

MGIRI is a role model for India's Rural Industrialization and Economy

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ABSTRACT

In India, metropolitan exposure of workers in the haphazard development of agriculture and industry, as well as rural and urban areas. People can now choose to start their own company rather than continue looking for work. MGIRI is the only institution that offers not only entrepreneurship training but also career counselling and project financing to semi-skilled and unemployed individuals. As a result, this research paper is aimed at those who are concerned about their job prospects due to a lack of adequate job opportunities. This research is from the year 2014. The report of all the demands is till 2014. This research examines how MGIRI is promoting rural industrialization in order to achieve its goals.

1. Introduction

The MGIRI (MGIRI) is a decentralised body based in Wardha, Maharashtra, India. Its six R&D research divisions aim to speed up providing science and technology support to the process of rural industrialization. This research paper has been roll out up till the financial year 2017. Rural industrialization entails widely scattered small-scale manufacturing with as large a job opportunity as is consistent with an effective technique and the requirements of the development phase. The post-independence progress of India has resulted in skewed economic growth and a moral decline. These issues of growing inequity and waning morality are exacerbated by unbridled liberalisation and globalisation policies, pose a threat to the social fabric of our nation. The only way out is to make genuine attempts to implement the Gandhian Development Model, which prioritises rural industrialization.

In India, urban-centric industrialization resulted in haphazard growth of agriculture and industry on the one hand, and rural and urban areas on the other. People now have the choice of starting their own business rather than continuing to struggle for a job. MGIRI is the only institute that not only provides entrepreneurship training to semi-skilled or unemployed individuals, but also offers career counselling and project funding. As a result, this research paper is dedicated to those who are concerned about their career prospects due to a lack of suitable work opportunities. This study explores how MGIRI is driving rural industrialization in order for rural industrialization to achieve its full potential.

MGIRI's Official Structure:

To achieve the objectives for providing entrepreneurial training to unemployed rural people there are six divisions.

- (K & T) Khadi and Textile Industry
- (RC&I) Rural Chemical Industry
- (B & H) Bio - Processing based Industry
- (RI&E) Rural Infrastructure and Energy
- (RCEM&S) Rural Crafts and Engineering Management and Systems.

Vision of the institute:

Accelerate the country's Rural Industrialization process in line with Gandhi's vision of a prosperous and self-sufficient village economy, and provide S&T support to update rural sector goods so that they gain widespread acceptance in domestic and international markets.

Key Person of the MGIRI:

i. Dr. Prafull Baburao Kale, Director, MGIRI, Wardha.

After getting appointed the Director of MGIRI, Dr. Prafull Kale has done many administrative and research development changes in MGIRI. Before that MGIRI was lack of proper rural administration and promotion its scheme. But after he has appointed the said director of MGIRI mobilize the chain of common people to reach the Institute for getting training and become an entrepreneur. He is personally visiting to the many Universities, Colleges and even rural schools for spreading the scheme and advantages of MGIRI to become a self hand motivated. He is a great personality who has a strong background of his research and extensive teaching skill when he was a professor in PDKV Akola. But still MGIRI need a promotion to get attracts unemployed rural people for its training.

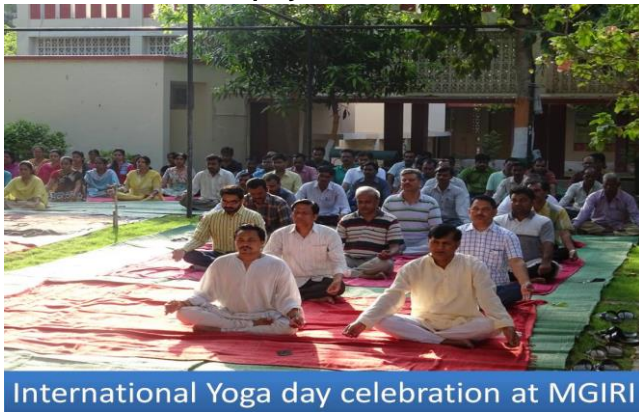


Director, MGIRI Dr. P. B. Kale with Shri. Devendraji Fadnavis, CM (Maharashtra) in Kalidas Samaroh, Nagpur

ii. Employee's empowerment:

These rural industries research and development setup has 19 Group "A" level Scientific Officers and Technocrats/Engineers, including the Director, 2 Group "B" level Technical Staff, and 15 Group "C" level Technicians as its core. all of whom are giving their best to accelerate rural industrialization by providing entrepreneurial training to rural unemployed and skillful workers.

Employee Oriented



International Yoga day celebration at MGIRI

MGIRI (Work Culture):

Each of these parts will address all manufacturing, quality assurance, product diversification, marketing, and other needs. The goods that fall under its jurisdiction are mentioned in Table 1 below:

Khadi & Textile Division	Polyvastra, Khadi, take a look. Natural dyes, hosiery, ready-made dress design and processing, embroidery, Vastra.
Chemical Division	There are soaps, shampoos, hair oils, handmade paper, pottery, matches and Agarbatti, candle and sealing wax, rubber products, and other items for sale.
Bio Processing Division	Food items include honey, bakery goods, snacks, gur and khandsari, cereal and pulse processing, jams and pickles, ketchup, and other condiments, as well as biofertilisers and vermiculture. Things made from herbs and products made from cow's milk.
Infrastructure & Energy Division	Biogas, biomass gasification, wind and solar energy instruments, low-cost housing construction methods, water supply, sanitation, and transportation are examples of low-cost housing materials and construction.
Rural Craft & Engineering	Pottery, stones, iron, metals, bamboo/cane, glass, horns, ivory, and other decorative and utility pieces Bangles, jewellery, and emerging crafts such as radio production and repair, cassette recorder production and repair, voltage stabilisers and Invertors, electronic clock and alarm timepiece production and repair, motor winding, iron grille producing, carpentry, smithy, and so on.
Management & System	Control charts for rural sectors include ISO, BIS, Agmark compliance, manufacture, marketing, and financial management.

With the help of all above six divisions MGIRI's administrations is reaching to the rural area and get them trained by giving various entrepreneurial training to establish their own production unit. In India Farmers suicides is the biggest problem. It has affected our Indian economy as we the India is Agri business country. So we must divert the mind of human machines to the self motivated entrepreneurs. MGIRI is an alternative for making a career for educated and unemployed people. It also can be a side business of farming because due to droughts, Farmers are committing suicides and their family will be disturbed. But Day by Day MGIRI is researching new technology for farming so that farmers can avail this technology and furnished their farms from the nature threats.



Dr. P. B. Kale Director MGIRI addressing MGIRI technologies to ladies and Gents SHG at KVK Jalna on 17.10.2014

2. Literature Review:

- A. Using a sample taken in Germany in 1990, Audretsch et al (2006) hypothesised output function. They found that entrepreneurship, finance, and local economic development both have a good relationship. Furthermore, using World Bank statistics, Klepper et al (2007) found a positive association between self-employment rates and economic growth. Theoretically, research indicates that not only does entrepreneurship reduce jobs, but that unemployment itself boosts unemployment rate. Audretsch and Thurink used panel data from 23 OECD countries from 1974 to 1998 to test this theory in 2001.
- B. Many reports have attempted to understand entrepreneurship as a key factor in understanding higher levels of economic development in countries or different parts of a region. Van Stel et al. (2004, 2005) used three explanatory variables for a nation's economic development: entrepreneurship rate, production per capita, and the world competition index. They discovered that the rate of entrepreneur operation has a significant influence on economic development by using GEM info.
- C. Acs and Armington (2002) establish a connection between entrepreneurship and regional development. Three significant contributions are provided by their articles. For starters, their methodology is more systematic, including data from the whole private market rather than just a few sectors. Second, their

research unit wasn't really limited to counties, but included all local economic units; third, they used a direct index to calculate entrepreneurial development. It was the pace at which new businesses sprung up in any local economy. They studied whether progressively appropriate participation contributes to higher rates of local economic growth.

3. Methodology:

It's an example of a researcher observation and documentation of a hands-on experimental transformation process. The experiment and its outcome were recorded over a one-year cycle in Wardha, from April 2017 to March 2018. The qualitative analysis methodology with triangulation approach was used to record the experiment and its outcome. The data was cleaned and double-checked with project beneficiaries and moderators.

4. Research & Development:

The role of "MGIRI" in the Development of Rural Entrepreneurs:

This Institute is working for all over India and making people technically educated by giving them training, counselling, Training Workshop and seminars in the Rural Area, Krushi Melawa (Fair) to become and set their self employment and reinforcement of Rural Industrialization as well. The Institute name is the MGIRI located in Wardha District in Maharashtra, India. MGIRI is also promoting its technology in students so those features are to be bright with the new rural empowerment. The below picture is enough to say that when the key person of any organization is to be set their minds to reinforcement of the rural development, then possibility to develop rural entrepreneurship will be more than expected. Mahatma Gandhi Institute is the only institute who can give, the better future in the retail business with the hordes of Indian Artifacts.

The Director of MGIRI is counselling student to be with Technology



Dr. P. B. Kale Director MGIRI addressing the tribal school boys at Khamgaon on 8.12.14 regarding MGIRI technologies.

Religious attitudes, castes stereotypical personality traits, superstitions, and taboos all contribute to the perpetuation of the Equalitarian social structure. All of these factors stymie rural India's growth and plunge the country into poverty. Agriculture, the primary occupation, feeds over 70% of the

population. Due to a lack of other sources of income, rural residents are still reliant on agriculture to survive. The low rate of agricultural growth in the zone holds the population in poverty.



Dr. P. B. Kale Director MGIRI addressing the SHG, innovative farmers and collage students at Khamgaon on 8.12.14 under one day awareness camp on MGIRI technologies.

Recreational areas, skills courses, retail outlets, industrial uses, and service really are few more examples about how these tools can be used to start a business. Organic agriculture, for example, is an example of a new land use that allows for a decrease in agriculture intensity.

There are six departments as under:

1) Khadi & Textile (K&T):

- Identifies problems in the Khadi and textile and provides recommendations across innovation and engineering interventions to make Khadi and featuring more competitive internationally.
- To develop product quality, performance assessment system and group before the activities for the Khadi in dustry for Desi silk and wool in contrast to yarn products.
- Keep up with trends, disseminating existing costuming developments.

2) Bio - Processing & Herbal (B&H):

- Create a hub to connect rural MSMEs with other S&T institutions, identifying and addressing MSME unit issues with products, processes, and quality.
- Making products of creative, value-added, increased products for rural sectors such as retail, herbal medicines, herbal cosmetics, Neutraceutical, feed supplements, bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides, biotin, and so on, and distributing the innovation to MSMEs to assist them develop their range of products and improve their performance so that they could still compete from both the domestic and global markets.
- Working on research verification, data quality, and optimization of the aforementioned materials, with a focus on assisting in the optimization of products based on ancient knowledge.

3) RCE Division:

- Services Grows tools and machinery that can be used to make a difference craft working methods and techniques in order to enhance artisans' skills, creativity, and efficiency.

- It Provide innovation & engineering expertise for added value and quality assurance, as well as identifying and resolving massive technical problems that endanger international competitiveness.
- To improve making a case by implementing new industrial systems and competition designs, to promote creativity, creativity, and achieve effective.
- Create special crafting zones to sales increases among the nation's trained young people.

4) CI Division:

- Development of non-chemical preservation and packaging methods that are cost-effective.
- Agrochemicals of potential use are identified, extracted, separated, and purified.
- Businesses that recycle waste using environmentally friendly technology.
- Development of small business schemes in the chemical sector (with an emphasis on companies that depend on resources and markets)
- In rural areas, the said unit conducting environmental affects assessments for chemical plants. Processes and plant designs those are suitable for micro and small businesses in rural areas.

5) Rural Energy and Infrastructure Division:

- Consider the demand market in terms of segments that need the least amount of energy and work out strategies to meet those needs by creative use of local resources.
- Redesign products/processes to minimise energy consumption and arrive at devices/systems/energy blends that better suit products/scales.
- To demonstrate community scaling of technology through the creation of effective man-machine systems to ensure jobs while maintaining the quality and productivity required for global competence.

6) Management & System Division:

M&S created three web portals as part of their operations, with the following goals and URLs:

www.ruralhaat.com:

www.ruralhaat.com is a web portal created by Section to help Nano, Micro, and Small rural entrepreneurs advertise their goods widely so that they can get the best price for their products and expand their customer base. This portal has features that connect the Manufacturer and the Buyer via SMS. It also has functionality for listing a prospective buyer's wants. The Portal is currently available for free, allowing entrepreneurs to easily reach out to the general public.

www.greenkhadidesigns.com – An online repository for disseminating cutting-edge technological design (both woven and garment) and requirements for the Khadi and Solar based fabric industries. This will ensure major improvements in the quality and design of Khadi fabrics, as well as increased marketability and the growth of new market segments. Khadi and Solar Fabric Organizations can use it for free.

www.udyamisahayak.com:

www.udyamisahayak.com is a web online repository portal that supports rural entrepreneurship growth by providing information on available technologies, industrial services offering institutions, available sources of raw materials and spare parts, available sources of machineries, and institutions that provide process training, among other items.

How to get training MGIRI:

1) Training Form:

Candidates are needed to fill the following form which is available on the Website of MGIRI i.e. www.mgiri.org.

महात्मा गांधी ग्रामीण औद्योगिकरण संस्थान
Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization
 एग्री. एग. और इन्वें. 2000 इन्वें. 2000, 2000 इन्वें. 2000 इन्वें. 2000
 (A National Institute under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Govt. of India)
 सम्पूर्णता: ए.सी. - 442001, मधुवा, मध्य प्रदेश
 Madhavpur, Madhya - 442001, Madhavpur, Madhya Pradesh
 एम.ए. नं. ए.सी. 07183-08811, एम.ए. नं. ए.सी. 07183-08808
 E-Mail: director.mgiri@gmail.com वेबसाइट: www.mgiri.org

प्रशिक्षण पंजीकरण- फार्म / Training registration form

1. प्रशिक्षण विभाग / Name of the Division _____
 प्रशिक्षण का नाम / Name of the training _____
2. अवधि / Duration _____
3. पूरा नाम / Full Name (Capital letters) _____
4. पिता / पति का नाम / Father/Husband name _____
5. जन्म तिथि / Date of birth _____
6. लिंग (पुरुष / महिला) / Sex (Male/Female) _____
7. राष्ट्रियता / Nationality _____
8. धर्म / Religion _____
9. जाति (अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति / बीटी / एन टी / ईबीसी / अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग / जनजात / पिछड़ा वर्ग / अन्य) / Whether belongs to (SC/ST/OT/NT/EBC/OBC/GEN/PH/Others) _____
10. भाषा (लिखित और बोलना) / Language known (Written & Spoken) _____
11. वर्तमान पता पिन कोड के साथ / Present address with pin code _____

Paste passport size photograph/ **पासपोर्ट आकार का फोटो चिपकाएं**

फोन नंबर (एस्टडी कोड के साथ) / Phone No. (With STD Code) _____

मोबाइल नंबर / Mobile No. _____

ई मेल / Email : _____

12. स्थायी पता पिन कोड के साथ / Permanent address with pin code: _____

13. शैक्षिक योग्यता (कम से कम न्यूनतम योग्यता से) / Educational Qualification (In chronological order starting from minimum qualification)

S No./क्र.सं.	परीक्षा का नाम / Name of the examination passed	विश्वविद्यालय / बोर्ड के नाम / Name of University/ Board	उत्तीर्ण होने का वर्ष / Year of Passing	टिप्पणी / Remark

14. प्रशिक्षण के बारे में जानकारी का स्रोत (उपयुक्त स्रोत टिक करें) / Source of Information about Training (Please tick the appropriate source) MGIRI Radio / Internet / MGIRI Website / Brochures / Exhibition / Individual / others.

15. प्रशिक्षण लेने के उद्देश्य / Purpose of Training _____

घोषणा / DECLARATION

मैं _____ घोषणा करता हूँ कि एलटुआर ऊपर दी गई मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार, पूर्ण रूप से सही है।
I _____ hereby declare that the information furnished above is true, complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

दिनांक /Date _____
जगह /Place _____ हस्ताक्षर/ Signature _____

प्रशिक्षण पंजीकरण: ऊपर सूची के नाम, पता पर नीचे दिए गए पता पर भेजें: 'दिनेश कुमार शर्मा' सहित प्रशिक्षण पंजीकरण, मेगवेल, ब्लॉक - 442001। या ईमेल पर भेजें: director.mgiri@gmail.com (आपके पता पर)। (After filing the training registration form, please arrange to send the registration form at following address: 'Director, Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialisation, Megawadi, Wartha - 442001'. Or scan the signed copy and email to director.mgiri@gmail.com.)

2) Training Calendar:

Anyone can see the training calendar of MGIRI which is available on the MGIRI's website as every year MGIRI is released this training calendar and uploaded their web site.

3) Personal Contact & References:

As I mentioned in this research paper about the director of MGIRI is very friendly and always ready to help those who really want take career guidance, so the researcher is urged everyone that please visit ones to MGIRI and review its technology and upgrade the entrepreneurial skill.

5. Conclusion

MGIRI is not only the golden chance to those who are not getting a relevant job even they are having a good education. MGIRI is the stage for the youngsters who are looking as a strong source of income or side income too. MGIRI is helping in the creation of rural shopping centres and clusters with infrastructure needed such as lighting, specialist tool rooms, research, and advertising. Undertake and sponsor ventures that will offer a major boost to the market penetration of selected village industry goods. MGIRI also encourages innovation through research, extension, education, and training, as well as pilot studies and field tests and likewise improve the economy of India.

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