

Role of Entrepreneurship for Economic Development

Entrepreneurship plays a crucial role in driving economic development, fostering innovation, creating jobs, and improving societal welfare.







. Job Creation

- ► Entrepreneurs establish new businesses, which leads to job creation. Startups, especially small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), often hire a significant portion of the workforce in both developed and developing countries. This contributes to reducing unemployment and raising living standards.
- > 2. Innovation and Technological Advancement
- ► Entrepreneurs are often the catalysts for innovation, bringing new products, services, and technologies to the market. They challenge the status quo, driving competition and encouraging established companies to innovate further. This innovation boosts productivity and efficiency, leading to economic growth.

3. Economic Diversification

Entrepreneurship encourages diversification of the economy by reducing reliance on a few dominant sectors. When entrepreneurs enter new or underserved markets, they promote a more balanced and resilient economy, less vulnerable to sector-specific downturns or external shocks.

▶ 4. Capital Formation

▶ Entrepreneurs attract both domestic and foreign investment to their businesses. This inflow of capital fuels growth in the economy, as new projects, infrastructure, and industries are financed, leading to broader economic benefits.

5. Wealth Creation and Distribution

Successful entrepreneurship leads to wealth creation not only for the entrepreneurs but also for employees, investors, and stakeholders. The businesses contribute to higher tax revenues, which governments can then use for public services, infrastructure development, and social welfare programs.

▶ 6. Improvement of Living Standards

▶ Entrepreneurs often focus on providing goods and services that solve real-world problems, improving the quality of life for consumers. Innovations in healthcare, education, and energy, for example, have direct impacts on societal well-being. Affordable products and services raise living standards and enhance access to essential resources.



Entrepreneurs contribute to balanced regional development by setting up businesses in rural or underdeveloped areas, creating jobs and stimulating economic activity in those regions. This reduces the migration of people to urban centers and helps bridge economic inequalities between regions.

8. Social Change

Social entrepreneurs focus on addressing societal problems, including poverty, education, and healthcare. Their ventures are not solely profit-driven; they aim to bring about positive social and environmental changes, leading to inclusive growth.

9. Promotion of Competitiveness

Entrepreneurial activity increases competition in the market, which can lead to better products and services at lower prices. This competitiveness is essential for a dynamic and efficient market economy.

▶ 10. Adaptation to Globalization

► Entrepreneurs often adapt quickly to global market trends, enabling them to capitalize on international trade opportunities. By integrating into global supply chains, they contribute to the country's exports and foster international competitiveness.

▶ 11. Knowledge Spillover

Entrepreneurs tend to promote a culture of learning and skill development, fostering knowledge spillovers that benefit the entire economy. As businesses expand, they often train workers and create networks that share expertise, boosting the overall human capital in a region.

The National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC),

The National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), an Indian government enterprise under the Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME), plays a crucial role in supporting small businesses by offering a variety of financial and non-financial services. NSIC's objective is to foster the growth of MSMEs by facilitating access to credit, technology, and markets.

Financial Support

NSIC provides financial assistance to MSMEs in various ways, enabling them to overcome challenges related to working capital, procurement, and expansion.

Key services include:

- a. Credit Support through Bank Tie-Ups
- .b. Raw Material Assistance Scheme
- NSIC helps MSMEs procure raw materials (both indigenous and imported) at competitive rates by providing financial assistance. This enables businesses to purchase raw materials in bulk, ensuring continuous production and improving cash flow.

Under this scheme, NSIC finances up to 180 days for the procurement of raw materials.

c. Bill Discounting

► This service helps MSMEs manage their cash flow by offering bill discounting against supplies made to large companies, government departments, or public sector units. It ensures timely payments to the MSMEs, reducing their cash flow constraints.

d. Credit Rating Scheme

- NSIC has collaborated with credit rating agencies to provide subsidized credit ratings to MSMEs. These ratings help MSMEs access loans more easily by giving banks and financial institutions a better understanding of the company's creditworthiness.
- ► The cost of credit rating is subsidized by up to 75%, depending on the MSME category.

Non-Financial Support

- NSIC also provides an array of non-financial services to promote MSMEs, improve their competitiveness, and help them scale. These include:
- a. Marketing Support

NSIC assists MSMEs in promoting their products and services through the following initiatives:

a.Government Purchase Registration Scheme (Single Point Registration): MSMEs registered under this scheme are eligible to participate in government procurement tenders without the need for Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) and are given various concessions.

Consortia and Tender Marketing: NSIC forms consortia of MSMEs in similar lines of business to pool their resources and participate in large tenders, increasing their chances of winning big orders.

Exhibitions and Trade Fairs: NSIC provides opportunities for MSMEs to participate in domestic and international trade fairs and exhibitions, showcasing their products and services to a wider audience. NSIC also bears part of the expenses involved in such participation.

Technology Support

- NSIC offers various technology services to improve the technological capabilities of MSMEs. These include:
- ▶ NSIC Technical Services Centres (NTSCs): NSIC operates technical service centers equipped with modern equipment and machinery. These centers provide skill development training, testing, and consultancy services to MSMEs.
- Incubation Centers: NSIC runs incubation programs to nurture entrepreneurship by offering infrastructure and support to aspiring entrepreneurs. These centers provide training in various fields, especially in emerging technologies, to promote the development of new MSMEs.

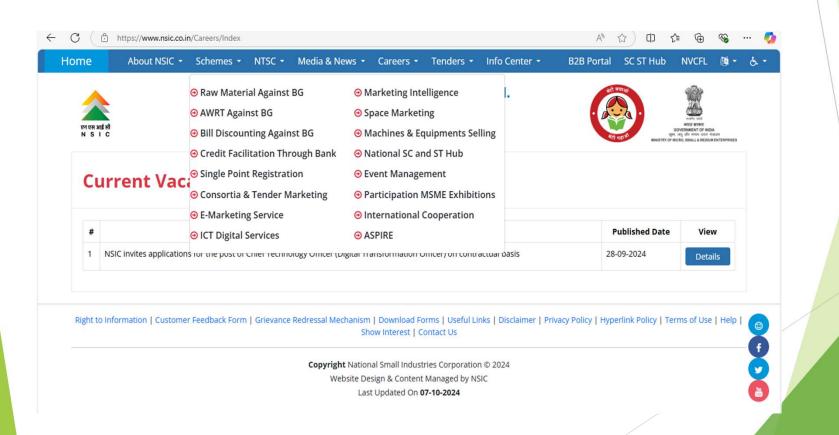
► Energy and Environment Audits: NSIC also conducts energy and environment audits for MSMEs to help them improve operational efficiency and reduce their carbon footprint.

- c. Infomediary Services
- NSIC offers an online B2B (business-to-business) platform where MSMEs can register and find market linkages, potential buyers, and suppliers. This facilitates greater visibility and business opportunities for smaller firms.



- NSIC provides training programs to MSMEs in various sectors to enhance their skill sets and productivity. The organization conducts both technical and managerial training to improve business efficiency and competitiveness.
- **Skill up gradation in modern technology:** NSIC provides vocational training programs to equip MSMEs with knowledge of advanced technologies and industry best practices.
- ► Capacity Building: NSIC's training programs aim to improve the operational and managerial capacities of MSME owners and workers.

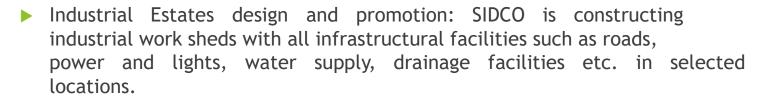
- e. International Cooperation
- NSIC promotes international cooperation by facilitating MSMEs' access to global markets. Through collaboration with international organizations, NSIC helps businesses explore export opportunities, partnerships, and technology transfers.
- **Export Facilitation:** NSIC helps MSMEs understand export procedures, documentation, and standards, thus enabling them to enter and expand in international markets.
- ▶ 3. Special Schemes for Women and SC/ST Entrepreneurs
- NSIC offers special schemes tailored to women entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST). These include concessions on tender fees, easier access to credit, and dedicated skill development programs



State Industries Development Corporations (SIDCO)

- State Industries Development Corporations (SIDCO) The State Industries Devel opment Corporations were set up in various states under the Companies Act, 1956 to provide the primary development needs of tiny, small, village and cottage industries.
- https://ksfc.karnataka.gov.in/english

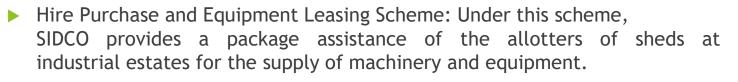
Karnataka State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (KSIIDC) earlier known as Karnataka State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation was established in the year 1964, as a wholly owned undertaking of the Government of Karnataka. KSIIDC is currently involved in recovery of the pending loan portfolios as well as major infrastructure projects taken up on PPP basis like Development of a Sea Port at Tadadi, International Convention Centre (ICC) and Bangalore Signature Business Park (BSBP) (DBP) near Kempegowda International Airport (KIA), etc. In addition, KSIIDC has entered into joint ventures with IL&FS for providing consultancy and advisory services; and with GAIL for City Gas Distribution (CGD) project.



► Cater Marketing Assistance: On behalf of small scale units SIDCO participates in the tenders proposed by government departments and acquires orders for them.

▶ Work as Recognized Export House: The State Government has recognized SIDCO as an export house of the State. As a recognized export house SIDCO identifies potential industrial units supplying export worthy products and prospective buyers abroad. SIDCO also makes contracts with overseas importers and their agents in India and assists SSI units in exporting their products. SIDCO also participates in International Trade Fairs and exhibits the products of SSI units.

Balanced Regional Development: SIDCO has been working for industrial development in backward areas for the balanced regional development. In order to develop the backward areas in dustrially and to provide employment to rural educated unemploye d youth SIDCO constructs industrial estates in rural areas. SIDCO also constructs separate industrial estates for women and for NRIs in various parts of the state.



▶ Underthis scheme the machinery and equipment ownership rights a re transferred to the allotter after he has paid.

SFC

Introduction

- ► The SFC Act was passed in 1951. It authorized state government, to provide financial help to medium, small scale industries. The SFC can give loans upto 10 lakhs. SFC set up in 1978.
- ▶ *Objectives and Scopes*: The main objectives of the S.F.C are to provide financial assistance to medium and small scale industries which are outside the scope of I.F.C.I.
- ► The main function of S.F.C. is limited within its states. It covers not only public limited companies but also private limited companies, partnership firms and proprietary concerns.
- https://ksfc.karnataka.gov.in/english



► The main objectives of SFC's are meant to finance small and medium scale industries recognizing their need for regional development. It makes a significant contribution to the industrial advancement, of respective status. It grants loans mainly for the acquisition of fixed assets, like land, buildings and plants and machinery. They also provide loans for working capital margin in combination of loans for fixed assets.

Functions

- ► Loans and advances to a subscription of debentures of industrial concerns, repayable, with in 20 years
- Guarantying loan raised by industrial concern, repayable within 20 years.
- Under writing the stocks, shares, debentures, subject to their being dispersed of in the marketing within 7 years.
- Guarantying deferred payments due from industrial concerns on their purchase of capital goods in India.



Introduction to SIDBI

- Overview of SIDBI (Established in 1990)
- Objective: Promoting, financing, and developing micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs)
- Mission: Facilitating and strengthening entrepreneurship

SIDBI's Key Functions

- Financing MSMEs: Provides credit for business expansion and growth
- Development Programs: Capacity-building initiatives
- Policy Advisory: Works with government bodies to create a favorable ecosystem for MSMEs
- Promotion of Green and Sustainable Practices



Financial Support for Entrepreneurs

- ▶ **Direct Finance**: Term loans, working capital, and equipment finance
- Indirect Finance: Refinancing schemes through banks and financial institutions
- Microfinance Support: Assistance for small and micro-entrepreneurs through MFIs

Credit Guarantee Schemes

- Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE)
- ► Importance of providing collateral-free loans
- Benefits for first-time entrepreneurs and startups

SIDBI and Startup Ecosystem

- Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS): Supporting venture capital to invest in Indian startups
- Collaboration with accelerators and incubators
- Role in enabling innovative and high-growth startups
- Partnership with platforms like Startup India

Training and Capacity Building Initiatives

- ► Entrepreneurship Development Programs (EDPs): Skill enhancement programs for potential entrepreneurs
- ▶ **Udyamimitra Portal:** An online platform for information, handholding, and support for entrepreneurs
- Workshops, seminars, and mentoring programs

Digital Initiatives by SIDBI

- Introduction to digital lending platforms like PSBLoansIn59Minutes
- ▶ Role of technology in making finance accessible
- Collaboration with fintech companies for digital transformation of MSMEs

Green Finance Initiatives

- Sustainable Finance Schemes: SIDBI's focus on promoting green and energyefficient projects
- Encouraging environmental-friendly entrepreneurship
- Case studies of successful green startups

example

- ▶ One notable example of an entrepreneur benefiting from SIDBI schemes is the success story of Rohit Singh, the founder of a small-scale organic farming business in Rajasthan, India.
- Case Study: Rohit Singh's Organic Farming Business
- Background
- ▶ Rohit Singh was a young entrepreneur from a rural area with a passion for sustainable agriculture. He aimed to establish a small organic farm to cater to the growing demand for organic produce in India.
- However, like many first-time entrepreneurs, Rohit faced significant challenges, particularly in securing funding. Without a strong financial history or collateral, traditional banks were hesitant to offer him loans.



- ▶ Lack of collateral: Rohit had no assets to offer as security for loans.
- ▶ **High interest rates:** The limited financing options available to him had interest rates too high for a fledgling business to sustain.
- Limited business experience: Being a first-time entrepreneur, he also lacked knowledge in financial management and scaling operations.

- How SIDBI Helped
- Access to Finance through CGTMSE:
 - Rohit applied for a loan under the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) scheme, which provided collateral-free loans. Through SIDBI's facilitation, he was granted a loan of ₹10 lakhs to start his organic farming venture.
- Entrepreneurship Development Programs (EDPs):
 - ► To help him develop essential skills, SIDBI also offered Rohit access to **Entrepreneurship Development Programs.** These programs provided training in farm management, financial planning, and marketing strategies.
- ▶ Low Interest Rates and Easy Repayment Plans:
 - ▶ SIDBI's direct finance schemes allowed Rohit to access credit at **affordable interest rates** with flexible repayment terms. This helped him focus on growing his business without worrying about overwhelming financial pressure.
- Green Finance Support:
 - Since Rohit's business was aligned with sustainable practices, he also received additional support under SIDBI's Green Finance Schemes, aimed at promoting eco-friendly businesses. This not only benefited his farm but also positioned his brand in the organic produce market as environmentally responsible.

Outcome

- **Business Growth:** Within two years, Rohit's organic farm expanded from a small-scale operation to a business supplying organic vegetables and grains to local retailers, restaurants, and even online platforms.
- ▶ **Job Creation:** His business created employment for several local farmers and workers, contributing to the rural economy.
- Sustainability: His success highlighted the importance of eco-friendly entrepreneurship, and he later received recognition as a model organic farmer in the region.

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI)

► The Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) plays a significant role in promoting entrepreneurship development in India. As one of the oldest financial institutions in the country (1948), IFCI provides various financial services and support to help entrepreneurs establish, expand, and sustain their ventures.

Providing Financial Assistance

1.IFCI offers both short-term and long-term financing to entrepreneurs, helping them in setting up new businesses or expanding existing ones. These financial products include:

- Term loans for projects
- Working capital loans
- Bridge loans
- Structured finance solutions
- ▶ By providing financial support, IFCI helps entrepreneurs overcome initial capital barriers and ensures adequate funding throughout different stages of business growth.



▶ IFCI plays an active role in supporting Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and startups. It offers concessional loans, risk capital, and equity support, enabling smaller enterprises to scale and compete in the market. This is especially important for early-stage ventures that often struggle to get traditional financing.

3. Venture Capital Funding

- ▶ IFCI has ventured into **venture capital funding** through its subsidiary, IFCI Venture Capital Funds Ltd. This entity focuses on financing high-growth potential startups and businesses that require early-stage investments. Such funding is crucial for innovation-driven and technology-based ventures in sectors like IT, healthcare, clean energy, and more.
- 4. Skill Development and Entrepreneurial Training
- ► To promote entrepreneurship, IFCI engages in **skill development** initiatives, offering training and mentoring for budding entrepreneurs. It supports programs that focus on developing managerial skills, innovation, leadership, and business acumen. This helps build the competencies needed for successful entrepreneurship, especially for first-time entrepreneurs.

5. Infrastructure Development

- ► IFCI also invests in infrastructure projects that create a conducive environment for entrepreneurship. Through industrial parks, tech hubs, and special economic zones (SEZs), IFCI facilitates industrial and economic growth, attracting new businesses and enabling entrepreneurs to set up operations in supportive ecosystems.
- 6. Support for Women Entrepreneurs
- ▶ IFCI has specific programs aimed at empowering women entrepreneurs. It offers concessional loans and training programs, encouraging more women to take up entrepreneurial roles, contributing to inclusive economic growth.

7. Rehabilitation and Restructuring

In cases where businesses face financial difficulties, IFCI provides restructuring support and rehabilitation packages to help them get back on track. This reduces the risk of failure for entrepreneurs and allows them to stabilize their ventures in times of crisis.

8. Policy Advocacy and Support

As a development financial institution, IFCI plays a role in shaping policies related to entrepreneurship and industrial growth in India. It works with government bodies to advocate for better business policies and funding opportunities that encourage entrepreneurial activities.

The Small Industries Services Institute (SISI),

► The Small Industries Services Institute (SISI), now renamed as MSME-Development Institutes (MSME-DIs), operates under the Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) in India. SISI/MSME-DIs provide a wide range of financial and non-financial services to support the growth of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Here's an overview of their services:

- Financial Services by SISI (MSME-DI)
- a. Credit Facilitation and Support
- Project Reports Preparation:
- Credit Linkage: The institute provides guidance on accessing financial assistance under various government schemes and subsidies, like the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), which offers collateral-free loans.
- b. Subsidy Assistance
- ▶ SISI helps MSMEs avail of various **subsidy schemes** introduced by the government, such as **capital investment subsidies** for upgrading technology, energy-efficient practices, or enhancing product quality.

- c. Access to Government Schemes
- ▶ SIDBI Support: SISI facilitates access to schemes provided by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), which offers concessional loans, soft loans, and venture capital funding to MSMEs.
- ▶ Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP): SISI assists in navigating the application process for schemes like PMEGP, which provides financial aid to MSMEs through margin money subsidies.
- ▶ 2. Non-Financial Services by SISI (MSME-DI)
- The non-financial services offered by SISI (MSME-DI) are focused on capacity building, skill development, and overall support to ensure the long-term growth of MSMEs. These services are more prominent and play a vital role in improving productivity, innovation, and market access for MSMEs.

- a. Entrepreneurial and Skill Development Training
- ▶ Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs): SISI conducts training programs to help entrepreneurs, including those from disadvantaged groups, acquire business and technical skills needed to set up and run successful enterprises.
- ▶ **Skill Upgradation:** Workshops and training sessions are conducted for upgrading skills, especially in areas like technology, financial management, and digital marketing. This enhances the competitiveness of MSMEs in both domestic and international markets.

- b. Technology Upgradation Support
- ► Technology Support Centres: SISI assists MSMEs in adopting modern technologies through its network of technology development centres and testing labs.
- Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme: Through this scheme, MSMEs are guided on implementing lean manufacturing practices to minimize wastage, reduce costs, and increase productivity.
- ► Cluster Development: SISI promotes the development of MSME clusters by supporting common facility centers, skill training centers, and R&D initiatives, enabling MSMEs to leverage economies of scale.

- c. Consultancy and Advisory Services
- ► Technical Consultancy: SISI offers advisory services on product development, business planning, and process improvement. The consultancy services also extend to product certification and standardization.
- ▶ **Legal and Regulatory Support:** The institute provides guidance on complying with legal regulations, environmental norms, and export-import policies.
- ▶ Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Guidance: Assistance is provided for filing patents, trademarks, and protecting innovations and intellectual property, which is vital for sustaining a competitive edge.

- d. Marketing Assistance and Export Promotion
- **Exhibitions and Trade Fairs:** SISI helps MSMEs participate in domestic and international exhibitions and trade fairs, allowing them to showcase their products and explore new markets.
- ► Government Procurement: MSMEs are provided assistance in participating in government procurement programs through the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) and other public-sector tenders.
- Market Research: SISI conducts market research and provides market intelligence to MSMEs, helping them understand market trends, consumer preferences, and new opportunities.



- ▶ SISI promotes cluster development initiatives, wherein groups of similar industries are supported with common facilities, such as shared infrastructure, tools, and technologies. This collaborative approach increases efficiency and reduces costs for smaller enterprises.
- f. Quality Certification and Standards
- MSME-DI helps MSMEs acquire quality certifications like ISO 9001, ISO 14001, and others, which improve their credibility in the global market and compliance with industry standards.



- ▶ SISI provides **incubation support** to help new business ideas and startups get off the ground by offering technical assistance, mentorship, and workspace.
- h. Online and E-commerce Support
- MSMEs are assisted in adopting **digital platforms** for their operations. This includes helping them set up e-commerce stores, manage digital marketing campaigns, and leverage platforms like Amazon, Flipkart, and others to boost their sales.

The District Industries Centre (DIC)

The District Industries Centre (DIC) plays a pivotal role in promoting and supporting small-scale, micro, and medium industries at the district level in India. Established under the Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME), the DIC is a key government agency designed to encourage the growth of entrepreneurship and industrialization, especially in rural and semi-urban areas.

Key Roles and Functions of DIC:

- ▶ 1. Entrepreneurial Development & Assistance to Entrepreneurs:
- ▶ 2. Facilitation of Subsidies and Incentives
- > 3. Project Identification and Feasibility Project Report Preparation

- Financial Assistance
- While DICs do not directly provide loans, they play a crucial role in facilitating access to credit by connecting entrepreneurs with banks, financial institutions, and other agencies that offer funding for MSMEs.
- ▶ DICs also facilitate entrepreneurs in securing financial assistance through government-sponsored schemes like Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) and Mudra Loans.
- ▶ 5. Infrastructure Development Industrial Estate Development: DICs coordinate with state and central government authorities to develop industrial estates, clusters, and infrastructure facilities (like roads, electricity, water) for MSMEs to set up units. They help entrepreneurs in acquiring land or space in industrial areas and provide assistance with regulatory approvals and



- ▶ DICs act as a single-window agency for processing various approvals required to start and run an industry, such as licenses, pollution control board clearances, fire safety approvals, and municipal permissions.
- ► They coordinate with other departments and agencies to ensure a smooth approval process for entrepreneurs.



- ▶ DICs conduct skill development programs to train the workforce in various industrial and technical skills. These programs are often tailored to the needs of specific industries prevalent in the district.
- ► They also collaborate with educational institutions and technical training centers to ensure a skilled workforce for local

- ▶ 8. Marketing and Export Promotion
- ▶ DICs help small-scale industries market their products both domestically and internationally. They assist in participating in trade fairs, exhibitions, and buyer-seller meets. They also provide information about export markets, international standards, and procedures to MSMEs interested in exporting their goods. Under schemes like MSME Market Development Assistance, DICs support MSMEs in attending and showcasing their products at national and international trade fairs.

- Cluster Development
- ▶ DICs promote the development of industrial clusters, which are geographically concentrated groups of similar or complementary industries. By pooling resources, clusters benefit from common infrastructure, technology upgrades, and marketing initiatives. They also work on developing Common Facility Centers (CFCs), where MSMEs can access advanced machinery and shared services.
- ▶ 10. Quality ImprovementDICs assist MSMEs in adopting modern technology and improving the quality of their products by providing technical consultancy services. They guide businesses in obtaining certifications like ISO 9001 and BIS Standards, which are essential for improving product quality and market competitiveness.



- A) 1948
 - B) 1951
 - C) 1960
 - D) 1975



► Answer: B) 1948



- As an investment analyst at IFCI, you have two project proposals on your desk: Project A focuses on renewable energy and Project B on traditional manufacturing. Considering IFCI's mission and current market trends, which project would you prioritize for funding and why?
- ▶ A) Project A, due to its alignment with sustainable development goals.
 - B) Project B, because traditional manufacturing has a proven track record.
 - C) Both projects, as diversification is crucial for risk management.
 - D) Neither, since both sectors are currently facing economic challenges.

Answer: A) Project A, due to its alignment with sustainable development goals.

- ▶ IFCI has recently implemented stricter evaluation criteria for loan applications. Which of the following aspects do you think is the most critical for maintaining the financial health of the organization while supporting industrial development?
- A) Ensuring a higher interest rate for all loans.
 - B) Conducting comprehensive risk assessments for each project.
 - C) Reducing the loan amount to all applicants.
 - D) Simplifying the application process regardless of project viability.



- A small-scale manufacturer seeks assistance from the District Industries Centre (DIC) to start a new production line. As the DIC officer, what initial steps should you take to guide the entrepreneur effectively?
- ▶ A) Provide them with a loan application form immediately.
 - B) Conduct a needs assessment to understand their business model and requirements.
 - C) Direct them to local banks for financing options.
 - D) Inform them about the regulations and compliance requirements without further assistance.

Answer: B) Conduct a needs assessment to understand their business model and requirements.

Personal Fund

Personal funds means earned income and unearned income retained by an individual after satisfying his or her obligations such as rent, individual-specific expenses, or medical co-payments; satisfying state requirements including patient liability and/or monthly premiums for services funded by a home and community-based services waiver; and satisfying federal requirements including adherence to income restrictions necessary to maintain medicaid eligibility.

Bank loan

- A sum of money borrowed by a customer or business from a bank, often for a specific purpose
- Venture capital funding
- Venture capital funds(VCFs) are investment instruments through which individuals can park their money in newly-formed start-ups as well as small and medium-sized companies. These are types of investment funds that primarily target firms that have the potential to deliver high returns. Nonetheless, investing in these companies also involves considerable risk.

- Pros and Cons of VCFs
- Pros
- One of the primary advantages of venture capital funds is that the company does have to repay the investment sum. Module-3
- Private Circulation only
- Even if the company fails, entrepreneurs are not in any way obligated to repay the invested fund, which is usually severely problematic in the case of bank loans.
- Venture capital firms have a widespread network, which can help a start-up get the muchneeded marketing and promotion that can eventually help to establish itself.
- VCFs can help a company to expand quickly and exponentially. This may not be the case in any other type of funding.
- Not only investment but VCFs bring years of expertise to the table. This proves crucial in human resource management, financial management, and business decisions, which young entrepreneurs may lack.

Cons

- Venture capital firms have to assess whether investing in a company will be feasible and can help to generate favourable returns. This can take a prolonged time, which can delay funding.
- By investing in a company, venture funds take part in a business' decision making. Venture capital firms also hold a chair on the board.
- ▶ Due to the ever-growing number of start-ups, securing a VCF may be challenging.