



POLICY INITIATIVES OF GOVERNMENT FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN JHARKHAND

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INTRODUCTION:

Jharkhand is one of the prominent states of Eastern India which covers the total land area of 79,714 square km. The state is carved out of Bihar in the year 2000. The state is further subdivided into 24 administrative districts. The state holds the identity of being rich in mineral reserves and hold a large forest cover. Almost 75% of the population still resides in the rural areas and dependency on agriculture and its allied activities for the sake of livelihood is quite high. Besides employment of unskilled labour in mining is also very much prevalent. There is a huge challenge and opportunity both for skill development and entrepreneurial culture in Jharkhand. The state is rich in forest and has a huge opportunity for providing and nurturing sustainable development. Utilising the forest and mining specific resources can create new opportunities for entrepreneurship and employment in the state.

The key to economic growth of any country is active skill and knowledge driving forces which will also lead for the social development of a country. The country that has a potential amount of human resource in the country enjoys better standard of living and improved level of income. Although our country is facing a major challenge with being second most populous economy of the world with only 4.69% of the total workforce being skilled.

Global Skilled work force Population

Country	% tage of Skilled workforce out of total population
India	4.69%
UK	68%
Germany	75%
USA	52%
Japan	80%
South Korea	96%

Source : Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015

The above mentioned data gives a clear indication that India needs a major reformation in order to utilize its working force productively and positively. Indian economy is also enjoying the maximum number of workforce participation in the whole world. The only way to utilize this workforce population for nation building it is really the need of time to turn this human resource burden into human capital is to increase the expenditure on education which is presently only 3.4% of GDP and also start to invest in technical and skill education.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

1. To study the entrepreneurship and skill development initiatives in India and Jharkhand.
2. To throw light on policy initiatives taken by the Jharkhand Government to promote Skill development and entrepreneurship.

METHODOLOGY:

The present paper is based on secondary data and depends on the survey of various governmental reports and literature and scholarly articles published in Journals and other sources like, 'Ministry of Human Resource and Development' etc. that are relevant to the study.

India is considered to be a country with youngest population as India has 54% of its population below 25 years with 459 million of total working population in the world. It is a high time to realize the importance of training and skill development in the nation.

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

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

Recent 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

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>

Jharkhand Government Policy Initiatives for Sustainable Development and Entrepreneurship:

1. **Jharkhand Skill Development & Entrepreneurship Policy 2015:** The policy focuses on broad principles for skill development activities in the state with special focus to quality training to meet the industrial needs. 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. This programme specifically concentrates on dealing with problem of migration in the state.
2. **Jharkhand Women Development Society (JWDS):** It encourages women entrepreneurship through access to credit and provision of loan for entrepreneurship and various agricultural activities. Along with skill development the programmes ensures raw materials, equipments and machinery to promote women empowerment. There are two subsidiary programmes

launched to promote JWDS. They are :- (a) Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) (b) Adolescent Girls Help Line-Cum- Counseling (Umang)

3. **Stand Up India Loan Programme:** This programme aims to develop entrepreneurship among SC/ST women by providing loan between 10 to 100 lakhs.

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

4. **Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI):** This is a programme launched by MoRD specifically targeting to provide training and skill development to rural youth in order to promote entrepreneurship in the state.

5. **Jharkhand Textile, Apparel and Footwear Policy 2016:** This policy concentrates in developing the business environment in the state to promote industrial development. 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

6. **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.

7. **Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP):** The programs aims to 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 to promote SME in the state.

8. **Jharkhand Skill Development Mission Society (JSDMS):** 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. 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:

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

9. **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.

10. **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.

CONCLUSION:

After recognizing the imperative need for skill development it is also important to understand that the mind set of people should be changed and diverted towards looking for livelihood opportunities in entrepreneurship development as skill development itself should not be seen in isolation for job creation. Skills are important but they are alone not sufficient for harnessing adequate out of the workforce population in India. Although skills are integral part of employment leading to economic growth but it should be brought in proper synergy with entrepreneurship. The entrepreneurship has not been fully realized in Indian economy as only 17% of GDP is contributed by micro, small and medium enterprises. On the other hand in countries like Taiwan, China and Singapore entrepreneurship in MSME contributes 85%, 60% and 50% respectively. Keeping in mind the changing economic scenario of the nation, entrepreneurship opportunities are the answer to the growing problem of unemployment among youth in the economy. The need of time is to develop and strengthen the entrepreneurship programme in the country which is expected to mentor, encourage and develop competent, quality conscious, market savvy, innovative and globally competitive entrepreneurs.

The major challenge faced in the country to implement skill development programme is that the perception of people and society towards the skilling. People consider skilling as the last option in the race of their career/academic system. Various factors are responsible for this perception like, Social and traditional view of seeing status associated with degree and livelihood earned after obtaining skill and work with one's hand has a different status. Although it has no ethical and moral background but it is quite deep rooted and is quite apparent from the attitude and societal behavior. Another important factor that is responsible for this stigma is that most of the vocational training programmes in India are not aligned to the requirements of the industry, as a result a situation exist where unemployment continues to coexist with lack of requisite number of skilled people at functional level to build roads and bridges, lay pipelines, work in factories, engage in offshore drilling, building ships etc.

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