

**A STUDY ON MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
(MSDE) IN INDIA**

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ABSTRACT

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) sector has been playing the role of developing the nation by taking several ideas and new technologies that have appeared as a highly active and dynamic division of the self development. The communal efforts by all stakeholders has steered positive outcomes with substantial growth in skill training. The Department of Skill Development was notified on 31st July 2014 under the Ministry of Sports & Youth associations which afterward got notified as the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship on 9th, November 2014. Annually, more than One Crore youth, have been joining and benefitting from the Skill India programme, a task under the Ministry to provide youth with skills for better livelihood. In excess of time, MSDE has in use up several extra roles through several organizations and skilling schemes, that is PMKVY (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana), PMKK (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra), NSDC (National Skill Development Corporation), NCEVT (National Council for Vocational Education and Training), JSS (Jan Shikshan Sansthan), NIESBUD (National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development). In the objectives to examine the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), evaluate the MSDE for Budget & Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure and analyze the Human Resource Requirement Estimates (HRRE) sector year 2017 and HRRE sector year 2022 in India. The result was concluded by MSDE for Budget & Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure in India under the measure of Trend Line Graphs on Progress R-square value is negative and positively. Descriptive Statistics for Budget & Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure results are a very highly positive relationship. In the paired t-test result that means values were compared for 2 variables with 24 sectors. Here we see that the correlation between HRRE² sector year 2017 and HRRE sector year 2022 is 0.989. SPSS also gives out a p-value which describes whether the correlation is statistically significantly different from zero. Here we see that the p value (0.000) is less than 0.05 and therefore researchers can reject the null hypothesis. Our government of India has launched various

new schemes for the growth and development in India. Therefore people are supported to adopt it is very important for every one using it to achieve that MSDE.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Human Resource Requirement Estimates.

INTRODUCTION

In the current era, the business system was moving on digital marketing because buyers and sellers adopted and accepted new technology in India. Our country is concrete way towards becoming the Skill Capital of the world. In the one of the youngest populations in the world, India can understand its demographic dividend during an employee that is taught in employable skills and is industry prepared. Harnessing this possibility into a constructive strength for growth, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has collaborated with Central Government Ministries, State Governments, Industry, Non-Profits and Academia to synergize and go faster the skilling efforts across geography. The communal efforts by all stakeholders has steered positive outcomes with substantial growth in skill training. MSDE has entered into its 8th doing well year while it's beginning in 2014. The Department of Skill Development was notified on 31st July 2014 under the Ministry of Sports & Youth associations which afterward got notified as the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship on 9th, November 2014. Annually, more than One Crore youth, have been joining and benefitting from the Skill India programme, a task under the Ministry to provide youth with skills for better livelihood. In excess of time, MSDE has in use up several extra roles through several organizations and skilling schemes, that is PMKVY (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana), PMKK (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra), NSDC (National Skill Development Corporation), NCEVT (National Council for Vocational Education and Training), JSS (Jan Shikshan Sansthan), NIESBUD (National Institute for Entrepreneurship & Small Business Development), IIE (Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship) and Directorate General of Training (DGT). The particulars on different schemes implemented by MSDE and its emotionally involved and subordinate organization have been provided in the following sections.

India is one of the highest growing economies in the world and a need was felt to enlarge the reach in services division and to add training courses with apprenticeship. By way of a view to promote apprenticeship in the country, Apprenticeship Act was reformed in December 2014 and then National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) was started in August, 2016 to addition the employers to take on extra trainees. The efforts have borne produce through the last five years with important improvements in apprentices' enrolment. Skill development unaccompanied is not going to matter, if

not it is complemented with employment generation; therefore, there is a need for the government to make adequate employment. Along with doing that it has to center on industries that are labour concentrated and not only capital intensive or technology driven. Supporting the enlargement and growth of the SME sector can engage in recreation, an essential role in creating the further employment opportunities necessary to absorb and connect the complete personnel.

Keeping in observation the permission of MSDE, entrepreneurship direction component has been included under the Employability, Entrepreneurship and life Skills as one of the NOS (National Occupational Standard) in the PMKVY courses. In ITI courses, the component on Entrepreneurship is previously included as a segment in the employability skills. To encourage a civilization of entrepreneurship between youth, the Ministry instituted National Entrepreneurship Awards (NEA) in 2016 to recognize and honor exceptional entrepreneurs and ecosystem builders. The award seeks to emphasize a model of quality for others to emulate and progress upon.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER

1. To examine the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) in India.
2. To evaluate the MSDE for Budget & Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure in India.
3. To analyze the Human Resource Requirement Estimates (HRRE); HRRE sector year 2017 and HRRE sector year 2022 in India.

HYPOTHESIS

The following hypothesis is framed and tested with Paired t-test for HRRE in India.

H₀: There is no significant relationship between HRRE sector year 2017 and HRRE sector year 2022 in India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the paper is descriptive in nature and is based on MSDE in India secondary data only. The data were collected from MSDE & HRRE in India annual reports last 5 years (2017-18 to 2021-22) and other related publications. The literature was collected from authorized national and international published journals and related websites. The secondary data was qualitatively analyzed and accessible in tables and charts using Microsoft Excel and SPSS Software. The analysis was based on trend line graphs, analysis descriptive statistics, forecast analysis, correlation; hypothesis frame based on paired t-test has been used to analyze for the data.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Nancy Middha. (2022). Aside from that as part of its market liberalization, India began cooperating with the world economy in essential ways as early as 1991 Overarching observations of the country's

expedition to addition into global modernism and entrepreneurship networks are accessible now. Youth employment is serious to the country's growth and youth unemployment is the main problem the world is now producing, to locate a job; young people face a lot of rivalry from other people in society. A few steps have been taken by the rule in an effort to ease unemployment issues in society, but as people's level rises, it is increasingly not easy to achieve this goal. Entrepreneurship can be a career path and a path to a wealthy financial potential, as can contribution in entrepreneurship programmes. To be an entrepreneur and run a well business, one needs to have a solid base of executive and entrepreneurial skills. This establishment should be strengthened.

Varun Sharma & Sharma M. L. (2020). to conclude that discusses a complete attitude of correlation between Entrepreneurship & Skill development and Economic and Social Growth. Although India is a Young Country, only 2.3% of the total operational people are officially Skilled while this percentage is silent when compared with developed countries. The government of India is expected to impart skill preparation to 50 Crore people by 2022 in different fields from rural and urban areas and help women, youth and destitute people in obtaining benefits from various schemes and institutions of the government so that they can live a distinguished life. The object more discusses the challenges of skill development in India, its role in Women empowerment and the efforts of the government in struggling the difficulties.

Palanivelu, V. R.& Chandrasekar, N. (2019). analyzed that Entrepreneurship is considered as a solution to socioeconomic troubles. Small enterprises not only offer self-employment, but help in correct district disparity and more equivalent distributions of prosperity. Entrepreneurship progress among weaker sections, that is programmed casts and programmed tribes, is the need of the hour in the present situation of privatization. The disinvestment policy of the government had unfavorable consequences on generation of employment opportunity in the public sector. The socioeconomic backwardness of programmed castes and tribes, VJNT/NT, Other backward courses and especially reduced from upper classes can be established in their reliance on agriculture, illiteracy, lower awareness levels, occurrence of poverty and under employment. In the objectives for there is an association between demographic characteristic and entrepreneurship growth of people from marginalized groups. The learned interfered that there was an association between demographic and entrepreneurship development programmed except age of the respondents. They suggested that particular EDPs should be framed to teach various groups of entrepreneurs. In addition, needed support for finance, communications, and promotion should be comprehensive to the entrepreneurs sufficiently and opportune.

Analyze to Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) In India

A Study on A Study on Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) In India to analyze for the five years (2017-18 to 2021-22) in India.

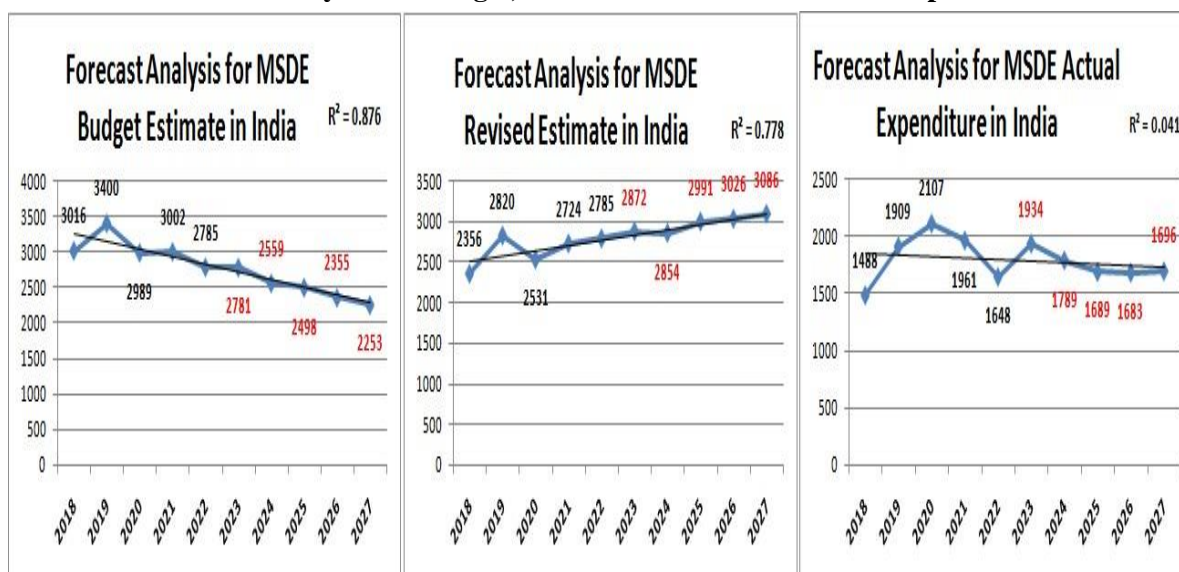
Table 1 Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Budget, Revised estimate and Actual Expenditure (Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure MSDE	Actual Utilized (%)
2017-18	3016.14	2356.22	1488.44	49.35
2018-19	3400	2820.06	1909.44	56.16
2019-20	2989.21	2531.04	2107.10	70.49
2020-21	3002.21	2723.86	1961.16	65.32
2021-22	2785.23	2785.23	1647.88	59.16
Mean	3039	2643	1823	-
SD	223	196	250	-
CV	7.342	7.396	13.712	-
Skewness	1.155	-0.901	-0.439	-
Kurtosis	2.695	-0.836	-1.468	-
Growth	3209	2484	1727	-
CAGR	-0.020	0.043	0.026	-

Source: MSDE Annual Report 2017-18 to 2021-22

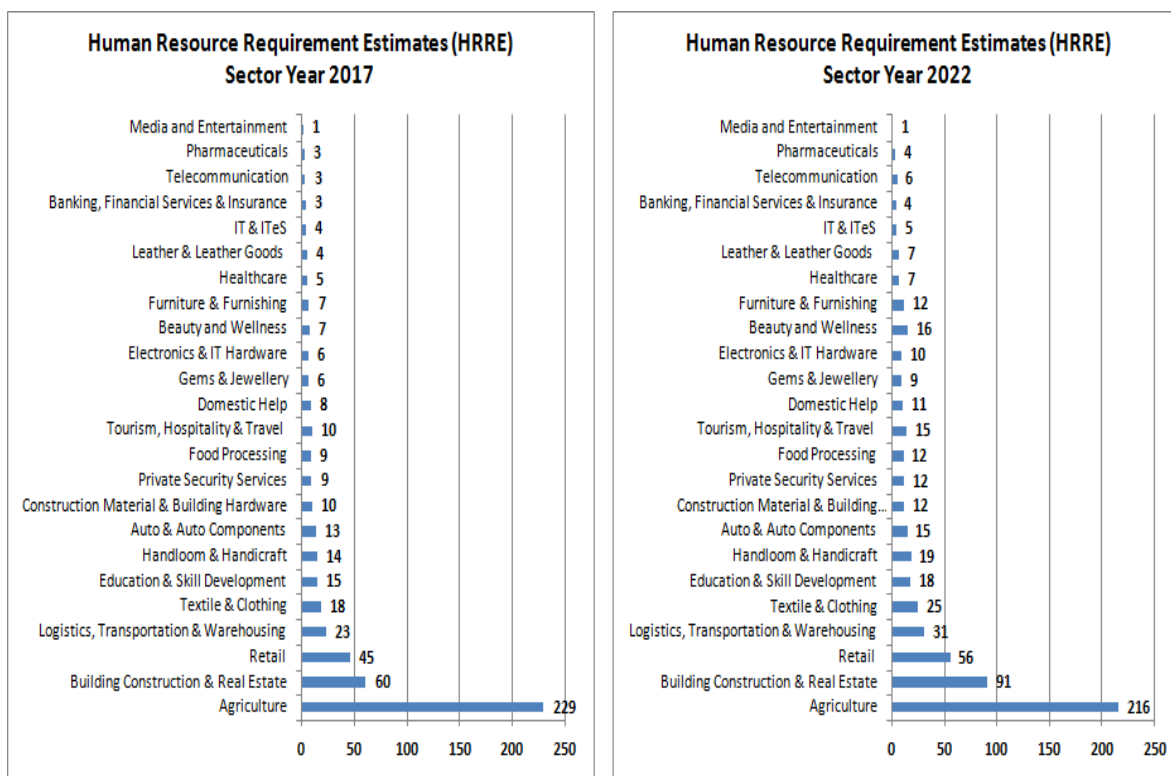
It is evaluated from table 1 that the MSDE for Budget Estimate (3039), revised estimate (2643) and Actual expenditure (1823) for mean value range. It is a good measure; of central value because the Std. Deviation (SD) value ranges a good process. Covariance (CV) is a better result for regularly. As the Skewness value is good. Which is between -1 or greater than 1, the distribution is highly skewed. If the kurtosis; ranges from 0 to 3, there is normal distribution. But the calculated kurtosis results have no normal distribution because they are negative values. It is classified as Compound Average Growth Rate (CAGR). They are highly growth for all and MSDE utilized percentage for 49% to 71% only.

Chart 1 Forecast Analysis for Budget, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure in India



In this chart 1 measure of Trend Line Graphs on MSDE forecast analysis for next 5 years in the Budget estimate that is a negative trend; R-squared value is 0.876. So, it has a correct fit of the trend line is nearest to 88% growth, Revised estimate that is also positive trend; R-squared value is 0.778. So, it has a correct fit of the trend line is nearest to 78% growth and Actual expenditure has a positive trend; R-squared value is 0.041. So, a correct fit of the trend line is nearest to 4.1% growth. Hence, the Actual Expenditure is very low positive as utilization only.

Chart 2 Human Resource Requirement Estimates; HRRE sector year 2017 and HRRE sector year 2022 (Estimates in millions)



In this chart 2 measures of Bar Graphs on Human Resource Requirement Estimates; HRRE sector year 2017 and HRRE sector year 2022. In the range for 229 to 1 million for 2017 and 250 to 1 million for 2022 of 24 sectors in MSDE.

Table 2 Analysis for Paired Statistics HRRE Sector year 2017 and 2022

Items	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
HRRE Sector Year 2017	21.292	24	46.329	9.457
HRRE Sector Year 2022	25.596	24	44.810	9.147
Paired Correlations				
Items	N	Correlation	Sig.	
HRRE Sector Year 2017 – 2022	24	0.989	0.000	
Paired Test				
Items	Paired Differences		t	df

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				Sig. (2-tailed)
				Lower	Upper			
HRRE Sector Year 2017 - 2022	-4.304	7.069	1.443	-7.289	-1.319	-2.983	23	0.007

In the analysis from table 2 that the HRRE sector year 2017 and HRRE sector year 2022. Here we see that the correlation between HRRE sector year 2017 and HRRE sector year 2022 is 0.989. SPSS also provides out a p-value which explains whether the correlation is statistically significantly different from zero. Here we see that the p-value (0.000) is less than 0.05 and therefore researchers can reject the null hypothesis that the correlation is zero. Appearing up the t-test statistic in the suitable table gives the associated p-value, in this case 0.007. Here we see that the p-value is less than 0.05 and therefore researchers can reject the null hypothesis that the two groups have the same means with 95% confidence.

CONCLUSION

The result was concluded by MSDE for Budget & Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure in India under the measure of Trend Line Graphs on Progress R-square value is negative and positively. Descriptive Statistics for Budget & Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure results are a very highly positive relationship. In the paired t-test result that means values were compared for 2 variables with 24 sectors. The mean was higher for variable HRRE sector year 2017 mean is 21.292, SD is 46.329 than for variable HRRE sector year 2022 mean is 25.596, SD is 44.810. The difference in means difference (-4.304) was statistically significant, t-value is (-2.983) and p-value is 0.007. Our government of India has launched various new entrepreneurship schemes for the growth and development of the new technology people's unawareness for utilizing those schemes in India.

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