

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL EDUCATION (GOVERNMENT-INITIATED ENTREPRENEURIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA)

Abstract

Most schools now teach business studies, economics, and commerce to their students. Sadly, despite the fact that this topic does indeed concentrate on the specifics of launching and operating a firm, it falls short in explaining to our future business owners— aspiring children and teens—what it really means to be an entrepreneur: They are not educated on the struggles and successes of now-successful businesses. They are not taught how to develop the personality traits and skills they must in order to become great entrepreneurs. It has been the responsibility of our educational system to prepare children for successful adulthood. When they graduate from high school or college, they should be ready for the variety of opportunities that await them, including working for others, starting their own businesses, and giving back to their communities.

Each of these options requires a broad knowledge base in their field of expertise, as well as creative problem-solving skills, leadership traits, teamwork experience, and adaptability in a dynamic workplace. These are the same qualities that corporations claim they seek in recent college and university graduates, so it is no coincidence. These skills are essential to entrepreneurship education because they clearly teach students how to spot opportunities and deal with challenges. As a result, in addition to teaching them traditional subjects like physics, language, and history, which lay a foundation for knowledge, it's imperative that we teach kids and students how to be entrepreneurs. The chapter discusses government initiatives, entrepreneurial education, and assessment

Author

Dr. G Jayanthi

Professor
School of Management
Kumaraguru College of Liberal arts and
Science
Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.
jayanthi.g.bba@kclas.ac.in

before addressing the relationship between prevalence, effectiveness, and equal Accessibility for Entrepreneurial Education.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial Education, Entrepreneurial Mindset, Government initiatives

I. INTRODUCTION : IMPORTANCE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Entrepreneurship being an intangible factor is the moving force and development is the consequence. It has an important role in the context of a developing nation like India which is confronted with major socio-economic problems. Entrepreneurship can play an important role not only in the industrial sector of a country but in the farm and service sectors also. India is being attacked by baffling problems of over population, unemployment, under-

employment, poverty and the like. Entrepreneurship is consistently equated with the establishment and management of small business enterprises and setting up these units is the solution to these baffling problems. Concentration of economic power, regional imbalances, exploitation by monopolists, and many other giant problems find their solutions in the development of small scale industry which is another name of entrepreneurship in the developing countries. Mahatma Gandhi also asserted the same, entrepreneurship has not grown much in India but it is gaining importance fast.

The government has been taking significant steps to encourage entrepreneurship as entrepreneurship is the only solution to various problems of developing countries. Entrepreneurship caught strong waves during the last.

1. Can Entrepreneurship Be Taught?

Development results from entrepreneurship, an intangible aspect that is the driving force. In the context of a developing country like India, which is struggling with significant socioeconomic issues, it plays a significant role. Entrepreneurship has a significant impact on a nation's agricultural and service sectors in addition to its industrial sector. India is under siege from perplexing issues like overpopulation, underemployment, poverty, and so forth. The development and management of small business companies are continually associated with entrepreneurship, and creating these entities is the answer to these perplexing issues. The growth of small scale manufacturing, which is a response to the concentration of economic power, regional imbalances, monopolists' exploitation, and many other enormous difficulties entrepreneurship in the developing countries. Mahatma Gandhi also asserted the same, entrepreneurship has not grown much in India but it is gaining importance fast.

There are many people who believe that entrepreneurship is an inborn trait which can't be taught. This is just not true. As with any skill, from maths to music, learning to be entrepreneurial is built upon inborn traits. It is possible to teach entrepreneurship can be taught by building upon a human's natural ability to imagine:

- Imagination is about envisioning things which don't exist.
- Creativity is employing imagination in order to address a challenge.
- Innovation is harnessing creativity in order to generate bespoke solutions.
- Entrepreneurship involves applying innovations, scaling the ideas by encouraging others' imagination.

With the aid of this framework, educators at all levels can assist children in exploring their surroundings and imagining how things might be different, testing out creative solutions to issues they come across, honing their ability to reframe problems in order to come up with original ideas, and then putting forth great effort to scale those ideas by enlisting the aid of others.

2. Why Entrepreneurial Education To The School Students?

Quoting from the article written in India Today -New Delhi, UPDATED: Nov 6, 2022
14:10 IST

"formal education will make you a living; self-education will make you a fortune."
The entrepreneur mindset is a blend of self-learning and formal education. It prepares the child to understand to sustain in the real world” - Jim Rhon

Decoding the Importance of Entrepreneurship Curriculum in Schools: Over the past few decades, India has paid a lot of attention to the study of entrepreneurship. Because of the shifting trend, we have recently heard more about encouraging entrepreneurship among school students.

- **The Entrepreneurial Mindset to Entrepreneurial Behaviour:** The entrepreneurship programme offers a special way to cultivate an inventive attitude that will allow you to rethink and reimagine the world. The need for an entrepreneurship curriculum for pupils in schools is explained here. The rising demand for creative solutions has given education institutions new chances to launch new entrepreneurship curricula.

The ability to build consciousness in young minds so they can create possibilities that make their horizon broad is an effective practise. An entrepreneurial attitude is most needed to promote creativity and critical thinking more than that. The ability to establish consciousness in young minds so they may create opportunities that make their horizon broad, which is an effective practise, is what is most needed to enhance creativity and critical thinking.

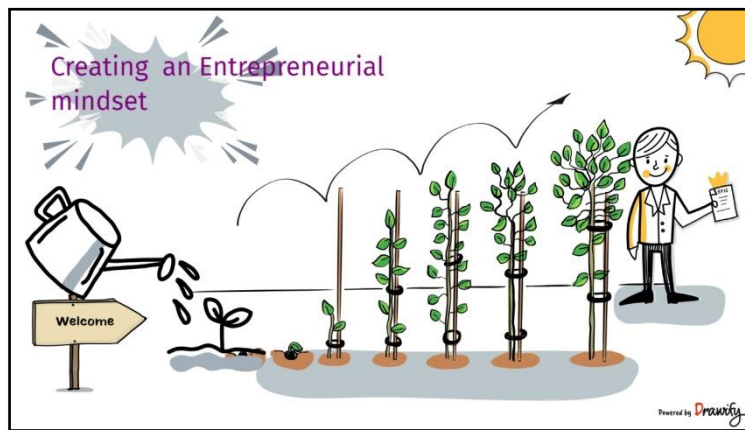
It has been recognised that educational institutions provide knowledge rather than a promise of work once a student graduates; nonetheless, by going above and beyond after years of training, they do create an informal market by walking the extra mile after years of schooling, which questions the nature of the education offered to students in a country. An entrepreneurship mindset offers more than just making them think about innovation; every year, we see around 40 percent of the incubators involved in startups for their bright future in India.

The entrepreneurship curriculum provides a unique way to develop a creative mindset to rethink and reimagine the world with innovative approaches. Here's why the entrepreneurship curriculum is needed for school students. The high demand for innovative solutions has created new opportunities for education institutes to initiate new curriculums for entrepreneurship.

- **The Rationale of the Entrepreneurial Mindset:** According to the All India Survey on Higher Education, AISHE-2018-19, we have 993 Universities, 39,931 colleges, and 10,725 stand-alone institutions, with total enrolment estimated to be 37.4 million with 19.2 million males and 18.2 million females in higher education. The gross enrolment ratio has increased from 25.8 in 2017-18 to 26.3 in 2018, which affects not having job opportunities or if they get a job, whether it is underpaid or not efficient according to qualifications; If they are introduced to a self-sufficient idea, they won't struggle and will be sufficient to create job opportunities. Entrepreneurs are most needed in developing countries like India.

The primary concern of the entrepreneurial mindset for school students is skill development. These abilities stem from the educational component that encourages students to participate in their country's economy by teaching and supporting them regardless of their socioeconomic level. Many students graduate without possessing advanced knowledge or creative thinking, which is a setback for a more important issue.

By introducing programmes and loans as well as skill-based learning in the curriculum for NEP 2020, the government has even begun to recognise entrepreneurs and small enterprises. Workshops and training sessions for the pupils have already begun, according to the state governments. As a result, education involves using your creativity while learning, applying what you have learnt, and practising.



- **Implications of Entrepreneurial Mindset in Student's Life:** This initiative can be put into action by adding it to the curriculum and simplifying it for the benefit of the pupils. Each student can be taught the critical foundations of entrepreneurship, igniting their interest in the subject. Students can benefit from entrepreneurs' experiences and learning exposure by interviewing them and engaging in their businesses, for example, which will expose them to real-world experience and motivate them to study business.

Asking students to design a company idea or product is another technique to get them involved in creating an entrepreneurial attitude. Brainstorming is improved when other students are included in the discussion. The student's ability to think critically and creatively will be enhanced by this exercise, which will also increase their horizon to implement the learning in real life.

Adding these activities will develop research and other helpful valuables and help they identify their interests. Students can learn abilities such as critical thinking, identifying problems and opportunities, and understanding the fundamental nature of the market; after that, they can progress to a stage forward.

- **Future of Entrepreneurial Mindset:** Change is the only constant, and the entrepreneurial mindset embraces change and uncertainty with surprises and offers more skills and abilities to individuals and society.

Students need to look at the world differently and be more creative to bring the necessary change with value. Small practices add to the personality, which leads to a successful future.

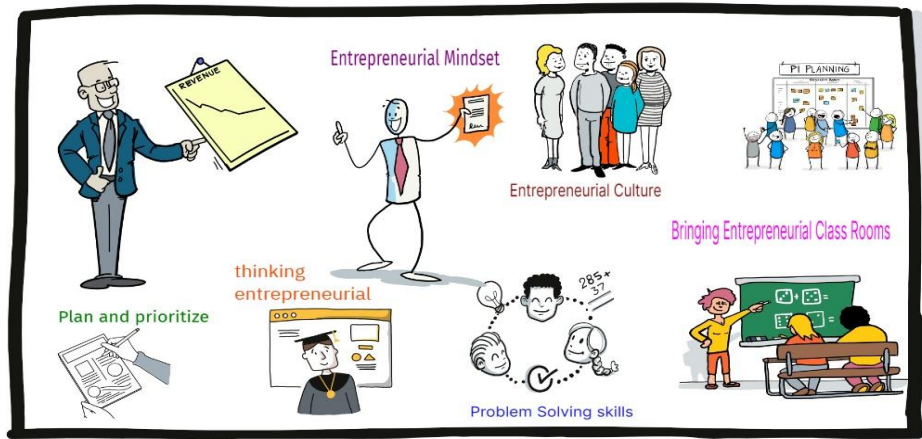
The entrepreneurial mindset is a reform in education that is embraced globally. We can see examples like Japan and the United States. They are the most entrepreneurial countries and are known for the innovation they give to the world. It is essential for Indian students and is evident after the government embraced the idea and offered them help to grow.



(<https://businessconnectindia.in/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/How-to-Create-a-Growth-Mindset-as-an-Entrepreneur.jpg>)

From the article, it is evident that the following skills are to be imparted to the school students and it has to be practiced among the school students : ((Report By Jagdish Bishnoi, Founder & CEO, SAFL India Foundation Research Scholar, University of Delhi)

Entrepreneurial Skill Sets	Offer Venture lab Programmes
Creating Entrepreneurial Mind set	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teach Entrepreneurial topics – instructional ppts and videos, use a printable student work book Provide Entrepreneurial learning to the students as a part of a class, curriculum, hybrid and remote learning Venture Lab : Programs and assignments include idea pitch, Knowledge on Social Entrepreneurship and career exploration
Advanced Skills and Innovative thinking	
Creative thinking	
Problem solving Skills	
Thinking differently	
Critical Thinking	
Idea Generation	
Business Knowledge	
Analytical Skills	



(Image Source: own)

II. GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES - WHAT IS ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAM FOR STUDENTS?

The objective of this chapter is to have an Understanding of the government's attempts to promote entrepreneurial empowerment is the chapter's main goal.

Students that enrol in entrepreneurship programmes learn fundamental life skills like problem-solving, creative thinking, and cooperation. These courses also focus on developing abilities relevant to modern circumstances. Students are taught, for instance, how to adjust to the rare pandemic event.

A 6-day certification programme called Young Entrepreneurs Classroom (YEC) helps students develop their business skills. This brief course introduces students to the fundamental ideas of entrepreneurship and demonstrates the path to pursuing their entrepreneurial goals.

The New Education Policy places a strong emphasis on developing pupils' sense of entrepreneurship from their earliest years in school. The future entrepreneurs should be supported from an early age in a setting where entrepreneurship is anticipated to be the economic mainstay. In this regard, Metamorphosis Edu, the first organisation in the world to teach entrepreneurship to children at the school level (Grades VI through XII), has developed short courses that are specifically designed for students to teach them the guts and bolts of launching their own enterprises. (Refer Table 1)

Through a stronger emphasis on practical learning, the recent reforms to the National Education Policy (NEP) have the potential to have a substantial impact on entrepreneurial education in India, both at the secondary level and at the higher education level. The NEP offers a fantastic chance to improve entrepreneurship education because of its clear entrepreneurship focus. Indian students seeking postsecondary education may benefit from knowledge transfer from nations with well-established entrepreneurship education programmes and ecosystems thanks to legislation reforms allowing international universities to build campuses in India. More people might be inspired to pursue entrepreneurship education as a result of the NEP's implementation of a credit transfer system and improved

freedom in switching between universities and programmes, directly promoting the expansion of the nation's entrepreneurial ecosystem. Consequently, we may witness the emergence of a more vibrant and diverse pool of Indian entrepreneurs equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to navigate the complexities of the modern entrepreneurial landscape.

1. Benefits of Entrepreneurial Education: Simply said, starting your own business is the finest way to change the way you work and live. Our students may always profit from and contribute to entrepreneurship. Their entrepreneurship education compels students to begin their professional careers prior to earning their degrees. So many successful businesspeople have launched their ventures even before earning their degrees. Our students also benefit greatly from entrepreneurship education in that they start their own businesses at a young age. Instead of putting too much emphasis on their studies and extracurricular activities, they strive to concentrate on honing their abilities and put a lot of effort into doing so in order to make them a better source of income for themselves. The term for creativity and invention is entrepreneurship. One advantage of entrepreneurship for our students is that it motivates them to take risks and develop even greater creativity and innovation in their chosen fields.

The Following are The Benefits of Entrepreneurial Education viz.,

- Knowledge of Business at early stage
- Thinking for a better future
- Entrepreneurial education is relevant to all fields
- Personal growth and development
- Creation of Job opportunities
- Prepares for future
- Help them to identify and solve problems .

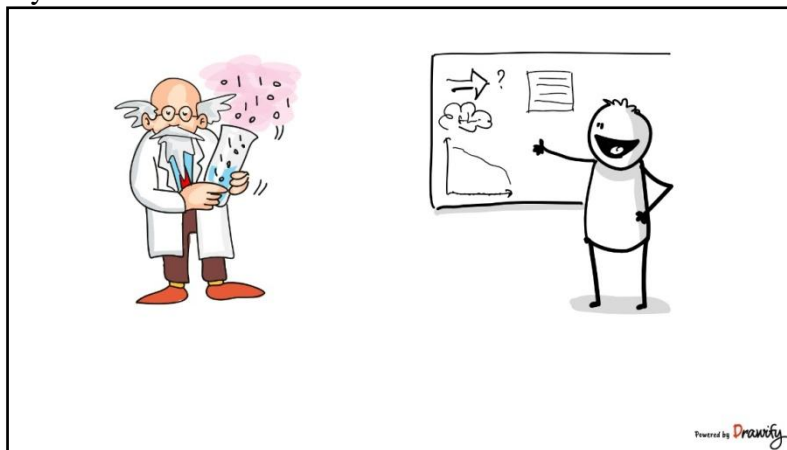
Table 1: Entrepreneurial Initiatives by the Government of India

MSE - Metamorphosis School of Entrepreneurship	Young Entrepreneur's Class Room- YEC	Metamorphosis Entrepreneurship Olympiad (MEO) –MEO	Jump starter
<p>A two-year entrepreneurship programme is available to pupils at the school level from the Metamorphosis School of Entrepreneurship. Students are given an end-to-end entrepreneurial experience through the carefully crafted curriculum, which takes them on a journey from ideation to establishing a business plan to launching the finished product onto the market.</p> <p>The curriculum is centred on case studies, and there are mentoring and live guest speaking sessions. Additionally, the alumni community is encouraged to take part in numerous networking opportunities and business-plan competitions.</p>	<p>A 6-day certification programme called Young Entrepreneurs Classroom (YEC) helps students develop their business skills. Students learn the fundamentals of entrepreneurship in this brief course, which also demonstrates the path they should take to become successful entrepreneurs. It uses both live sessions and a hybrid teaching methodology.</p> <p>The students will receive certification as Young Entrepreneurs from Metamorphosis in collaboration with IIT Bhubaneswar upon successful completion of the programme.</p>	<p>A national competitive exam given to pupils in schools. Students might evaluate their entrepreneurial quotient and make progress towards sharpening their abilities, which are essential to have in the next age of automation, through this test (which features questions that have been professionally vetted by real-time entrepreneurs and industry professionals).</p> <p>The winners would be validated by Metamorphosis in collaboration with IIT Bhubaneswar, and they would be announced at both the national and school levels.</p>	<p>Metamorphosis has put together a class called "Jumpstarter" to introduce students to entrepreneurship. Students will learn the what, why, and how of entrepreneurship in this course, as well as about the vast opportunities that would be made available to young businesspeople. The accessibility of schools will affect this course.</p> <p>The following topics would be covered (one of the following would be chosen for a session)</p> <p>The Value of Entrepreneurship from a Young Age</p>

			<p>Entrepreneurial Skills for the 21st Century</p> <p>How to start a business before age 20</p> <p>How Early Startups Travel</p>
<p>Eligibility: Grade VI to Grade XII Course Duration: 2 years Fee: Rs 50,000 Link: https://www.metamorphosisedu.com/metamorphosis-school</p>	<p>Eligibility: Grade VI to Grade XII Course Duration: 6 days Session Duration: 1 hour Fee: Rs 999 (as of now) Link: https://www.metamorphosisedu.com/entrepreneursclassroom</p>	<p>Eligibility: Grade VI to Grade XII Fee: None Link: https://www.metamorphosisedu.com/meo</p>	<p>Eligibility: Grade VI to Grade XII Course Duration: 1 Day Session Duration: 1 hour Fee: None</p>

1. Institutionalizing the concept of a “Professor of Practice”: The University Grants Commission (UGC) is pushing for the "Professor of Practise" (PoP) concept to be institutionalised in Indian higher education institutions. By integrating practitioners, decision-makers, skilled professionals, and others into the higher education system, the UGC seeks to improve the standard of higher education.

- The UGC's strategy, which aims to bridge the gap between academia and industry, creates a new class of roles known as PoPs. These folks are experts in their industries and have extensive business knowledge
- PoPs may not be required to hold a PhD or other advanced research degree, in contrast to regular academic academics. They are selected to teaching posts so that they can impart to students their practical expertise, transferable skills, and life experiences.
- The UGC is making an effort to improve faculty resources at institutions of higher learning and bring practical skills and experiences into the classroom. Through the integration of business and professional experience into educational institutions, the UGC hopes to provide graduates with the necessary skills demanded by both industry and society.



The UGC’s initiative recognizes that universities, with the influx of bright minds every year, are well-positioned to foster innovation. By introducing PoPs, universities can offer courses focusing on practical applications, facilitate applied learning, mentor student projects, develop industry-aligned courses, collaborate on research projects, and provide insights on converting patents into commercial products

The presence of Professors of Practice (PoPs) in universities can contribute to fostering an innovative culture and reshaping the commercial thinking of academic institutions.

It highlights that in today’s post-knowledge societies, innovation has become the third pillar alongside teaching and research in universities. When an innovative culture is strongly established, it is believed that every academic within the university will have the ability to synthesise ideas and potentially create start-up enterprises.

These university-based start-ups would not only incubate ideas but also transform them into patents and eventually into commercial products.

The growth of such innovative ideas contributes to the development of an entrepreneurial university, where research, industry work, and academia converge. This entrepreneurial culture strengthens; the role of PoPs may evolve, potentially leading to a new generation of “entrepreneurs in residence” within universities.

These individuals would serve as role models and mentors, guiding bright students in creating ground breaking ventures, similar to the creation of Google on a university campus. All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE): The main objectives of the survey are to identify and capture all the institutions of higher learning in the country; and collect the data from all the higher education institutions on various aspects of higher education.

2. Key findings of All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2020-2021

Specification	2020-21	Trend w.r.t 2014-15.
Total student enrolment: UP, Maharashtra, TN, MP, Karnataka and Rajasthan are top 6 States in terms of number of students enrolled.	4.14 crore.	21%
Female Enrolment	2.01Crore	28%
Percentage of female enrolment to total enrolment...	49%	4
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER): Percentage of students belonging to eligible age group (18-23 years) enrolled in Higher Education.	27.3	3 point raise
Gender Parity Index (GPI): Ratio of female GER to male GER	Increased from 1 in 2017-18 to 1.05	---
Institutes of National Importance (INIs)...		Almost doubled 75
Enrolment in INIs	149	increased
Female per 100 male faculty	61%	Increased (63)

From the above table of comparison (Aishe), it is opined that there is a rise in enrolment and other aspects demands that the learning environment has to be changed. Female enrolment has increased to 28 % when it is compared to 2014-15 data.

3. Entrepreneurial Initiatives for Women: In order to enable and inspire women entrepreneurs to launch and expand their enterprises, the Indian government has

established a number of entrepreneurial education and assistance programmes for women. These programmes seek to give women the information, abilities, resources, and networks of support they need to succeed as business owners. The following are some significant government programmes for women's entrepreneurship education in India.

These federal initiatives, in addition to other state-specific initiatives, are essential in promoting entrepreneurial education for women in India. In order for women to start and build their enterprises, contribute to the economy, and attain financial independence, they want to foster an environment that is encouraging. These programmes offer networking opportunities, financial aid, and training for women who are interested in starting their own businesses.

Exhibit – 1

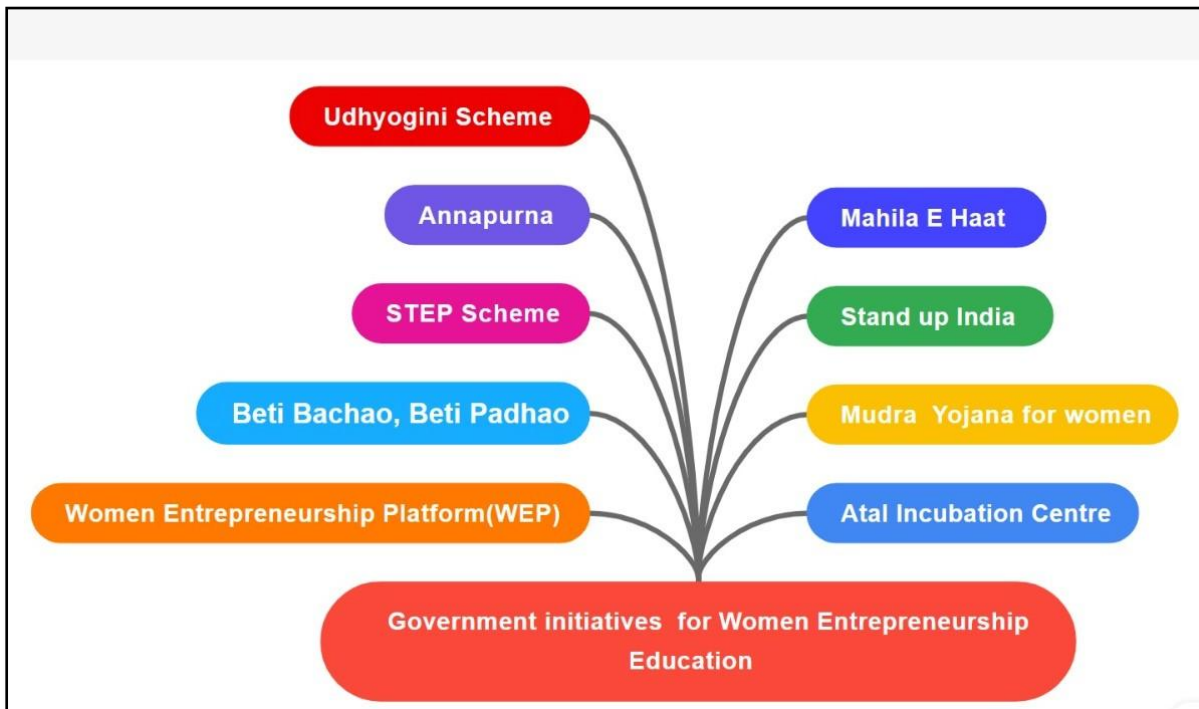


Table 3: Government Initiatives for Women Entrepreneurial Education

S.No	Scheme	Details of the Scheme
1	MUDRA Yojana for Women	The Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency) provides loans to women entrepreneurs at affordable interest rates. It offers three categories of loans: Shishu, Kishor, and Tarun, with increasing loan amounts based on the business's stage of development.

2	Stand-Up India	This initiative aims to promote entrepreneurship among women and marginalized communities by providing bank loans between ₹ 10 lakh and ₹ 1 crore to set up greenfield enterprises. At least one woman entrepreneur and one individual from a Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) is eligible for this scheme.
3	Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao:	While not directly an entrepreneurship program, this initiative by the Indian government promotes the education and welfare of the girl child, which indirectly contributes to their empowerment and potential as future entrepreneurs.
4	Annapurna Scheme	This scheme offers working capital to women entrepreneurs who run food catering businesses, canteens, and food stalls. It helps women expand their food-related businesses.
5	Mahila e-Haat:	Launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Mahila e-Haat is an online platform that enables women entrepreneurs to showcase and sell their products and services. It provides a digital marketplace for women to reach a wider audience.
6	Udyogini Scheme	This scheme by the Rajasthan government offers financial assistance and training to women entrepreneurs in the state. It aims to encourage women to start and manage small-scale businesses.
7	STEP Scheme	The Support to Training and Employment Program for Women (STEP) is a government initiative that provides skill development and training to women to enhance their employability and entrepreneurial abilities.
8	Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP):	Although not a government initiative, the WEP was launched by NITI Aayog to promote and support women entrepreneurs in India. It offers various programs, resources, and opportunities for women to connect, learn, and grow as entrepreneurs.
9	Atal Incubation Centres (AICs):	These centers, supported by NITI Aayog, provide incubation and mentoring support to startups, including those led by women. AICs help women entrepreneurs develop their business ideas and access resources.

(Government of India Initiatives)

4. A Doorway to an Entrepreneurial University Background : Higher Education in India

In relation to India, the phrase "higher education" refers to the tertiary level instruction that is provided following 12 years of formal education (10 years of elementary education and 2 years of secondary education). Next to China and the United States, India has the third-largest higher education system in the world.

Since India's independence, the number of universities, college-level institutions, and other higher education institutions has significantly increased.

There are 11,779 independent institutions, 42,343 colleges, and 1043 universities in India, according to the All-India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE). Only approximately 21% of them are government-run colleges, while the majority—nearly 78.6%—are in the private sector. The article discusses the value of collaborations between academia and industry in driving economic and intellectual growth.

5. **University for Entrepreneurship:** The "entrepreneurial university" is a concept that is being discussed as the next step in the development of universities. It recognises that opinions on whether universities should concentrate only on doing original research and generating new knowledge or whether they should also try to monetize their intellectual product vary.

III. RELATIONSHIP OF PREVALENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EQUAL ACCESSIBILITY FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL EDUCATION

1. **Prevalence:** Recent years have seen a considerable increase in the popularity of entrepreneurship education as more people want to acquire the skills and information required to launch and run their own firms. At several levels, including elementary and secondary schools, colleges, universities, and institutions of higher learning, entrepreneurship education is provided. The prevalence of entrepreneurship education varies by region, with some places emphasising the integration of entrepreneurial concepts into their curricula more than others, while others are currently creating such programmes.
2. **Effectiveness:** The influence entrepreneurship education has on students' entrepreneurship-related knowledge, skills, attitudes, and behaviours can be used to assess its efficacy. Effective entrepreneurship education emphasises practical skills like ideation, company planning, market research, financial management, and networking in addition to theoretical understanding. Additionally, it ought to promote an innovative, resilient, and adaptable mindset. The success of graduates who go on to found and run prosperous enterprises, contribute to economic growth, and spur innovation demonstrates the long-term efficacy of entrepreneurship education.
3. **Equal Accessibility:** To ensure that people from all backgrounds have equal access to high-quality entrepreneurship education, ensure equal accessibility in the field of entrepreneurship education. This includes removing obstacles that could exclude some groups from participating:

- **Gender Equality:** Providing equal opportunities for both genders to access entrepreneurship education and ensuring that curriculum materials and classroom environments are inclusive.
- **Socioeconomic Inclusion:** Ensuring that individuals from different socioeconomic backgrounds have access to entrepreneurship education, regardless of their financial means.
- **Racial and Ethnic Diversity:** Creating inclusive environments that cater to the needs of diverse racial and ethnic groups, and promoting diverse role models and mentors in entrepreneurship education.
- **Geographical Accessibility:** Offering entrepreneurship education in both urban and rural areas to ensure that students from all geographic locations can participate.
- **Accessibility for People with Disabilities:** Designing education materials and physical spaces that are accessible to people with disabilities.

Offering scholarships and financial aid, collaborating with neighbourhood organisations, creating curriculum materials that are culturally relevant, and utilising online learning platforms to reach a larger audience are all ways that equal accessibility in entrepreneurship education is promoted.

In general, entrepreneurship education is essential for giving people the abilities and outlook required to thrive in an entrepreneurial setting. We can encourage a broad and dynamic ecosystem of future entrepreneurs who contribute to economic growth and innovation by assuring its ubiquity, efficacy, and equal accessibility.

IV. CONCLUSION

This study has highlighted the popularity and accessibility of informal learning channels for entrepreneurship education, but further research is needed to assess their prevalence, effectiveness, and equality of access. In order to assess their influence and any potential negatives, it can be useful to comprehend the extent to which aspiring businesses in India rely on informal channels, such as networks, independent coaches, and knowledge passed down through relatives. The study should examine the factors that affect how well aspiring entrepreneurs can compensate for a lack of formal schooling options. Future research should try to identify and address these vital issues in order to comprehend entrepreneurial education in India. We can get insights into the difficulties, possibilities, and trends through rigorous research employing larger and more diverse sample sizes.

We can learn more about the difficulties, opportunities, and potential limiting factors in obtaining entrepreneurship education by doing rigorous study with larger and more diverse sample sizes. The development of a more open, accessible, and thorough entrepreneurship education will be guided by this knowledge, helping to create a strong entrepreneurial environment in India.

REFERENCES

- [1] <https://www.studyiq.com/articles/a-doorway-to-an-entrepreneurial-university/>
- [2] India Today -New Delhi, UPDATED: Nov 6, 2022 14:10 IST
- [3] <https://www.forbes.com/sites/robynshulman/2018/04/08/5-ways-teachers-can-introduce-entrepreneurship-skills-in-their-classrooms/?sh=2b9ab0e67293>
- [4] Report By Jagdish Bishnoi, Founder & CEO, SAFL India Foundation Research Scholar, University of Delhi.
- [5] <https://techbaji.com/entrepreneurship/entrepreneurship-for-students/>

