About 20.5 million people depend upon livestock for their livelihood. Livestock contributed about 16% to the income of small farm households as against an average of 14% for total rural households. Livestock solely provides livelihood to two-third of rural community. Rural industrialisation is viewed as an effective means for accelerating the process of rural development which will ultimately reduce the gap between rural and urban disparities.

Rural entrepreneur plays important role in economic development by various means like:

Provide employment opportunities for rural people, improving the living standard of people living in suburban and rural areas, promote the exports of their goods, increasing the per capita income of the country, helps in channelizing their savings and savings of the public to productive resources by establishing enterprises, utilizes the local resource which was remain unutilized, influence the government to develop the infrastructure of rural and backyard areas, avail assistance from various financial institutions in the form of cash credit, loans, trade credit, and overdraft, etc. and lead to the development of the trade in the country, promote economic integration in the country by adopting certain economic policies and laws framed by the government, etc.

Problems in rural entrepreneurship:

The problems in rural entrepreneurship includes lack of finance due to lack of awareness of financial institution supporting entrepreneur, poor infrastructure facilities in terms of transport and communication facilities, inability to produce quality products due to lack of standardized equipment, lack of skilled person, due to low education level they are unable to complete processes which is required to start business like government regulation related license, pollution, clearance certificate, etc., low purchasing power of rural consumer, facing tough competition from the large scale organization and urban entrepreneurs due to

lack of standardization, branding and quality of the products, dependence on middleman for marketing of their goods.

Some of the Government schemes for rural entrepreneurship in India

In order to promote rural entrepreneurship in India, Ministry of Micro Small and Medium industries (MSME) initiated various schemes namely:

- Marketing Assistance Scheme and Performance and Credit Rating Scheme (Implemented through National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC))
- Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY)
- For Khadi Artisans Khadi Karigar Janashree Bima Yojana
- Entrepreneurship Development Institution Scheme
- Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP)

Some of the other government scheme includes:

- Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (Implemented by NABARD)
- Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund
- Stand-Up India (SUI) Scheme
- Micro food processing enterprises Formalisation Scheme

Apart from the above scheme mentioned different organizations like SIDBI, IFCI, NABARD, ICICI, etc. are also trying to solve the major problem faced by the rural entrepreneur.

Types of Enterprises in Livestock Sector:

Uplaonkar and Biradar (2015) categorized different types of enterprises in agri-entrepreneurship as:

- 1. Farm Level Producers:** Here family is treated as enterprise for augmenting the production by utilizing the high level of technology, possessions and demand in the market. Eg. Entrepreneurship through livestock farming which includes direct farming or rearing of different livestock
- 2. Service Providers:** There are various categories of services which are crucial at the village level. These include the borrowing and distribution of input, employing of equipment such as tractors, seed drills, sprayers, threshers, harvesters, dryers etc. It also consists of scientific services which include setting up of irrigation facilities, weed curb, plant security, yielding, threshing, conveyance, warehouse etc. and related opportunities present in the livestock husbandry region for breeding, immunization, disease

diagnostic and treatment services, along with provision of cattle feed, mineral combination, forage grains, etc.

3. **Input Producers:** There are many flourishing enterprises which require significant contribution and such inputs can be produced by the home entrepreneurs at the village level are bio-pesticides, bio-fertilizers, vermi-compost, plants of diverse species of vegetables, fruits, ornamentals, root media for raising plants in pots, production of cattle feed concentrate, agricultural tools, irrigation accessories, mineral mixture and complete feed. Additionally, opportunities are available in fishery, sericulture and poultry as well.
4. **Marketing of Products:** Highly qualified and skilled persons and higher investment required for well-organized management of post-production processes. Such enterprises can be controlled by People's Organizations like cooperatives, service joint stock companies or societies. The most successful illustrations are the dairy cooperatives sugar cooperatives and fruit growers' cooperatives.
5. **Marketing of Value Added Product/By Products:** Value addition of livestock products such as milk, meat, egg, fish, etc. have high profit potential. With this the value of products get increased to many fold during processing, and thereby provide excellent returns. Various livestock feed manufacturer and pharmaceutical companies require ingredients from livestock such as bone meal, meat meal, blood meal, etc. which is the by-products of livestock.
6. **Facilitator:** Facilitator is the person who is not directly involved in production or processing. However, he provides the input support, credit linkage and output linkage for establishment of venture. Eg. Nestle, which is mostly a co-operative group, Poultry vertical integration, Credit linkage like bank, etc.

Selection of prospective area for livestock entrepreneurship:

Sl no.	Sector	Sub sector
1	Dairy	Dairy farming, feed and fodder seed production, processing of milk/ foods, product testing and diagnostics, ingredient production and marketing, converting waste into value added product, farm and dairy processing equipment, integration, packaging, market facilitator, etc.
2	Poultry	Broiler/layer farming, hatchery, feed production, value addition of poultry meat products, waste utilization in the form of bio gas, poultry farm designer, farm equipment provider, vertical integration, market facilitator, etc.

Sl no.	Sector	Sub sector
3	Piggery	Piggery farming, commercial rearing/fattening, pig breeding unit, backyard farming, feed production, retail pork outlet, processing of meat and value addition, by-product utilization, farm equipment provider, market facilitator, etc.
4	Goat	Breeding stock development, nutritional feed and fodder development, milk and meat products, vermi-compost/compost development, farm equipment provider, market facilitator, etc.

Apart from the above mentioned area there are several other areas for entrepreneurship like packaging of products, supplier of feed and fodder, agents for by product utilization for livestock feed and pharmaceutical, etc.

Future innovations and orientations in entrepreneurship:

- 1. Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode:** According to Planning Commission of India PPP is a mode of implementing government programmes/schemes in partnership with the private sector. In order to reduce the financial burden of the Government and to ensure efficiency the private services are being considered as a solution. While some of these services can be privatized because of low cost and high demand, a few other services which require large investments and which are not directly linked to improvement in production cannot be encouraged as self-sustainable activities. So, some of such activities need initial support, till the capacity of activities increase while others need to be continued by the Government as farmers will not be interested in paying for such services. Out of various inputs and services needed by the livestock owners, services such as breeding, veterinary health care and vaccinations are available either free or at a subsidized rate by the Animal Husbandry Department, provided the farmers are ready to bring their animals to the veterinary dispensary. For promoting livestock development various players are identified which include Research Institutes, input producers, provide services of breeding, health care, extension and technical advices on fodder production, feeding, housing, production of clean milk and linking with milk processing and marketing agencies.
- 2. Government schemes which help the entrepreneur includes:** MSME schemes “Support for Managerial and Entrepreneurial Development of SMEs through Incubators” is a scheme run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) Schemes, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Rural Innovation Fund (RIF), SFAC Venture Capital Assistance Scheme: The Venture Capital Assistance Scheme of Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC), etc.

3. **Livestock Insurance scheme:** It is a centrally sponsored scheme which aims at management of risk and uncertainties by providing protection mechanism to the farmers against any eventual loss of their animals due to death and to show the benefit of the insurance of livestock to the people.
4. **Marketing Assurance:** Both credit linkage and market facility is the major challenge in entrepreneurship. This area must be properly addressed either by government or NGOs. When market assurance will be supported new entrepreneur will come with new ideas of entrepreneurship.

Constraints in shaping the entrepreneurship ideas:

According Uplonkar and Biradar (2015) the rate of attainment of entrepreneurship is extremely low in India due to following reasons:

1. **Uneducated owner/farmer:** It is difficult for the uneducated small owner/farmer to turn their farming system into an enterprise due to lack of sufficient information, capital, technology and connectivity with the market.
2. **Lack of support and services and trained staffs:** There is need of regular back up services for self-employed technicians, contact with the marketing agencies, suppliers and research stations who are involved in the development of new technologies.
3. **Unsupportive legal framework:** Entrepreneur have to face several legal restrictions and obstacles and private traders involved in such business generally ignore these rules and disturb the fair trade environment.
4. **Unawareness about its benefits:** There is a need to create consciousness among the farmers about the various benefits of these services as they are usually not aware about it.
5. **Drawback of free services offered by government organization:** The services of these organizations do not reach to small farmers, particularly those living in distant areas. The concept of free service makes the farmers reluctant to take advantage of compensated services offered by the local self-employed technicians.
6. **Lack of investment:** Organizations feels risk in making heavy investments and implementing modern technologies which ultimately affect the profitability of the enterprise. Due to this farmer members lose interest in their own enterprises as well as in that of their leaders.

Organization and Programmes linked with entrepreneurship:

Schemes:

1. MSME schemes “Support for Managerial and Entrepreneurial Development of SMEs through Incubators” is a scheme run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)
2. Khadi Village Industries Commission (KVIC) Schemes: KVIC operates a number of schemes to support start up/ new entrepreneurs
3. National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) Schemes
4. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) Schemes
5. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Rural Innovation Fund (RIF)
6. SFAC Venture Capital Assistance Scheme
7. Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)
8. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)
9. Startup India
10. Stand-up India

Organizations:

1. National Research and Development Corporation (NRDC)
2. National Innovation Foundation (NIF)
3. Bank Schemes
4. Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI) of India, Ahmedabad
5. National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida
6. Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati
7. National Institute of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NI-MSME), Hyderabad
8. National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM)
9. National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad
10. Industrial Technical Consultancy Organizations

Agri business incubation and entrepreneurship:

Agribusiness incubation is defined as a process that focuses on supporting innovative, early-stage enterprises that have high potential for growth and to become competitive by serving, enriching or linking to farm producers (World Bank 2011). Agribusiness incubators identify and support small groups of emerging entrepreneurs and ease their growth by offering various services like sharing facilities and equipment, mentoring, networking, financing, business development and technology. The incubators give an opportunity to farmers and rural youth to move beyond just farming and engage in more meaningful mechanisms of economic contribution through creation of ventures and employment opportunities.

Agri-business Incubation (ABI) Centres in ICAR were established in 2016 in 25 Institutes. Accordingly, a network of established 25 ABI centres in various Institutes; and it was further expanded by establishing another 25 new ABIs at different ICAR Institutes in October 2019 (Saxena *et al.* 2020). This initiative addresses the much-needed requirements of business incubation for converting agriculture technologies into an attractive commercial proposition. For boosting the trade and agro industry of the Country, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) established the concept of entrepreneurship and skill development through NAIP and NAIF schemes.

Training and capacity building of entrepreneur:

Training and capacity building of entrepreneur is also one of the important requirements of start-ups. Through this entrepreneur get the knowledge of different procedures on how to start a business. It also provide information on how to get certification and licences according to compliance regulator. Some of the organizations which are providing entrepreneurship training in India are as below:

1. Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI) of India, Ahmedabad
2. Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati, India
3. National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida, India
4. National Institute of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NI-MSME), Hyderabad, India
5. National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad, India

Apart from that most of the Agricultural Institutes like SAU, National Agriculture Institutions are also facilitating a number of training programme on entrepreneurship development.

Conclusion:

In this chapter we have almost discussed the multi facet of entrepreneurship in general and entrepreneurship in livestock sector in specific. Now we can easily think the set up or structure of entrepreneurship. This chapter provided a wide view in multi directional approach and characteristic of entrepreneur. However, it can best understood in reality i.e. on practical sense. More you involved in the process of your innovation towards the entrepreneurship you will be master in shaping the idea in a true sense.

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