

## Entrepreneur India

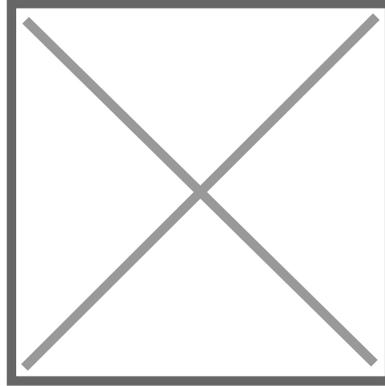
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## Laghu V Griha Udyog, Swarozgar Pariyojanayen (Kutir Udyog), Small Scale Industries (SSI) in Hindi

Language [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] ( [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] )

<b>Code</b>	NI118
<b>Format</b>	paperback
<b>Indian Price</b>	₹0
<b>US Price</b>	\$0
<b>Pages</b>	542
<b>ISBN</b>	8186623868
<b>Publisher</b>	National Institute of Industrial Research







to be made and it involves number of risk and has its own advantages also. But the charm of being a master of you is always above any other form of work. To start your own venture you have to decide on many things. Making a choice of the right project is a difficult decision for an entrepreneur and is an imperative decision. For the reason that rest of the challenges for setting up a business is based on the type of the product and fund to invest. But it is a perception that for owning a business you should have handsome amount of money. Now it is possible with small scale business. An entrepreneur requires a continuous flow of funds not only for setting up of his/ her business, but also for successful operation as well as regular up gradation/ modernization of the industrial unit. To meet this requirement, the Government (both at the Central and State level) has been undertaking several steps like setting up of banks and financial institutions; formulating various policies and schemes, etc. All such measures are specifically focused towards the promotion and development of small and medium enterprises. In both developed and developing countries, the Government is turning to small and medium scale industries and entrepreneurs, as a means of economic development and a veritable means of solving problems. It is a seedbed of innovations, inventions and employment. You do not need to be a genius to run a successful small business, but you do need some help. And that is exactly what this book is, a guide into the stimulating world of small business ownership and management.

## Startup India Stand up

Our Prime Minister unveiled a 19-point action plan for start-up enterprises in India. Highlighting the importance of the Standup India Scheme, Hon'ble Prime minister said that the job seeker has to become a job creator. Prime Minister announced that the initiative envisages loans to at least two aspiring entrepreneurs from the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Women categories. It was also announced that the loan shall be in the ten lakh to one crore rupee range.

A startup India hub will be created as a single point of contact for the entire startup ecosystem to enable knowledge exchange and access to funding. Startup India campaign is based on an action plan aimed at promoting bank financing for start-up ventures to boost entrepreneurship and encourage startups with jobs creation.

Startup India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and Startups in the country. This will drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. The Government, through this initiative aims to empower Startups to grow through innovation and design.

## What is Startup India offering to the Entrepreneurs

Stand up India backed up by Department of Financial Services (DFS) intends to bring up Women and SC/ST entrepreneurs. They have planned to support 2.5 lakh borrowers with Bank loans (with at least 2 borrowers in both the category per branch) which can be returned up to seven years.

PM announced that “There will be no income tax on startups’ profits for three years”

PM plans to reduce the involvement of state government in the startups so that entrepreneurs can enjoy freedom.

No tax would be charged on any startup up to three years from the day of its establishment once it has been approved by Incubator.

The book contains the aspects to plan any business strategy step by step. The book explains about business planning, government facilities available for small scale businesses, registration of small scale business, choosing right location, loan related information, availability of raw materials, national fund facility and more aspects that will help start and maintain a new business. Some of the important projects described in the book are book binding, tiffin supply center, supari cutting, typing institute, paper pin production, herbal shampoo, powder production, shuttle cock for badminton, screen printing etc.

The identification of a suitable project within the investment limit of a new entrepreneur is very difficult. The present book strives to meet this specific entrepreneurial need. The book contains processes formulae, brief profiles of various projects which can be started in small investment without much technical knowledge at small place. This is very useful publication for new entrepreneurs, professionals, libraries etc. (This book is available in Hindi Language only)

### Tags

entrepreneurship, business plan, small business, startup india, government support, financial services, women entrepreneurs, sc/st entrepreneurs, bank loans, income tax, profit, three years, no tax, involvement, state government, freedom, tax, charged, startup, three years, day, establishment, approved, incubator, business strategy, business planning, government facilities, small scale businesses, registration, small scale business, choosing right location, loan related information, availability of raw materials, national fund facility, important projects, book binding, tiffin supply center, supari cutting, typing institute, paper pin production, herbal shampoo, powder production, shuttle cock for badminton, screen printing etc.









1.  $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$

10.  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right)$   
 $= \frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} + \frac{d}{dx} x^{-3}$   
 $= -2x^{-3} - 3x^{-4}$   
 $= -\frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{3}{x^4}$   
 $= -\frac{2x + 3}{x^4}$

11.  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right)$   
 $= -\frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{3}{x^4}$   
 $= -\frac{2x + 3}{x^4}$



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1.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$   
 2.  $\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{2}{8} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$   
 3.  $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3 \times 2}{5 \times 3} = \frac{2}{5}$   
 4.  $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{1} = \frac{3}{2}$   
 5.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6}{12} + \frac{4}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{13}{12}$   
 6.  $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6}{12} - \frac{4}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{5}{12}$   
 7.  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4}{1} = \frac{2}{3}$   
 8.  $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{4}$   
 9.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6}{12} + \frac{4}{12} - \frac{3}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$   
 10.  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{5}{12}$   
 11.  $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6}{12} - \frac{4}{12} - \frac{3}{12} = \frac{-1}{12}$   
 12.  $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$   
 13.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{6}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$   
 14.  $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{6}{12} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{5}{12}$   
 15.  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{24}$   
 16.  $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \div \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{4}{1} = 6$   
 17.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2}{6} + \frac{8}{6} = \frac{10}{6} = \frac{5}{3}$   
 18.  $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{3}{6} - \frac{8}{6} = \frac{-5}{6}$   
 19.  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{6} \div \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{4}{1} = \frac{2}{3}$   
 20.  $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$

21.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{2}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{13}{12}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{12}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{3}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{4}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{12}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{12}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{-1}{12}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{12}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{12}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{24}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{4} = 6$   
 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{3}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{4} = \frac{-5}{6}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{3}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$









31.  $\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4} + \dots$

32.  $\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4} + \dots$











