**LIVESTOCK ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

Dr.S.Swetha Kanthi

Assistant Professor

Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Extension Education

Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University-Tirupati

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. Straight end repayment is also known as.......................................................................
2. The Financial or Capital School of Thought is based on………………………………
3. The repayment method in which a larger proportion of the principal and a smaller amount of interest is paid in each succeeding installment is called……………………………
4. The margin of safety of a farmer is the difference between its normal capacity and…………………………………………………………...
5. Entrepreneurial trait school of thought is based on a study of....................................... people
6. Proceeds per Rupee of Outlay is calculated by using the formula…………………
7. According to Joseph Schumpeter, the core attribute of an entrepreneur is.............................
8. The business that is chartered or registered by the state and operates separately from the owner or owners is called...........................................................
9. The main type of managerial communication is.........................................................
10. A long-term loan that could be repaid over a period of 5-15 years is termed as ……………………………………….liability
11. The least liquid current asset is.................................................................
12. According to Clarence Danhoff, a person whose entrepreneurial activity may be restricted to just one or two innovations is called……………………………………….
13. A stud bull will be eligible for a PTD claim for insurance only when it is................................
14. Building cost of an animal farm is……………….. investment
15. The period that elapses before an even newer machine or process becomes available which would make the proposed machine or process obsolete is known as………………………….
16. The project appraisal technique that takes the time value of money into account is ....................
17. The rate of return at which the present value of total cash flows in a project is equal to zero is called…………………………………………………….
18. One of the C’s of credit attributed to the borrower's moral qualities like honesty, responsibility, etc is termed………………………………………………….
19. Any place an identified sponsor pays to deliver their message through a medium is called…………………………………………
20. Present value divided by the worth of the cash flow stream in the project gives…………………………………………………………………..
21. The labeled price on a product in a retail store, beyond which the retailer cannot sell the product is called……………………………………………..
22. The type of packing used for bulk handling, shipping, etc is ..............................................
23. An entrepreneur who adopts successful innovation introduced by others is known as………
24. The first step in the creative process of an Idea is…………………………………………..
25. Startup triggers with initiation of sales activity and ends with…………………………….
26. Margin of safety is the difference between …………………………………………. and BEP
27. In Municipal corporations a Veterinarian will be employed as………………………….……
28. Exposure is obtained when the Arena is expanded and…………………………… is reduced
29. The marketing channel of any Government organization is…………………….…………….
30. Innovation is the………….…..of entrepreneur according to Joseph Schumpeter
31. Public limited company has a minimum paid-up capital of ………………………..……..
32. The only factor of production whose reward is not constant is………………………………
33. Interpersonal relations suffer due to a lack of feelings & sentiments in this zone of communication……………………………………….
34. Corridor principle arises according to………………………. school of thought
35. Anyone who undertakes the organization and management of an enterprise involving independence and risk, as well as the opportunity for profit, is referred to as………..
36. The difference between the total assets and total liabilities in the business is known as………
37. The entrepreneur who is well informed, and draws upon the advice and services of an expert’s scheme of enterprise is…………………………
38. The bidding process involved in procurement management is……………………
39. The school of thought based on capital seeking process, where growth capital is the entire focus of the entrepreneur is………………………..
40. The type of business ownership that involves two or more persons who unite in the operation and management of a business venture is………………………………
41. The Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship was established at ………………….
42. A specific plan or design presented for consideration is referred as……………………..
43. The period of time required for the return on an investment to repay the sum of the original investment is referred to as……………………….
44. The three C’s of credit are……………, Capacity and Character
45. Set of business activities and processes that help a sales organization run effectively and efficiently is……………………………………
46. A summary of cash inflows and cash outflows of a business organization in a particular agricultural year is…………………………………
47. The material Aluminum foil used for wrapping milk sweets is the ……………..type of packaging.
48. In the marketing channel, …………………….are at the end of the supply chain before reaching the customers/ consumers.
49. The livestock sector contributing to the national economy or gross domestic product is ……….. percent.
50. The highest concentration of ……………greenhouse gas is produced by animal husbandry.
51. Net present Worth for a viable project should be ……………………………
52. The Self Help Group is a …………………………….type of group.
53. The expectations which are expressed by the clients or the farmers are called as …………………..expectations.
54. The entrepreneur who is well informed, and draws upon the advice and services of an expert’s scheme of enterprise is…………………………………………
55. The approach for setting an advertising budget based on what the business can afford after all other expenditure is……………………….
56. The region most conducive to effective interpersonal relationships and communications is…..
57. The zone in interpersonal communication known as a false front is …………………………
58. The entrepreneur is classified as………………… entrepreneur if he refuses to adopt changes in production even at the risk of reduced returns.
59. The school of thought dealing with the external factors that a potential entrepreneur’s lifestyle is …………………………………….school of thought.
60. The act of being an entrepreneur is referred to as……………………………
61. The institute acting as an apex body for coordinating and overseeing the activities of various institutions/ agencies engaged in Entrepreneurship Development is……………………….
62. The three R’s of the credit are………………., Reliability, and Resources.
63. The ability to bring something new into existence is called ………………………..
64. A scientifically evolved work plan is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
65. The word “Entrepreneur” is derived from the……….. language verb
66. Johari window is the technique to understand………………………………
67. “Strategic planning" is inextricably interwoven into the entire fabric of management is the statement given by…………………………..
68. SIDO was established in 1954 based on the recommendations of the……. Foundation
69. Two main types of budgets in the livestock project are cost category budget and …………….
70. ( Total proceeds / Life span of project ) / Total Investment gives…………………………….

KEY

1. Lumpsum repayment method
2. Capital/Investment seeking process
3. Amortized even repayment
4. Breakeven point
5. Successful people
6. **Total Proceeds / Total Investment**
7. Innovation
8. Corporation
9. Interpersonal
10. Deferred Liabilities
11. long term loans
12. Drone
13. Permanent and total incapacity for breeding purposes
14. Fixed
15. Technological life
16. Undiscounted measures
17. IRR-Internal Rate of Return
18. Character
19. Advertising
20. Net present worth
21. MRP
22. Tertiary Packing
23. Imitative entrepreneur
24. Germination
25. Ends when the business is firmly established beyond financial threats
26. Normal Capacity
27. Meat inspector
28. Façade
29. Organised
30. Core attribute
31. 5 lakhs
32. Organization (Profit is not constant)
33. Blindspot
34. **The Venture Opportunity Schools of Thought**
35. Entrepreneur
36. Net Worth/Equity
37. Cognitive entrepreneur
38. Tendering
39. Capital school of thought
40. partnership
41. Guwahati
42. Project
43. Payback period
44. Capital
45. Sales support
46. Cash flow statement
47. Primary packaging
48. Retailers
49. 3.9%
50. Methane
51. Positive
52. Voluntary
53. Explicit
54. Cognitive
55. Residual approach
56. The arena
57. Façade
58. Drone
59. Environmental
60. Entrepreneurship
61. NIESBUD
62. Responsibility
63. Creativity
64. Project
65. French
66. Interpersonal aspects
67. George Steiner
68. Ford Foundation
69. Activity budget
70. [Average](http://www.elearnvet.net/moodle/mod/glossary/showentry.php?courseid=81&concept=Average) annual proceeds of rupee

**II, CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION FROM THE FOLLOWING**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. The time value of money is considered in the following method | | | |
| A. Payback period | B. Benefit Cost Ratio | C. Net Present Worth | D. IRR |
| 2. An income statement is generally prepared for the entire farm/Agriculture Venture for | | | |
| A. Agricultural year | B.10 Years | C. Half Yearly | D. Daily |
| 3. The following one of the three ‘R’s, determines the amount the farmer will be able to spare for repayment of the loan | | | |
| A. Risk-bearing ability | B. Repayment capacity | C. Returns | D. Resource |
| 4. An important financial statement employed to assess the performance of the farm business | | | |
| A. Income statement | B. Annual Statement | C. Profit and Loss statement | D. Evaluation statement |
| 5. The point where total cost is equal to total revenue is | | | |
| A. Breakeven point | B. No Returns point | C. Loss point | D. Profit point |
| 6. An example of medium-term assets from the following | | | |
| A. Land | B. Buildings | C. Cash on hand | D. Animals |
| 7. Of the three types of net income, the following is the best measure for assessing the performance of farm business | | | |
| A. Net farm income | B. Net cash income | C. Net run income | D. Net Cost |
| 8. For a viable project, Net Present Worth should be | | | |
| A. > 1 | B. < 1 | C. Positive | D. Negative |
| 9. The long-term loans and other such commitments that could be repaid over a period of 5-15 years are considered as | | | |
| A. Current liability | B. Deferred liability | C. Net equity | D. Net Worth |
| 10. An equal amount is repaid towards a loan every year in this repayment method | | | |
| A. Straight end repayment | B. Amortized decreasing repayment | C. Partial repayment | D. Amortized even repayment |
| 11. The return at which the present value of cash flows in a project is equal to zero | | | |
| A. Benefit-cost ratio | B. IRR | C. BCR | D. Net equity |
| 12. The following is not a discounted measure | | | |
| A. Net Present Worth | B. Internal Rate of Return | C. Benefit Cost Ratio | D. Payback period |
| 13. Internal rate of return is defined as the discount rate at which net present worth is equal to | | | |
| A. Zero | B. One | C. Positive | D. Negative |
| 14. Financial statement useful to know the financial structure and position of an enterprise is | | | |
| A. Balance sheet | B. Profit and Loss A/c | C. Cash flow statement | D. Statement sheet |
| 15. The Break-Even Point is the period point of | | | |
| A. Average Fixed Cost | B. Average Variable Cost | C. Average Total Cost | D. Average Cost |
| 16. By reducing the total operational expenses from the gross income this is calculated | | | |
| A. Net cash income | B. Net farm income | C. Net operating income | D. None |
| 17. Minimum point of Average Variable Cost is | | | |
| A. Break-even point | B. Profit point | C. Margin of safety | D. Shut down point |
| 18. The following are the deciding factors when choosing the business structure for an entrepreneurial venture is | | | |
| A. Liability | B. Taxes | C. Financial options | D. All the above |
| 19. The period of time required for the return on an investment to repay the sum of the original investment is known as | | | |
| A. Payback period | B. Repayment period | C. Liability period | D. Asset period |
| 20. The following is the naïve method of ranking agricultural projects | | | |
| A. Net Present Worth | B. Payback period | C. Benefit Cost Ratio | D. IRR |
| 21. The difference between Normal capacity and the Breakeven point is called | | | |
| A. Loss | B. Margin of safety | C. Gain | D. Seller margin |
| 22. A project with this NPW should be chosen | | | |
| A. Least | B. Highest | C. Zero | D. Negative |
| 23. A summary statement of all assets and liabilities at a given point in a business is | | | |
| A. Record book | B. Balance sheet | C. Income tax | D. Summary |
| 24. Shutdown point is the.................................point of average variable cost | | | |
| A. Lowest | B. Highest | C. Maximum | D. Minimum |
| 25. If the IRR of a farm is 50% then the annual return of the farm for every Rs.100 is | | | |
| a. Rs.100 | b.Rs.50 | c. Rs. 25 | d.Rs.5 |
| T 26. The economic agent who unites all means of production such as land, labor, and capital, and thus produces a product is | | | |
| A. Manager | B. Producer | C. Businessman | D. Entrepreneur |
| 2. 27. The school of thought is based on the capital-seeking process, where growth capital is the entire focus of an entrepreneur | | | |
| A. Displacement school of thought | B. Environmental school of thought | C. The Capital school of thought | D. Business school of thought |
| 28. A process of identifying opportunities in the marketplace, arranging the resources required   to pursue these opportunities, and investing the resources judiciously to exploit the      opportunities for long-term gains is | | | |
| A. Entrepreneurship | B. Mediating | C. Leadership | D. Salesmanship |
| 29. According to this school of thought, developing the right idea at the right time for the right       market niche is the essential criterion to entrepreneurial success | | | |
| A. Strategic formulation school of thought | B. Venture opportunity School of thought | C. Entrepreneurial school of thought | D. Displacement school of thought |
| 30. Risk taker among the following in terms of investment is | | | |
| A. Manager | B. Entrepreneur | C. Labour | D. No one |
| 31. This Entrepreneurial school of thought is based on a study of successful people | | | |
| A. Venture | B. Gene | C. Trait | D. Behavior |
| 32. One of the following is not a quality of a Manager | | | |
| A. Takes risk | B. Executes plan | C. Monitoring | D. HR |
| 33. Displacement school of thought is not related to the following displacement | | | |
| A. Cultural | B. Political | C. Educational | D. Economical |
| 34. land+Labour+Capital+organization = | | | |
| A. Outlay | B. Output | C. Profit | D. Depreciation |
| 35. One of the following is not a component of Sales Management | | | |
| A. Planning | B. Staffing | C. Selling | D. Training |
| 36. A business that is chartered or registered by the state and that operates separately from the owner or owners. | | | |
| A. Sole proprietorship | B. Partnership | C. Corporation | D. Small scale business |
| 37. The following company has a minimum paid-up share capital of Rs. 5 lakhs is | | | |
| A. Private Limited Company | B. Public Limited Company | C. SHG | D. Public Private Company |
| 38. The Livestock Insurance Scheme was implemented during | | | |
| A. X & XI five year plans | B. VII & VIII five year plans | C. VIII & IX five-year plans | D. VI & VII five year plans |
| 39. The entrepreneur who refuses to adopt changes in production even at the risk of reduced returns is | | | |
| A. Fabian | B. Drone | C. Rational | D. Cognitive |
| 40. The scientist who stated strategic formulation (school of thought) as a leveraging of unique elements | | | |
| A. George Steiner | B. Higgins | C. Joseph Schumpeter | D. Ronstadt |
| 41. One of the following is not a three R’s of the credit | | | |
| A. Rational | B. Repayment capacity | C. Risk-bearing ability | D. Return |
| 42. The capital towards the purchase of physical goods that assist in the production of the final product is called | | | |
| A. Productive capital | B. Signaling capital | C. Real capital | D. Financial capital |
| 43. A business that is chartered or registered by the state and that operates separately from the owner is | | | |
| A. Sole Proprietorship | B. Corporation | C. Partnership | D. Private Limited Company |
| 44. When the information is known to the self but unknown to others, the interpersonal zone of this condition is known as | | | |
| A. Arena | B. Blindspot | C. Facade | D. Unknown |
| 45. The stage when the idea resurfaces as a realistic creation in the creative process of an idea | | | |
| A. Germination | B. Preparation | C. Incubation | D. Illumination |
| 46. The system of timing the purchases of consumables such as straw, and fodder in quantities to meet daily procurement needs is known as | | | |
| A. Just in time | B. Advance in time | C. Late in time | D. Stocking |
| 47. The interventions for sustainable livestock production are categorized as | | | |
| A. Price policies | B. Institutional policies | C. Technological change | D. All the above |
| 48. The labeled price on the product beyond which a seller can’t sell the product is | | | |
| A. TRP | B. MRP | C. Concession price | D. Discount price |
| 49. A product having the shortest marketing channel is | | | |
| A. Eggs | B. Meat | C. Wool | D. Milk |
| 50. Production factor land is rewarded with | | | |
| A. Salary | B. Interest | C. Rent | D. Profit |
| 51. Clarence Danhof Classification does not include the following type of entrepreneur | | | |
| A. Informative | B. Innovative | C. Fabian | D. Drone |
| 52. One of the following is a discounted project appraisal measure | | | |
| A. Payback period | B. Proceeds per rupee of outlay | C. Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) | D. Average annual proceeds per rupee of outlay |
| 53. According to Arthur H. Cole’s Classification, the following is a well-informed entrepreneur | | | |
| 1. Cognitive | 1. Rational | 1. Empirical | 1. Innovative |
| 54. One of the following is not a function/objective of advertising | | | |
| A. Creating awareness | B. Creating demand | C. Introduction of new product | D. Productivity improvement |
| 55. The type of advertising where a product or brand is embedded over the T-shirts/ bats of cricket match players is | | | |
| A. Covert advertising | B. Icon advertising | C. Global advertising | D. Branding |
| 56. The approach for setting an advertising budget based on what the business can afford after all other expenditures is | | | |
| A. Fixed percent sale allocation | B. Task allocation | C. Residual allocation | D. Profit advertising allocation |
| 57. The acronym CTA in advertising stands for | | | |
| A. Click ten arts | B. Call to action | C. Cost to add | D. Cash to add |
| 58. The short, memorable phrase used in campaign-specific advertising is known as, Ex: ‘Sunday Hoya Monday Roz Khavo Ande’ - NECC | | | |
| A. Tagline | B. Slogan | C. Song | D. Jingle |
| 59. A catchy phrase or line to capture the essence and identity of the brand in advertising is known as Ex.‘Taste of Inda’-Amul | | | |
| A. Tagline | B. Baseline | C. Punchline | D. Slogan |
| 60. The type of packaging used for transport shipping is | | | |
| A) Primary package | B) Secondary package | C) Tertiary package | D) Both a & c |
| 61.The ISO standard meant for the food industry as a single integrated standard is | | | |
| A) ISO 22000: 2000 | B) ISO 9000: 2005 | C) ISO 9000: 2000 | D) ISO 22000:2005 |
| 62. One of the following order is correct to explain the creative process of an idea is | | | |
| A. Germination --- Incubation --- Preparation --- Illumination --- Verification  B. Preparation --- Incubation --- Germination --- Illumination --- Verification  C. Preparation --- Incubation --- Germination --- Verification --- Illumination  D.Germination --- Preparation --- Incubation --- Illumination --- Verification | | | |
| 63. The least liquid liability is | | | |
| A. Long-term return | B. Long term loan | C. Short term return | D. Short term loan |
| 64. Central AgMark Lab is located at | | | |
| A. Nagpur | B. Kanpur | C. New Delhi | D. Vizag |
| 65. Choose an Intangible product among the following | | | |
| A. Milk | B. Treatment | C. Money | D. Meat |
| 66. Feedback in a business venture is …………………process | | | |
| A. Vertical | B. Horizontal | C. Continuous | D. Annual |
| 67. One of the following is not a part of SWOT analysis in business | | | |
| A. Strength | B. Weakness | C. Originality | D. Threat |
| 68. A new business Venture goes through the following phase | | | |
| A. Pre-startUp stage | B. Startup stage | C. Post-startup stage | D. All the above |
| 69. Perishable goods follow this marketing channel | | | |
| A. Lengthy | B. Short | C. Uniform | D. Authorised |
| 70. To export livestock products from India to other countries, approval from the following authority is mandatory | | | |
| A. FSSAI | B. APEDA | C. FCI | D. ICAR |
| KEY  1) A 2) A 3) B 4) C 5) A 6) D 7) A 8) C 9) B 10) D 11) B 12) D 13) A 14) A 15) C 16) C 17) D 18) D 19) A 20) B 21) B 22) B 23) B 24) A 25) B 26) D 27) C 28) A 29) B 30) B 31) C 32) A 33) C 34) C 35) D 36) C 37) B 38) A 39) B 40) D 41) A 42) C 43) B 44) C 45) D 46) A 47) D 48) B 49) D 50) C 51) A 52) C 53) D 54) D 55) A 56) C 57) B 58) B 59) A 60) C 61) D 62) D 63) B 64) A 65) B 66 ) B 67) C 68) D 69) B 70) B | | | |

**III.MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

**A B**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Explicit Expectation | ( ) | External process |
| 2 | Implicit Expectation | ( ) | Wages to labor |
| 3 | Macro View | ( ) | Farm equipment |
| 4 | Micro View | ( ) | 5 Lakhs |
| 5 | Private Ltd | ( ) | Kindness |
| 6 | Public Ltd | ( ) | Punctuality |
| 7 | Operating cost | ( ) | Internal process |
| 8 | Fixed cost | ( ) | One Lakh |
| 9 | Undiscounted | ( ) | Average Proceeds |
| 10 | Discounted | ( ) | BCR |

**II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

**A B**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | No Tag No claim | ( ) | Hyderabad |
| 2 | EDII | ( ) | Procurement |
| 3 | IIE | ( ) | Gujarat |
| 4 | NIESBUD | ( ) | Assam |
| 5 | Corporation | ( ) | Noida |
| 6 | GMP | ( ) | Owner |
| 7 | NIMSME | ( ) | Insurance |
| 8 | JIT | ( ) | State |
| 9 | Manager | ( ) | Safety |
| 10 | Entrepreneur | ( ) | Employee |

**III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

**A B**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Land | ( ) | Tangible |
| 2. | Labor | ( ) | Wages |
| 3. | Reward for an entrepreneur | ( ) | 1937 |
| 4. | Reward for a manager | ( ) | Salary |
| 5. | Net Worth statement | ( ) | Intangible |
| 6. | The flow of funds statement | ( ) | Cash flow budget |
| 7. | Societies Registration Act | ( ) | Balance sheet |
| 8. | APGM Act | ( ) | Profits |
| 9. | Goods based business | ( ) | Rent |
| 10. | Service based business | ( ) | 1860 |

**IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

**A B**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Regional standard | ( ) | Quick ratio |
| 2. | International standard | ( ) | ASTM standard |
| 3. | Break-even point | ( ) | Farmer owes |
| 4. | Shut down point | ( ) | Personnel requirements |
| 5. | Asset | ( ) | Leverage ratio |
| 6. | Liability | ( ) | Average total cost |
| 7. | Organizational aspect | ( ) | Average variable cost |
| 8. | Technical aspect | ( ) | Product specifications |
| 9. | Acid test ratio | ( ) | CEN standard |
| 10. | Debt-equity ratio | ( ) | Farmer owns |

**V. MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

**A B**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | National Standard | ( ) | Cash receipts – Cash expenses |
| 2. | Regional standard | ( ) | Cross income – Operation expenses |
| 3. | International standard | ( ) | An entrepreneur is an economic agent |
| 4. | Quality certificate mark | ( ) | Entrepreneur introduces something new |
| 5. | J.B.Say | ( ) | Net operation income – Fixed expenses |
| 6. | F Drucker | ( ) | BIS |
| 7. | Schumpeter | ( ) | AGMARK |
| 8. | Net cash income | ( ) | Entrepreneur searches for change |
| 9. | Net operating income | ( ) | CEN |
| 10. | Net farm income | ( ) | ISO |

**VI. MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

**A B**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Balance sheet | ( ) | Traits school of thought |
| 2. | Profit and Loss statement | ( ) | Money at call |
| 3. | Cash flow statement | ( ) | Maximum member 50 |
| 4. | Macro view | ( ) | Net Worth statement |
| 5. | Micro view | ( ) | Owns by one person |
| 6. | Least Liquid Liability | ( ) | Owns by a plurality of persons |
| 7. | Most Liquid Liability | ( ) | Income statement |
| 8. | Sole proprietorship | ( ) | Long term loans |
| 9. | Partnership | ( ) | Funds flow statement |
| 10. | Private Limited Company | ( ) | Environmental school of thought |

**KEY**

1. **3, 7, 8, 6, 2, 1, 4, 5, 9, 10**
2. **7, 8, 2, 3, 4, 10, 1, 5, 6, 9**
3. **9, 2, 8, 4, 10, 6, 5, 3, 1, 7**
4. **9, 2, 5, 7, 10, 3, 4, 8, 1, 6**
5. **8, 9, 5, 7, 10, 1, 4, 6, 2, 3**
6. **5, 7, 10, 1, 8, 9, 2, 6, 3, 4**

**List of National Institutes/Schemes/Groups involved in promoting/providing training to Entrepreneurs**

* NIESBUD - NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT (Noida)
* SSI - MINISTRY OF SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES
* NIMSME- National Institute of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises ( Hyderabad)
* EDIi - ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF INDIA (Gandhinagar)
* IIE - INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP (Guwahati)
* SIDO - SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION
* NSIC -THE NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED
* NISIET- NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SMALL INDUSTRY EXTENSION TRAINING-HYDERABAD
* SIDBI - SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (SIDBI)
* KVIC- THE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION-Mumbai
* pmegp - Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme
* pmry - Prime Minister’s Rojgar Yojana
* regp - Rural Employment Generation Programme
* momsme- Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
* SHG - SELF HELP GROUP
* DWACRA – development of women and children in rural areas
* NAARM – NATIONAL Academy of AGRICULTURE research management-Hyderabad
* NIRD – NATIONAL INSTITUTE of RURAL DEVELOPMENT-HYDERABAD
* MANAGE – national institute of agricultural extension management-HYDERABAD
* TRYSEM – training of rural youth for employment
* HRD-EE - Human Resource Development and Entrepreneurship Education Training
* PAFE - Planning and Promotion of Agro and Food Enterprises
* EDMF - Enterprise Development through Micro Finance
* NPO - Non-Profit Organizations
* NGO- nON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION
* APEDA-Agricultural and processed food products export development authority-NEW DELHI