



ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: POLICY INITIATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JHARKHAND

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Entrepreneurship and Skill Development are essential for overall development of all countries. Entrepreneurship and economic development are interconnected to each other and these are the important factors of economic development of a country to speed up the process of socioeconomic development of society. Skill development and entrepreneurship has an important role in the context of developing states like Jharkhand gathered with a number of socioeconomic problems. It can play an important role not only in industrial development but also in development of other sectors of the economy. The paper deals with all the major initiatives taken by both the central and Jharkhand governments.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Development, Skill Development, MSME

INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship and economic development are interconnected to each other. It is one of the important factors of economic development of a country and speeds up the process of activating the factors of production, higher growth rate, economic activities, development of backward areas, creation of employment opportunities, improvement in the standard of living along with involvement of all sections of the society. Many young people around the world, especially the disadvantaged, are leaving them without the skill they need to thrive in society and find decent jobs. The 2012 Education for all Global Monitoring Report examines how skill developments programmes can be improved to boost young people's opportunities for decent jobs and better lives (UNESCO, 2012).

Entrepreneurial competence makes all the difference in the rate of economic growth. Entrepreneurship is a composite skill, the resultant of a mix of many qualities and traits. These include imagination, readiness to take risks, ability to bring together and put to use other factors of production (Desai, 2000). The economic development of a country means increase in the per capita income/ national income of a country over a period of time. Like many other countries of the world, India has rich natural and human resources. Therefore, entrepreneurship is essential for proper use of renewable and non-renewable natural resources and to provide employment to the unemployed youth (Shiralashetti A.S and S.S Hugar, 2007).

Problems related to socioeconomic development of women can also be solved by the help of entrepreneurship and skill development. It has been observed that the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics have a significant impact on the involvement of women micro entrepreneurs, particularly when it comes to an enterprise management (Kalyani and Chandralekha 2002).

Objective of the Paper

The objectives of the paper are-

1. To study the entrepreneurship and skill development initiatives in India and Jharkhand.
2. To highlight the current policy initiatives of Jharkhand government for Entrepreneurship and skill development.
3. To study the motivational factors of the initiatives of both the central and state governments influencing entrepreneurship, training and MSMEs development.

Method

The study is based on the analysis of secondary data collected from both the central and state governments departments. Annual reports, economic surveys, E-Books, research publications, Budget Documents and concerned websites are the main sources of secondary data.

In India agriculture sector is still facing the problem of disguise unemployment and it will continue unless alternative employment opportunities are not created by entrepreneurship development. Entrepreneurs not only generate self employment but also provide work to others and contribute nations' building by creating more number of jobs. In a State like Jharkhand, unemployment, underemployment and poverty are the main problems faced by its people. In this situation, entrepreneurship can play an important role by providing employment opportunities to different sections of society. Entrepreneurship development at micro level is directly related to the development of MSMEs. MSMEs units are playing an important role in economic development. The share of MSME products in the exports from the country during last year are as follows. (Table: 1)

Table-1 : Share of MS MEs in Exports

Year	Share of MSMEs Products in Exports (%)
2013-14	42.42
2014-15	44.76
2015-16	49.86

Source: PIB, Govt. of India Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, 1Aug.2016

Policy Reforms for Entrepreneurship and Skill Development in India

Government of India is giving special focus to entrepreneurship and skill development and these efforts can be analyzed in flowing manners-(Table: 2)

Table: 2 Policy Reforms in Entrepreneurship & Skill Development

S.N.	Policy Reforms	Year
1.	Creation of New Ministry - Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship(MSDE)	Nov. 2014
2.	National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	2015
3.	National Skill Development Mission	July 2015
4.	Common Norms for Skill Development Scheme	July 2015
5.	National Skill Qualification Framework(NSQF)	December 2013
6.	Pradhan Mantri Kausal Viksah Yojana(PMKVY)	March 2016
7.	Modification of The Apprenticeship Act	December 2014
8.	UDAAN	December 2015
9.	Standard Training Assessment and Reward(STAR)	July 2015
10.	Skill Loan Scheme (PKRY)	July 2015
11.	Nai Manzil	December 2015
12.	Make in India	September 2014
13.	Startup India	January 2016
14.	Micro Units Development Refinance Agency (MUDRA)	April 2015

Source: <http://www.msde.gov.in>

Policy Initiatives of Government of Jharkhand

Skill development and entrepreneurship has an important role in the context of developing states like Jharkhand gathered with a number of socioeconomic problems. It can play an important role not only in industrial development but also in development of other sectors of the economy. So far as entrepreneurship development is concerned, Jharkhand is backward state compared to other developed states of India. The government of Jharkhand has recently undertaken following major policy initiatives for entrepreneurship and skill development.

Jharkhand Skill Development & Entrepreneurship Policy 2015

JSDEP Policy 2015, framed by Jharkhand Skill Development Mission Society, emphasizes skill as a matter of right for youth and creating awareness regarding the various employment options among candidates, helping them in taking correct decisions and assisting them in securing wages or self employment. The policy focuses on broad principles for skill development activities in the state with special focus to quality training to meet the industrial needs. Main tool of the policy is effective awareness campaigns for skill training. The policy focuses on developing block level skill centres and Kaushal Mitras to identify local skill-needs to generate employment opportunities at local level.

Setting up new ITIs and women ITIs in every district and sub division are also part of the policy the

policy. The policy stresses upon the alignment of Jharkhand CSR Council to utilize earmarked funds for skill development and entrepreneurship. To stop the migration from state policy emphasis on development of Migration Support Centres (MSC). These centres will be situated in those areas of Jharkhand where migration to the other states is maximum, and to be present in those states which receive migrants from Jharkhand.

Jharkhand Women Development Society (JWDS)

JWDS is an autonomous body of the Government of Jharkhand, aims at ensures women empowerment with safety and equity. It encourages women entrepreneurship through access to credit and provision of loan for entrepreneurship and various agricultural activities. It ensures procurement and distribution of raw materials, equipments and machineries by women entrepreneurs along with skill development, literacy and educational programmes. Following two programmes are implementing by the JWDS in Jharkhand-

- (i) Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) - STEP is a GoI aided programme, which is related to employability of women by building their entrepreneurial capacity and improving their home and job related skills. STEP provides competencies, credit facilities and skill that enable women (age group of 16 years and above) to become self-employed/ entrepreneurs. Many public organizations, (DRDA), Federations, cooperatives, and NGOs have been working towards the implementation of this programme in the rural areas of Jharkhand.
- (ii) Adolescent Girls Help Line-Cum- Counseling (Umang) - Another programme, running by JWDS is Umang with the support of RINPAS, Ranchi. The Centre aims to provide counseling (in person or telephonic) to adolescent and young girls and boys under stress. Need based referral services are also being provided. Many workshops / seminars on various issues concerned with adolescent population have been organised and IEC materials have been developed by the agency.

Stand Up India Loan Programme

The Stand Up India scheme primarily aims in promoting the entrepreneurship among SCs, STs and women by providing finances to them from Rs. 10 Lakhs to Rs. 100 Lakhs, for establishing their new businesses. The scheme is supposed to benefit the maximum number of people who are entrepreneurs from the SCs and STs. Banks have overall extended credit to 39 SC/ST beneficiaries and 152 Women Beneficiaries till 30th September 2016 under this programme. In the special SLBC held on October 17, 2016 concerns have been raised on low achievement by banks.(Table: 3)

Table:3 Achievement of Stand up India Loan Programme in Jharkhand

SC/ST Beneficiaries	Loan Amount	Women Beneficiaries	Loan Amount (in Lakhs)	Loan Amount (in Lakhs)
39	628.21	152	3001.59	3629.80

Source: Jharkhand Economic Survey 2016-17

Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI)

RSETI is an initiative of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) to have dedicated infrastructure in each district of the country to impart training and skill up gradation of rural youth geared towards entrepreneurship development and provides solutions to the problem of unemployment to rural BPL youth. RSETIs are managed by Banks with active co-operation from the Government of India and State Government. Jharkhand like other states of the country is making an effort to build dedicated infrastructure in each district of the state. In this perspective, the state government planned to establish Rural Self Employment Training Institute, which will be managed by nationalised banks with active cooperation from the Government of India and State Governments. Presently the State Bank of India is managing operations of two R-SETIs in the Ranchi district.

Development of MSME Sector

MSME sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy over the last five decades. MSMEs contribute to nearly 8% of the country's GDP, 45% of the manufacturing output and 40% of the exports. They also provide the largest share of employment after agriculture and hence, can contribute enormously to the socio-economic development of the State. Development of MSME sector underscores entrepreneurship and innovation. Moreover, they are complementary to large industries as ancillary units. Therefore, government of Jharkhand places strong impetus on the development of this sector.

Jharkhand Textile, Apparel and Footwear Policy 2016

Jharkhand Textile, Apparel and Footwear Policy provide large scale changes to industrial environment and emphasize the role of MSMEs. The state government is working towards improving exports, skill development, mineral based products, handicrafts, handlooms, agriculture and processed food products to ensure increased industrial development across the state along with special focus to mineral exploration, plastics and rubber, chemicals, electrical, cement, metallurgy and automobile components, and equipments for heavy engineering companies. Around 30% of bio-diversified forests of Jharkhand are the main component of the policy which can create opportunities for development of minor forest produce based industries, herbal based industries; agro based and allied sector industries. Considering these facts, Jharkhand has already developed few parks in the Textile and Apparel sector and has proposed to build few more in this area:

- Silk park at Rajnagar (Saraikela- Kharaswan)
- Silk Park at Irba, Ranchi
- Mega Textile park at Deoghar

Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy 2016

Policy emphasizes on Textile sector as "Thrust Area" of the Jharkhand. In order to maintain the leading edge and rejuvenate existing rural industries including sericulture, handloom, handicraft, khadi, textile etc. Policy seeks to provide assistance in technological up-gradation and provide necessary common facilities, linkages including product design, marketing support for making products globally competitive and remunerative. Silk products are also the focus area of the policy. Jharkhand ranks first in the country in production of Tasar Silk and to maintain the rank Jharkhand

Silk, Textile and Handicraft Development Corporation (JHARCRAFT) was established in 2006 to provide support in designing, training, entrepreneurship development, marketing and raw material support in clustered and organized manner by grouping local artisans, SHG's and NGOs involved in similar activities.

Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP)

To attain a considerable growth and development in the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) sector through emerging efficient entrepreneurs. Higher education institutions in textile and apparel sector shall be encouraged to conduct tailor-made Entrepreneur Development Programmes. The programs shall provide the basic knowledge on entrepreneurship qualities, with emphasis on skills and behaviours, to the emerging entrepreneurs apart from disseminating the benefits of the textile policy and creating awareness on technical part of textile sector

Jharkhand Skill Development Mission Society (JSDMS)

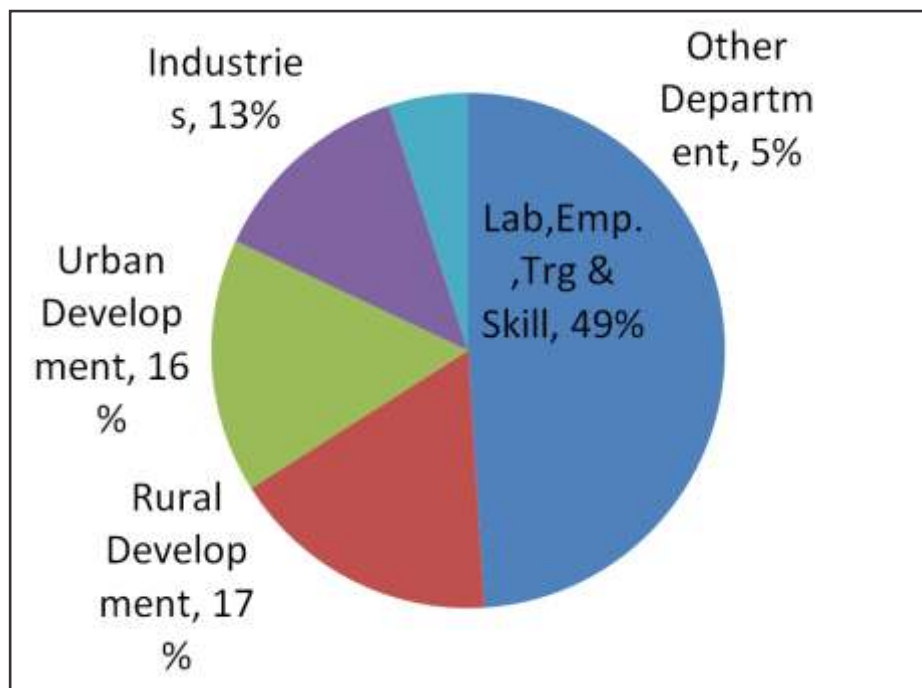
Jharkhand Skill Development Mission Society is working as registered institution since 1st October, 2013. From 18th June, 2015 onwards it has been functioning as an autonomous institution under the Department of Planning and Development, Government of Jharkhand. The main objective of this society is to create employment opportunities for the youth. The society focuses on framing policies for skill development in the state, developing self employment and entrepreneurship skills and creating an environment for investment in this sector. In the year 2014-15, through the different schemes of this society along with different departments of Jharkhand government, approximately 1 lakh people were given training on vocational courses. The society in co-ordination with 18 departments of the state is involved in organizing skill development programmes in Jharkhand. These concerned departments are: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and fisheries, Drinking water and Sanitation, Health and Family Welfare, Industries, Human Resource Development, Welfare, Social Welfare, Labour and Employment, Science and Technology, Energy, Forest and Environment, Rural Development, Urban Development, Tourism, Transport, Arts, Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs and Information and Technology. The department wise trained beneficiaries during the financial year 2014-15 are as follows - (Table: 4 & Figure 4.1)

Table: 4 Achievements of JSDMS

S.N.	Area	Share of Trained beneficiaries
1	Lab,Emp.,Trg & Skill	49%
2	Rural Development	17%
3	Urban Development	16%
4	Industries	13%
5	Other Department	5%

Source: Jharkhand Economic Survey 2016-17

Figure: 1



Saksham Jharkhand Kaushal Vikas Yojna

Under JSDMS, 'Saksham Jharkhand Kaushal Vikas Yojna' was inaugurated on 27th December, 2016 by the Chief Minister of Jharkhand, Shri Raghubar Das in Gumla. The main objective of the scheme is to provide quality based free of cost training to the unemployed youth (age group of 18-35 years) of the state with special focus to women. This will be a non residential training, in which, after training, an evaluation will be conducted and certificates will be distributed. Jharkhand is the first state to provide skill training in Sector Skill Council (SSC). Target is to provide jobs to 4500 youths in 2017. The state government has approved of 95 centers for training as per the norms of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Ministry GOI (15th July, 2015). The registration of these students will be done through Hunar Portal along with their Aadhar number. The minimum time period of training will be 200 hours and minimum 80 percent attendance will be mandatory.

Identification and Ranking of Clusters under SPMRM: The Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Mission is a scheme launched by the Government of India in 2016. Mission aims to provide urban amenities and livelihood opportunities in rural areas to bridge the rural urban gap in terms of employment and services. Mission is cluster and PPP based programme. Government of Jharkhand has identified and ranked 17 clusters (10 Tribal & 7 Non-Tribal) with one cluster in each district and submitted a proposal to MoRD, GoI for the approval. The Rurban clusters would be developed by provisioning of training linked to economic activities, developing skills and local entrepreneurship and by providing necessary infrastructural amenities.

Conclusion

The overall aim of entrepreneurship and skill development programmes are to inspire youths for adopting entrepreneurship as a career and to make them able to identify and exploit the employment/self employment opportunities successfully. The role of entrepreneurship and skill development in the economic development of Indian economy is well known to all. Initiatives related entrepreneurship and skill development can not only make significant contribution to the country's GDP, agriculture sector, manufacturing output, service sector, employment generation and exports but Jharkhand's economy too. The MSME sector provides large scale employment opportunities next to agricultural sector and expansion of the sector is directly related to government initiatives for entrepreneurship and skill development. The recent policy reforms clearly reveal that both the central and state government of Jharkhand is focusing on skill development for ensuring sustainable entrepreneurship development. However, a proper supervision and monitoring mechanism should be set to analyze the outcome of these initiatives at ground level.

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