



***Promotion of Bee Keeping and Business Opportunities  
(Under AC & ABC Scheme)***

**COMPENDIUM**



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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Cluster and Skill Development Executive

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## Introduction to Bee Keeping in India

**“If the bee disappears from the surface of the Earth, man would have no more than four years left to live.” Albert Einstein**

Beekeeping in India has been mentioned in ancient Vedas and Buddhist scriptures. Rock paintings of Mesolithic era found in Madhya Pradesh depict honey collection activities. ... Five species of bees that are commercially important for natural honey and beeswax production are found in India.

Initially in 1953 as many as 230 beekeepers, who maintained around 800 bee colonies in modern bee boxes and were producing 1, 200 Kgs of honey annually. Presently it is estimated that with 25.00 Lakhs of bee colonies, 2.50 Lakhs beekeepers and wild honey collectors' harvest around 56, 579 MT of honey in country, which valued Rs. 476.04 crores. More than 50 major Honey producing plants species are found plenty throughout the country round the year available for 6 months, minor honey flow for 3 months and the rest 3 months considered dearth period, even though flora is available bees will not forage due to rains. But migratory beekeeping is practiced round the year except August & September. It is now realized that beekeeping has great importance in the agriculture based economy with pollination services, especially oil seeds and pulses production. According to Dr. Swami Nathan, second green revolution is possible only by increasing the pollinators, such as honeybee, thanks to honey production and pollination. In most of villages in India beekeeping is more or less feasible.

According to the potentiality, country has been divided in to three segments for establishment of State Beekeeping Extension Centers, [1] Most potential States [2] Medium Potential States and [3] Less Potentials States.

**(I)MOST POTENTIAL STATES:** Punjab, West Bengal, Bihar, Kerala, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Uttaranchal because all these states have very high number of beekeepers.



**(II) MEDIUM POTENTIAL STATES:** Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya / Shillong and Orissa due to availability floral source but no. of beekeepers and colonies are relatively less.

**(III) LESS POTENTIALS STATES:** Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Goa, Arunachal Pradesh and Andaman Nicobar.

## Government Initiatives for promotion of Bee Keeping in India

The term MSME stands for micro, medium and small scale industries which are considered as a major contributor towards the socio-economic development of the country.

MSME enterprises can be divided into three types based on their investment and turnover .

Updated MSME Definition		
Type of Enterprise	Investment	Turnover
Micro	Rs 1 Crore	Rs 5 Crore
Small	Rs 10 Crore	Rs 50 Crore
Medium	Rs 50 Crore	Rs 250 Crore

### Opportunity Identification of clusters

Clusters under MSME schemes can be divided based on the availability of Natural resources. If the cluster is located near an ample source of natural resource which can be utilised for enhancing the income opportunities of the local people then a cluster can be formed under MSME scheme,.

- Local Industry-Ancillary industries if present in the local area which can help in market connection.
- Local Demand Based
- Export Based
- Project Report Based on Market Survey

### Organisations to be approached

- **District Industries Centers (DICs)**- With the support of central government, the state governments as per the Industrial Policy 1977 started District Industries Centers (DICs) in every district of the state.

The DIC is headed by a General Manager and is supported by Industry Promotion Officers (IPOs). They work under the 'Directorate of Industries' of the respective state government.

The district industrial profile prepared by the DIC gives a fair idea of resources and opportunities in the district.

- **MSME-Development Institutes (MSME-DIs)**- MSME- Development Institutes are field institutes of the Development Commissioner (MSME) Ministry of MSME, Government of India. There are MSME-DIs and Branch MSME-DIs set up in State capitals and other industrial cities all over the country.

They guide the entrepreneurs for selection of product, location, raw materials, machinery, layout, production process, managerial consultancy, etc. With the changing times they also focus on modernization, technology upgradation, acquiring international quality systems, energy conservation, pollution control etc. for the MSMEs.

- **Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)**, - Besides Khadi, KVIC promotes enterprises like soap, detergents, pottery, honey, handmade paper, food processing, leather, coir etc. KVIC implements various schemes for Khadi, cluster development etc. but the most prominent being the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program (PMEGP) which is basically a credit-linked subsidy program

- **National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)**, - It operates through countrywide network of offices and Technical Centers in the Country.

Provide marketing support like tender marketing. It forms group of micro and small units manufacturing the same product, thereby pooling in their capacity. NSIC applies the tenders on behalf of MSMEs for securing orders for them. These orders are then distributed amongst enterprises according to their production capacity.

NSIC also does Single point Registration for Government Purchase. It provides marketing intelligence to MSMEs, organize exhibitions and technology fairs, buyer-seller meets. It also provides credit support, technology support and incubation of unemployed youth for setting up of new micro & small enterprises. Beside our country they also help other developing countries to enhance their MSMEs capabilities.

- **National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)**, - In the farm sector they provide support for starting dairy units, bio-fertilizer, bio-pesticide units, agri-clinics, animal husbandry, agricultural marketing etc.

In the off-farm sector NABARD provides support for livelihood development programmes, Self- Help Groups (SHGs), weaver's cooperatives etc.

NABARD branch offices are located in all the district headquarters. The head office at Mumbai.

It regulates and supervises all the cooperative banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRB)

- **Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)**- Headquartered at Lucknow and having its offices all over the country.

SIDBI provides loans for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector through Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs), Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), and Banks. SIDBI also lends directly to MSMEs.

SIDBI provides funding for new startups through SIDBI Venture Capital Limited (SVCL). Micro enterprises are helped by SIDBI through “Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency (MUDRA)” loans in this collateral free loans are available to entrepreneurs through banks. India SME Technology Services Ltd (ISTSL) under SIDBI provides technology advisory and consultancy services.

SIDBI also helps in credit rating of MSMEs, which helps them to get easier loans. It also facilitates faster realization of receivables for MSMEs and speedier resolution of Non-Performing Assets (NPA) in the MSME sector. SIDBI is nodal agency for some of the schemes related to development of MSMEs, such as Make in India and Startup India.

- **State Financial Corporations (SFCs)** - Term loan, working capital loan, seed capital assistance to suit the needs of various categories of entrepreneurs.

Loan assistance is provided for purchase of land, construction of factory building, purchase of plant and machinery, to meet electrification and installation expenses, and for renovation and modernization of existing units.

- **Skill Development Centers**, - The Government of India is providing free skill development training programmes under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY). Candidates can search the website to locate training center and courses of his interest. Industrial Training Institute (ITI) also provides various skill development programmes. These trainings are followed by job placements.

- **Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards**- Export promotional Councils (EPCs) are Government of India organisations which promotes, and support firms in entering the international markets. Taking advantage of such opportunities in order to expand and diversify exports they also do trade fairs, exhibitions and buyer-seller meets in India and abroad. Spices Board, Coir Board, Silk Board and Coconut Development Board.

### **Marketing**

Good market linkage is imperative as far as sustainability of the clusters are concerned. A robust market linkage helps in increasing the income of the artisans involved in the cluster.

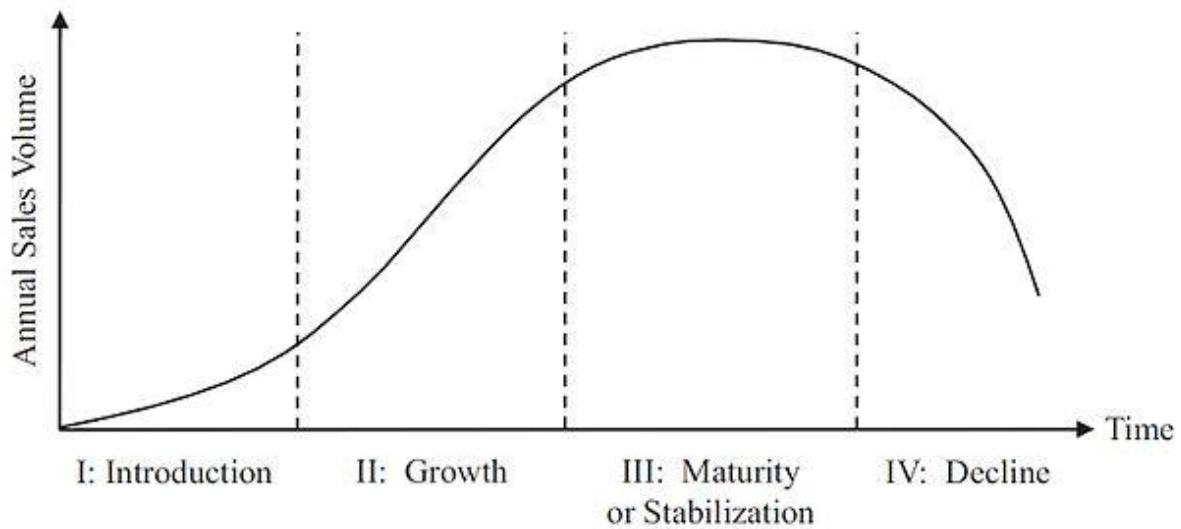
There are 4 P's of marketing system:

- Product
- Place
- Promotion –Proper advertising techniques have to be adopted for promoting the cluster
- Price



### Stages of Production

Every enterprise has 4 stages of production or sales. The aim of enterprises should be to reach the maturity as retain itself in that stage.



### Required skill sets of entrepreneur

An entrepreneur is not just concerned with identifying and taking initiative to avail good business opportunities. There are specific skill sets or traits which differentiate an entrepreneur from a manager. The business skills entails having the capability of good market and product design skills, market research, investment and people management skills. Whereas an entrepreneur should be a risk taker and has to be creative who can recognize market opportunities.



## Experience sharing Lohardaga Honey Processing

Lohardaga honey processing cluster is established at the Tungawali village in Punjab.

It has a project cost of around Rs 187.75lakhs ,involving 1200 artisans ,spanning over 7 villages of kuru,chandlaso,Henjla,Jingi,Udrangi,Goli and Rud.

The IA of the cluster is **Mukhya Mantri Laghu Evam Kutir Udyam Vikas Board (MMLKUVB)**, SPV being the Remin Honey Producer Company Ltd and the TA is **Jharkhand Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (JIIDCO)**. Civil construction work is already going in the cluster and awareness programme has already been conducted in the cluster.

The main vision of the cluster is to bring meaningful change in the lives of the artisans with 30% increase in the income levels at least 200 artisans. The honey processing plant would help the region to create its own brand with the establishment of atleast 40 micro enterprises through SHG groups.

The artisans are happy with the progress of the cluster and plans are there to market tie up with companies, both online and offline.

## Cluster Development Strategies and SFURTI Scheme for Promotion of Honey Clusters

### Profile of ni-msme

- ni-msme, a pioneering Entrepreneurship Development Institute of Ministry of MSME
- Conducted 16000 programs including entrepreneurship and skill development programmes, national and international executive development programs
- Trained 536,500 including prospective and practicing entrepreneurs, officials, women, students, unemployed youth, and NGOs
- Trained 10350 executives from 143 countries
- Presently involved in development of 57 rural clusters and have strong network with more than 150 clusters across the country
- Successfully completed 945 research and consultancy projects
- Having strong network with Industry Associations, Clusters, Incubation Centers and Technical & Management Institutions
- Associated with prestigious global development organizations such as UNIDO, ILO, AARDO, GIZ etc.

### Experience in Honey Processing sector of ni-msme

#### ❖ SFURTI Scheme of Ministry of MSME

- Honey Processing Cluster at Bhatinda, Punjab
- Honey Bee Keeping Cluster, Lohardaga, Jharkhand
- DSR of Kottiyam Honey Processing Cluster under active consideration
- Prepared DSR of Polavaram Honey processing Cluster

#### ❖ R&D scheme of KVIC

- Conducted evaluation of work carried out by Central Bee Research and Training Institute, Pune and facilitated entrepreneurs to visit the Institute

#### ❖ Skill Training

- Conducted ESDP in Bee Keeping in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
- Conducted Skill Training for Artisans of Bathinda Honey processing Cluster
- Facilitated to participate in National Exhibitions and Exposure visits
- Organized EPD/ESDP/FDP in Food Processing across the nation

## How to Start Export Business

An entrepreneur is needed to set up a firm before the start of the business. The next step is to get a PAN for the business, as well as a bank account with a Branch having AD Code. It should be followed by getting an Import Export Code from DGFT department.

There are various categories of exporters in the market:

- Merchant Exporter
- Manufacturer Exporter
- Merchant cum Manufacturer Exporter
- Service Providers
- Merchant cum Service Provider
- Manufacturer cum Service Provider
- Merchant cum Manufacturer cum Service Provider
- Others

**There are various parameters for the selection of company name.**

The parameters are as follows:

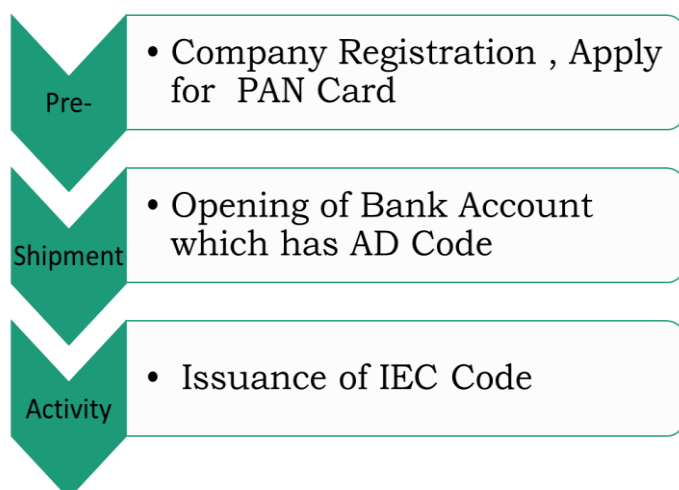
- ✓ The names should be small, Easy to Speak and Understand .
- ✓ Use End Names like Exports, Imports, EXIM, IMPEX, International, Overseas, Global
- ✓ Industry Specific Names

### RCMC

Registration cum membership certificate is provided by the export promotion councils. These councils help to get authorized for imports and exports as well as all other kinds of benefits.

There are 14 EPC, 5 Commodity Boards and 2 Export Development Authorities

### Export Cycle





### **Issuance of import export**

#### **Below companies can register for IEC**

- Propieter
- Partnership
- Limited Liability Partnership
- Private Limited
- Public Limited



## Quality Management for Honey Production and Processing

Until 1953, the beekeeping in Indian subcontinent was disorganized till this activity was taken over by All India Khadi & Village Industries Board and subsequently by the KVIC in 1957 and establishing Central Bee Research & Training Institute at Pune on 1 st Nov' 1962.

KVIC established a separate department namely Directorate of Beekeeping in Mumbai and Central Bee Research & training Institute at Pune and started beekeeping in modern and scientific way throughout the country by establishing Field Observation Stations/Zonal Beekeeping Extension centers now called as State Beekeeping Extension Centers in beekeeping potential states in the country. State Khadi & V.I. Boards and non-government organizations (Beekeeping NGOs) registered with KVIC have undertaken meaningful efforts in beekeeping program in the country. Four species of honeybees are available and/or cultivated in India, namely *Apis dorsata* (indigenous species), *Apis cerana* (indigenous species), *Apis florea* (indigenous species), *Apis mellifera* (introduced in 1987).

The establishment of Khadi and Village Industries Commission to revitalize the traditional village industries, hastened the development of beekeeping. During the 1980s, an estimated one million bee hives had been functioning under various schemes of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Production of apiary honey in the country reached 10,000 tons, valued at about Rs. 300 million.

Coming to honey production Dr Moses explained that Honey is called Devamirth since it is fed to newborn infants as a welcome sweet to the world.

Maintaining the quality of the honey was stressed upon By Dr Moses. The process of maintaining quality of honey starts from the basic management of bee keeping.

The term management of practises implies maintaining the place of apiary, for example ensuring proper supply of water,forage ,keeping the Bee keeping equipments clean and maintaining optimum temperature.The bee hives should be maintained well and the containers should be of good quality to extract as well as store honey.

### **Quality maintainence of Honey**

The honey should be extracted in the following ways to maintain quality:

- Honey extraction only from sealed combs
- Honey extraction immediately after growth period – honey may be rejected by Agmark due to high sucrose content.



- Tin/galvanised extractor: The contamination of rust
- Uncapping knife (SS)
- Clean Hands, clean extractor (Food Grade, SS)
- Squeezing of combs

### **Storage of honey**

- Storage drum: Galvanised tin/ oil drums
- Storing place: should not store in fridge or direct sunlight
- Precaution on storing honey in the containers – protection from ant, rat, other animals
- Maintenance of moisture

### **Marketing of honey**

For the proper marketing of honey it should be certified in order to gain the trust of the customers. The products should be certified with Agmark(Agriculture Mark) and FSSAI(The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India).

### **Ingredients required for making honey**

Main ingredients of honey are carbohydrates (sugars) but it also contains, vitamins, minerals, amino acids, enzymes, organic acids, pollen, fragrance and flavor compounds. All honey begins with nectar. Whereas honey is viscous and has a low water content, nectar is about 80% water.

### **Effects of the Adulteration of honey**

Direct adulteration of honey is carried out by addition of certain amount of sucrose syrup into the honey. Its adverse effect can lead to increased blood sugar, type II diabetes, rise in blood lipid levels, high blood pressure and abdominal weight gain.

### **Tests to find out the adulteration**

Fiehe's test can detect adulteration of honey with inverted sugar (Acid hydrolyzed sugar). Above all, it actually detects the presence of HMF (Hydroxymethyl furfural) content in honey. Invert sugar has high HMF content whereas, honey has lesser HMF content (around 10 mg/kg). Another method of differentiating honey is by using Nuclear Magnetic



Resonance – NMR Testing to Differentiate Adulterated Honey from Natural Honey. The benefit of using NMR for food authenticity is that it identifies all the components present in the honey, rather than just trying to identify whether an unnatural additive is present.

Another simple way of testing honey is Vinegar Test: Mix a few drops of honey into vinegar water, if the mixture starts to foam, then your honey is fake. –The Heat Test: Honey remains unburned. To try the heat test, **dip a matchstick in honey and light it**. If it burns, then your honey is adulterated.



## Blockchain Technology Application in Honey Supply Chain

The founder of dFarm **Venkatesh Babu Vadlamudi** has been passionate about transforming the Ag Supply Chain since its inception from December of 2011, for the betterment of all the stakeholders involved in the Agricultural value chains. Born and raised by an agricultural family in Andhra Pradesh, India, he is closely acquainted with the severe problems that farmers face today and is passionate about improving farmers' financial wellbeing worldwide.

He contributed immensely to Indian corporations and municipalities. He developed software applications for the American healthcare sector.

### Challenges Faced by Stakeholders in Honey Value Chain

The bee keeping industry is fraught with challenges which are faced by the bee keepers immensely, the most common problem faced by them are pests which causes immense loss to them. They lack proper knowledge of modern equipment which are available which can improve the quality of the products. The farm chemicals and low prices of the products also reduces their profit margin.

The middle men present in the supply chain also siphons off a large chunk of the profit margin, thus leaving the bee keepers with lesser margins of profit. The non-cash methods of payment also delays payment to the bee keepers thus adding to their woes.

Adulteration of honey also leads to compromise with the quality of the products thus leading to various health problems of the consumers consuming the honey. The expensive equipment which can be brought by large commercial companies also puts a challenge to the small entrepreneurs entering the bee keeping or honey processing industry.

### Scope of the Block Chain Technology in Apiary

The following are the benefits of using the block chain technology:

- Enables the stakeholders to trace the product back to its origin.
- It assists in certificate of compliance by a trusted third party.
- It also helps in tracking the supply chain and logistics.
- Execution of smart contracts
- Fair and assured settlements at all levels.

## Software-as-a-service

### Advanced technologies behind advanced capabilities

- **Blockchain**-Connects all participants in a single secure process and ledger; tracking & traceability; financial settlements.
- **Internet of Things**-Provides all participants with quantum granular visibility of all produce throughout the journey.
- **Big Data Analytics**-Provides advanced mining and analytics of massive blockchain datasets for actionable insights.
- **Artificial Intelligence** -Provides communications, scheduling, alerts; reads and displays cumulative data, resources, trends.

Thus AIMS as a software delivers low costs, on-demand scalability and rapid deployment.

### AIMS Integrates and Centralizes the Supply Chain

AIMS integrates and Centralizes the supply chain of products in the following ways:

- **Better Data**

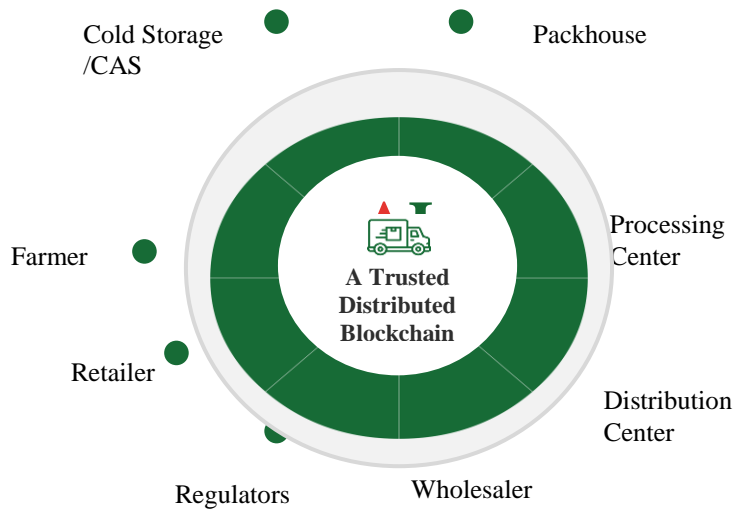
Realize enhanced visibility with continuous access to detailed real-time data from each step in the produce journey to market.

- **Improved Insight**

Utilize powerful new technologies such as Blockchain, Artificial Intelligence, and Big Data Analytics to manage and analyze this extensive data and draw valuable, actionable insights.

- **Enhanced Control**

Discover new opportunities to source more efficiently, improve freshness and quality, reduce wastage & spoilage, access new markets, and control costs.



### Benefits of the dFarm Platform

#### Efficient inventory management

Reduce spoilage and wastage, exploit optimal purchase timing, improve access to global suppliers, reduce working capital costs

#### Increase Produce Revenue

Reassure supply chain produce compliances, sources and intermediaries, offer fresher, higher quality produce, enhance consumer satisfaction

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Reassure supply chain produce compliances, sources and intermediaries, offer fresher, higher quality produce, enhance consumer satisfaction

#### Smart Contracts & accurate financial settlements

Execute error-free, rapid cost calculation and instantaneous auto-payment settlement to all farmers and intermediate value-added services

#### Quick Implementation & Scale up

Faster deployment, lower IT costs, and on-demand flexibility and responsiveness to changing conditions

#### Training & Capacity building

All the stakeholders will be provided with adequate training on AIMS utilization and proper handling of produce by advising on improvisations in existing SOP of supply chain activities

#### Digital Marketplace & Market linkages

We support in establishing prosperous market linkages and developing exclusive digital market places, which enable to sell produce online

#### Actionable Intelligence & Optimal resource utilization

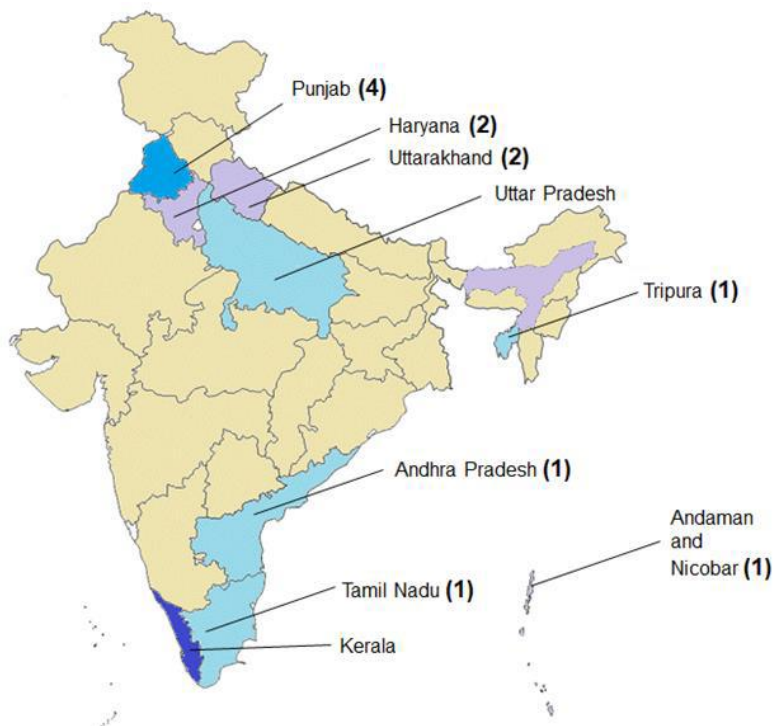
Track data about all produce and participants, giving you unprecedented access to actionable data to make informed product and sourcing

## Honey Processing and Marketing

### Honey FPO an overview

There are around 50 FPO's in the country, 21 in the primary and 30 in the sector.

There are total 10,000 beekeepers working in the honey sector.



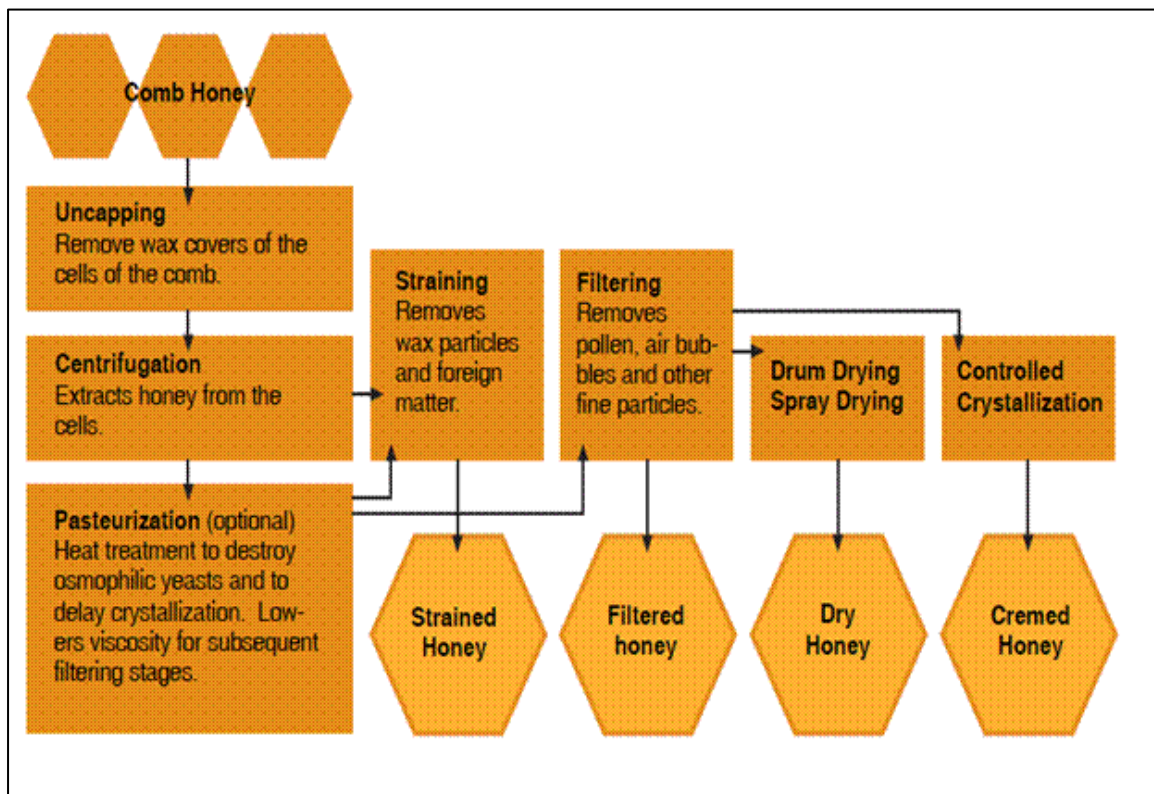
### Salient Features of an FPO

An FPO dealing with honey production generally has a turnover ranging from 20 Lakh-1 crore having a typical production from 10,000-50,000 kg.

The main functions of the FPO essentially involves:

- Distribution of honey collection kit
- Training
- Collection, filtration and other essential practices
- Quality Control
- Processing and marketing opportunities

## Process Block Diagram



## Plant and Machinery

- Honey Processing Unit –Storage Tank
- Honey Processing Unit (Filtration Machine)
- Honey Processing Unit -Dehumidification Unit
- Honey Processing Unit -Filling Plant
- Automatic Plastic Molding Machine
- Automatic Bee Wax Sheet Making Machine
- Bee Venom Extractor Machine
- Pollen Drier and Packing Machine
- Automatic PET Machine (Bucket Machine)



### **Market Strategy**

For sustenance of an FPO over a long time period, formulation of robust marketing strategy is required. The following are the marketing strategies which can be adopted for better forward linkages in order to increase the profit margin of the farmers:

- Door to door marketing through SHGs and unemployed youth in Punjab States as well as other states also
- Display at weekly markets, farmer market yards, departmental stores and mall kiosks
- Supplying to Government school hostels, private hostels, restaurants, fast food stalls, street vendors, hawkers
- Product liked by all age groups
- Promoting honey based cosmetics, therapeutics and eatable items etc.
- Promoting unadulterated fantastically tasty healthy food.
- Participation in exhibitions
- Publicizing through social media
- Networking with e-commerce business

## Case Study on GT Promoted Honey Cluster, Bathinda, Punjab

The honey cluster at Bhatinda has been promoted by Grant Thornton by mobilising 800-1100 bee keepers. It is a traditional product and has been present since ages. The total product cost is around 335.32 Lakhs with 272.00 for hard interventions 25 lakhs for soft interventions.



For the backward linkage process, awareness and training programmes have been conducted for the Bee Keepers as well as procurement of Bee boxes by bee keepers from the SPV. As a part of the forward linkages, the cluster has made tie up with Dabur and an MoU has been signed with Markfed for the supply of 100 tons of honey. The cluster Has also started marketing the honey product under the brand name of Tungwali Honey. The daily income of the farmers have doubled during after the formation of the cluster from Rs200/day-Rs 400.

### Major machines

- Filtration Machine
- Packaging Machines
- Value added machines
- Wooden Bee Boxes Machine



MoU with Markfed



Packaging



Wooden Boxes

## National Institute for MSME (ni-msme) - The Premier Institute

**National Institute for MSME (ni-msme)**, the pioneer institute in the field of MSME is playing a major role in providing pro-business environment to foster the progress of MSME towards success and prosperity. The raison d'être of this Institute is to assist the Government in formulating policies for micro, small and medium enterprises and to help the practicing and potential entrepreneurs through a host of services like training, research, consultancy, information, education and extension.

Set up in 1962, **National Institute for MSME (ni-msme)** has made valuable contributions by creating an impressive record of achievements beyond the Indian shores, enabling other developing countries to get the benefit of the Institute's facilities and expertise. The Institute is associated with prestigious world bodies such as UNIDO, UNESCO, ILO, CFTC, UNICEF, AARDO and GIZ.

**ni-msme's** intellectual activities are pursued by its four Schools of Excellence, viz., School of Enterprise Development (SED), School of Enterprise Management (SEM), School of Entrepreneurship and Extension (SEE) and School of Enterprise Information and Communication (SEIC). The Institute has been publishing Small Enterprise Development and Management Extension (SEDME) Journal since 1974 in the domain of small enterprises, attracting contributors and users not only from every corner of the country but also from other developing as well as developed nations.

The Institute is having theme focused Centers like National Resource Centre for Cluster Development (NRCD) for helping the MSMEs by implementing the Cluster Development Approach. At present, the Institute is involved in development of more than 50 Rural, Artisan, Industry clusters across the nation and supporting to KVIC, Coir Board, NBCFDC, NSFDC and various state Governments for development of Handlooms, Handicrafts, Food Processing and Textiles Clusters. Intellectual Property Facilitation Centre for MSMEs (IPFC) provide IP advisory services to various research and academic institutions, Clusters, SMEs, Start-ups and Individual innovators. Around 350 SMEs & Start-Ups got benefited from IP registrations including 102 Trade Marks, 41 Patents, 4 Copyrights, 6 Industrial Designs and one Geographical Indication. Goods and Services Tax Cell (GSTC) provide GST registrations and tax compliances, Entrepreneur Development Cell (EDC) and Livelihood Business Incubator (LBI) supports MSMEs for creating a favorable ecosystem for entrepreneurial development in the country. The Institute stores and supplies information that helps to make a successful entrepreneur who is well versed in the intricacies of business and can participate in business activities intelligently and diligently through its Small Enterprises National Documentation Centre (SENDOC).

The Institute has trained more than 5,48,815 participants by organizing around 16,198 programmes which includes prospective/existing entrepreneurs and officials from various Ministries of Govt. of India and State Governments. **ni-msme** has also imparted skill training to 1,18,531 educated unemployed youth by conducting 3908 Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programmes (ESDPs). The Institute is implementing ITEC Scheme of Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India since 1967 and trained 10,600 International Executives from 143 developing countries. The Institute has also completed more than 948 research and consultancy projects.

The management of the Institute rests with the Governing Council appointed by the Govt. of India. The governing body acts through the Director General. The present Director General is Ms. S. Glory Swarupa.



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