

VOCATIONAL STUDIES AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: *This article aims to focused the importance and need of entrepreneurship, vocational and skill development in our country. India is a country of youths .Entrepreneurship ,vocational training and skill development can help in the economic development of country. Hence, it is essential that it should be introduced by HEI s in all disciplines to make youths employable. The article also mentioned schemes for skill development by Ministry of Skill Development.*

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Skill development, Vocational studies.*

Introduction:

Entrepreneurship is the process of identifying opportunities in the market place, arranging resources required to exploit the opportunities for long term gains. It is creating wealth by bringing together resources in new ways to start and operate an enterprise. It is the ability to take risk independently to make more earnings in the market-oriented economy.

Cantillion first used the term entrepreneur in 1734 to describe a person who bears the risk of profit or loss. In effect, 'entrepreneurs come from all walks of life and have all sorts of backgrounds'(NCE,2003). It is the process of uncovering and developing an opportunity to create value through innovation"(NEC,2003). According to Jones and English (2004), entrepreneurial education can be viewed broadly in terms of the skills that can be trained and the characteristics that can be bring about in individuals that will be enable them to develop new and innovative ideas. It focused on the expertise that is used to imagine of and commercialize business opportunities .Entrepreneurship education is essential in producing enterprising students(Rae,1997 in Kirby,2004).

The Concepts of Entrepreneurship :

- **Risk bearing Capacity :** Entrepreneurship involves risks and making the necessary investments under conditions of uncertainty.

- **Coordination of Productive Resources:** Entrepreneurship is the ability to discover an investments opportunity and coordinate the productive resources to organize an enterprise.
- **Managerial Skills :**It is the ability to use resources in a creative and productive way and to build teamwork and work as a team.(J.S.Mills).
- **Introduction of innovations:** According to Schumpeter, entrepreneurship is a creative and innovative response to the environment. It is a leadership rather than ownership.
- **Institution building leadership:**Entrepreneurship is a trait of dynamic leadership. It builds institutions. It is a creativity in business. It is the ability to build a ‘great business’ through excellence and leadership.
- **Ability of high achievement:**Entrepreneurship is the ability to achieve something high.It is the urge to satisfy achievement and power needs.(McClelland).
- **Composite skill:**Entrepreneurship is a composite skill.It is the result of a mix of many qualities and traits. It involves vision and imagination,readiness to take risks, ability to bring together and put to creative use the factors of productions ,and ability to innovate, lead, manage and achieve high.

Importance of Entrepreneurship to the National Economy and Society :

Entrepreneurship is the basic source of productive economic energy. It fosters economic growth, its productivity ,it creates new technologies, products and services, and it changes and rejuvenates market competitions. The importance of entrepreneurship is as under.

- **Innovation:** It is the key aspects of entrepreneurial activity. Innovating is the process of changing, experimenting, transforming and revolutionizing the business.
- **Job Creation:**Entrepreneurial firms also act as a job creators. New organizations established by entrepreneurs have been creating jobs fast.
- **New Start-Ups-** Starting the venture is the most important function of entrepreneurship.
- **Managing resources:**Entrepreneurhas to redirect resources from areas of low or diminishing results to areas of high or increasing results.
- **Economic growth:** Entrepreneurship constitutes an important input in the process of economic development. It channelizes resources, capital and men for economic development.
- **Capital Formation:**Entrepreneurship creates wealth and capital in the society.
- **Productivity:**Entrepreneurship raise productivity. It promotes innovative technologies and production techniques.
- **Managing global environment:**Entrepreneurs closely monitor changes in the environment. With their initiatives, drive ,skill and spirit of innovation entrepreneurs can achieve high goals in global market.

Vocational Education :

Vocational education or Vocational Education and Training(VET), also called Career and Technical Education(CTE),which prepares learners for jobs that are based in manual or practical activities,traditionally non-academic and totally related to a specific trade, occupation or vocation,in which the learner participates.

Vocation education can take place at the post-secondary ,further education or higher education level and can interact with the apprenticeship system. At the post-secondary level ,vocational education is often provided by highly specialized trade schools,technical schools,community colleges, ITI'S,Polytechnic colleges etc.

Vocation education programmes , commonly offered through industrial training institutes received very good response from the youths. But it is observed that from many years youths are not interested in taking admissions in ITI. And even those who are taking admissions in vocational courses of ITI that is their last option because they may not be getting admissions elsewhere .

The challenge of vocational education is that the lack of relevance between education and graduate workforce.

UNESCO (2015) has defined technical vocational education training (TVET) as,' those aspects of the educational process involving,in addition to general educations. The concept 'Technical and Vocational Education'according to the UNESCO(2001) is a comprehensive term referring to those aspects of the educational process involving,in addition to general education,the study of technologies and related sciences,and the acquisition of practical skills ,attitudes,understanding and knowledge relating to occupations in various sectors of economic and social life.

The World Bank's 2019 Report on ' the future of work suggests that flexibility between general and vocational education' particularly in higher education is imperative to enable workers to compete in changing labour markets where technology plays increasingly an important role. (Wikipedia,org).

Skill Development :

Skill development is the process of identification of the skill gap in youth and providing skilling training and employment benefits to them. Skill development programmes aims to acknowledge the ability of the youth and extend their support by serving them with the proper guidance,infrastructure,opportunities,and encouragement that helps them to achieve their ambitions.Education and skills are essential for everyone and they both walk hand in hand in everyone's career .They are the roots behind the economic growth and community development of a country.

The benefits of skill development includes increased business profits,improved performance,improved accuracy and quality, improved communication,complies with rules and regulations,improved recruitment and career opportunities and development of good customer relations.

Challenges:

- Low intrinsic 'aspiration quotient' resulting in low demand for vocational skilling programmes.
- Employers cite the shortage of skilled employees as a constraint.

- Skill development scenario is still evolving with different agencies handling the same agenda, absence of standards, lack of training capacity.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship :

The Ministry of skill development and entrepreneurship is responsible for co-ordination of all skill development efforts across the country, removal of disconnect between demand and supply of skilled manpower, building the vocational and technical training framework, skill up-gradation, building of new skills and innovative thinking not only for existing jobs but also jobs that are to be created. The Ministry aims to skill on a large scale with speed and high standards in order to achieve its vision of a 'Skilled India'.

Skill Development Schemes :

- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY) :** Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna aims to offer 10 million Indian youth meaningful, industry relevant, skill based training under this scheme. The government offered certificates and financial rewards to trainees after successful completion of training and assessment, which will help them in job for better future. The scheme is implemented through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). (Vikaspedia.in)
- **Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS) :** There are five categories of this programme - trade apprentice, graduate, technician, technician (Vocational) and optional trade apprenticeship.
- **Craftsmen Training Scheme :** Training courses under Craftsmen Training Scheme are being offered through a network of 15,042 Government and Private Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) located all over the country with total capacity of 22.82 Lakh with an objective to provide skilled workforce to the industry in 138 NSQF compliant trades.
- **Skill Development Initiatives (SDIs) :** The SDIs aim to provide vocational training courses based on Modular Employable Skills to develop skilled manpower for the industry since May 2007 through a network of Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) located across the country. The scheme provides vocational training to school leavers, existing workers, ITI graduates, etc. to improve their employability by optimally utilizing the infrastructure available in Government, private institutions, and the industry.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) and its Arms

- **Directorate General of Training (DGT) :** DGT is the main arm of MSDE and is the apex organization for development and co-operation of long term vocational training. It functions through Industry Training Institutes (ITIs) through the network of 15,000 industrial training institutes, 33 National Skills Training Institutes (NSTIs)/National Skills Training Institutes for women (NSTI-W) and other central institutes.
- **Directorate of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (DJSS) :** This is the subordinate office of MSDE and it assigned the responsibility of monitoring and supervision of the Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) scheme through the network of JS NGO's.

- **National Skill Development Agency (NSDE)** :The NSDA is an autonomous organization under MSDE registered under the Societies Registration Act,1860 as a society.It holds the National Skills Qualifications Framework(NSQF). And associated quality assurance mechanisms for synergizing skill initiatives in the country.
- **National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET):**The NCVET acts as an overall skills regulator and subsumes the existing skill regulatory bodies of the National Skill Development Agency,(NSDA) and National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT).The function of NCVTE is to modulate the functioning of entities involved in vocational education and training and establish the minimum functioning standards of these entities.

Conclusions:

Entrepreneurship development is the need of an hour to make youths employable. Industry also needs skilled workforce. Hence, industry academia interactions is necessary. Vocational training should be a part of every subject so that students should get practical approach to their learning.Skill development is an very important initiative of GOI. Youths should take benefits of various schemes provided under skill development to make themselves skilled.

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