"ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF CHIEF MINISTER'S START-UP SCHEME IN SIKKIM" (Year 2017-2018)

Name: Namsa Hang Limbu
Designation; Research Assistant
Institution: SRM University Sikkim, Gangtok, India

Abstract: Chief-Minister Start-Up Scheme (CMSS) of Sikkim was started in the year 2017. The aims of the scheme are to give an emphasis is on giving employment opportunity as well as to enhance the entrepreneurial skill among the dropouts and the educated unemployed youth of the state. The Scheme provided financial assistance, with subsidies, to the individuals who are unable to start their particular business. The study is based on both primary data collected from the well-designed questionnaire and also on Secondary data and information which is collected from the Commerce and Industry Department, Government of Sikkim. To meet the objectives, the OLS Estimation, Regression analysis and Descriptive Statistics are being used. As per the analysis the maximum amount sectioned to individual is Rs. 20 lakhs and Minimum Amount is Rs.470000. In the scheme CMSS, participation of the is male Population is 81.66 Percentage out of 100percent and Female Participation is 18.33 9ercent. Among all the activities more amount is sanctioned for Commercial Taxi. Maximum Net Income for beneficiaries is Rs.80000 Per month and minimum is Rs. 7000 per month generated through the scheme. As per the study the percentage of participation of senior secondary is 46 percent out of 100Percent which is highest and second is 32percent from Graduate, 15percent from high school and 7percent from postgraduates. By testing it has found that the education and age have high significance on the income generation. According to the Survey information found that maximum beneficiaries is among age group between 20-30years which means the young participation is more in the scheme. Among all, the total male employment generated under the scheme is 72.72percent and female employment is 27.22 percent. It is found that in both cases the participation as well as employment creation the male population is more than the female.

Keywords: Chief Minister Start-up Scheme (CMSS), OLS, Sikkim.

1. INTRODUCTION

Chief Minister Start –Up Scheme was launched on 15 august 2017, on the day of independence by the Sikkim Governments, to address the unemployed youths of the State and school dropouts to develop new entrepreneurial ventures and to generate self-employment opportunities in rural and urban areas of the State. The Scheme has been approved by the Commerce and Industry departments government of Sikkim, the main aim of the scheme is to promote the employment opportunity to the local youths and School dropouts of the states Sikkim those who belong age between18-45 with certificate of Identification of the Sikkim.

The major partner's institutes of the schemes are, RBI, Nabard, SBS, CBI, Bank of Baroda, Canara Bank, MSMEDI, Small Industrial Development Bank of India, Kahadi and Village Industry. The maximum Amount of loan is up to Rs-20 Lakhs to each parties with the subsidies of 35 Percent.

The Schemes focus on the various Sectors, such as, service include Agriculture, Food processing unit, animal husbandry, handlooms and handicraft. CMSS is administered by the Commerce and Industry Department Government of Sikkim. The scheme will be implemented by the Chief Minister's Start-up Scheme Committee (CMSSC) headed by the Special Secretary/ Director, Industries who shall be assisted by both the District Industries Centres (DICs) for appraisal of the projects.

The study is mainly focus on participation of people of the state Sikkim in the Schemes toward income and employment generation. If we see the last decade of unemployment trends, Sikkim is always highlighted the more unemployment as compare to other states of India. According to the survey report of 2012-13 by labour bureau under Union Ministry of Labour and Employment, Sikkim state has maximum unemployed people than other states of India, that is 13.3 percent, according to the third annual employment and unemployment survey report conducted by the Labour Bureau of the Union Ministry of Labour and Unemployment. Again ministry of labour department government of India 2012-13 report highlighted Sikkim has highest unemployment rate 12.2 and second is Arunachal Pradesh 10.2 and third is Kerala 9.9 Percent. Again, through the reports of Ministry of Labour Department of India, 2015-16 Sikkim has 8.9 percentage rates of unemployment.

2. POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN SIKKIM SCIENCE 1981-2011

Table 1. Employment data of Sikkim 1981-2011 (DESME)

Sl.	Year	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Population	316385	406457	540851	610577
2	Main worker	147436	164392	212904	230397
3	Marginal worker	5378	4329	50139	77741
4	Total workers	152814	168721	263043	308138

Source: Department of Economics, Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation (DESM&E)

Above Table 1, shows the total population and the total workers which include both marginal and the main workers of Sikkim state from the year 1981 to 2011. In 1981 the total population of state Sikkim was 316385, and went up 610577 in 2011 according to the census survey report of 2011 Similarly, same trends prevail in the employment sector where the total working people was 152814 out of total population 316385, and in 2011 the population of the workers increased to 308138 0ut of 610577. Here from table the what we noted is that as the population increases workers also increased but the ratio of increasing workers is same. That means no more employment is generated with the growth of the population.

3. UNEMPLOYMENT SCENERIO IN NORTH-EAST INDIA AND SPICIALLY IN SIKKIM

According to the report of (Ministry of Labour Department Government of India) 201213, the highest percentage of unemployment is in the age group of 15 to 29 years among all other categories. As comparison of the North east states the leading state in youth unemployment is Sikkim which is 12.2 percentage. It is followed by Arunachal Pradesh 10.2 percentage, Tripura 8.4 percentage, Nagaland 6.2 percentage, Assam 4.3 percentage. Meghalaya, 3.5 percentage, Manipur and Mizoram has 2.2 percentage. Again, the report of 2015-16, Sikkim stood in second ranked which 8.9 percentage, the first is Tripura by 10 percentages and followed by Nagaland 5.6 percentage and Meghalaya and Manipur has 4 percentages, rest has also declined. Sikkim is not only in the north east but it was leading over state of India during 2012-2014 as per the report of Labour Bureau of India.

Table 2: Unemployment rate per 1000 persons in Sikkim 2013-18

RURAL			URBAN			COMBINED		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	258	138	70	684	229	87	344	158

Source: Ministry of Labour Department Government of India

Table 2, shows the unemployment rate per 1000 person in Sikkim of 2018, in both urban and rural. where rural male is 92 persons out of 1000 and female is 258 out of 1000 persons and in urban male unemployment rate is 70 and female is 684 persons out of 1000 persons. Whereas combining both urban and rural 87 persons are male and 344 persons are female and total is 158 persons.

4. EDUCATED UNEMPLOYEDMENT IN SIKKIM

Marchang, (2014) The existence and growth of educated unemployed is attributes to the much higher rates in population of educated, a person who has acquired secondary education, than the rates of growth of employment particularly in organised sector. The growth of educated unemployed is higher as the growth in general unemployment in Sikkim by decades, it is because the education is considered as means of investment which give returns in future. Educated will prefer for the government services at first than organised, formal and specific jobs where they can get handsome salary. According to NSSO (2009-10) report Educated unemployment became very serious issues in Sikkim since 1990 in both rural and urban sector. According to usual principal approach from 15 years and above age has increased from 4.6 percent in 1993-4 to till over 12percent in 1999, shown in below table.

Table 3. Unemployment Rates (%) for Educated (15+ years) in Sikkim and India Urban Male Female Person and Rural Male Female Person

	SIKKIM					
	RURAL			URBAN		
Year	Male	Female	Person	Male	female	Person
1993-94	2	15.5	4.6	3.4	12.5	4.9
1999	13.4	10.1	12.3	9	17.2	12.1
2004-05	7.4	8.3	7.7	6.4	6.3	7.3
2009-10	11.3	6	9.8	0.1	10	0.1
	INDIA					
1993-94	8.8	24.9	10.3	6.9	20.6	8.9
1999	6.8	20.4	8.2	6.6	16.3	7.9
2004-05	5.9	23.1	8.5	6	19.4	8.2
2009-10	4.1	15.7	5.6	3.8	13.9	5.4

Source: National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)

The above Table 3, shows the unemployment rate sharply declined to 7.7 percent in 2004/05; however, it has increased to about 10 percent in 2009/10 in rural Sikkim. It is partially an outcome of educational development in the recent times. At the national level, it has slightly increased in 2004/05, but declined in the latter period. A similar trend that prevailed in rural areas also prevailed in urban areas at the national level. In Sikkim the trend differs from rural to urban areas. In urban Sikkim in the 1990s, the rate has significantly increased experiencing a severe educated unemployment problem. However, in the following years, the rate sharply falls and continued to fall to a negligible level of 0.1 percent in urban Sikkim. This sharp decline is due to the expansion of institutions for higher education, increased in self-employment as employability increases with the large base of people with the background of vocational programmes and out migration. Generally, according to Shingi et al. (1988) "there is an inverse association between the proportions of children or youth participating in economic activities and of those enrolled in educational institutions". Sikkim is the only state in India which recorded educated unemployment rate below one percent in urban areas in 2009-2010.

5. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Though Sikkim is doing better enough in education and also achieved high literacy rate among all the states of India, but it has high unemployment rate which is mainly in youths and educated groups. Mainly the people of Sikkim are depending on primary sector like agriculture, dairy farming, small manufacturing units etc. whereas if we notice, the involvement of the people is more in primary sector but the opportunities like employment and income is not much productive so far in those sectors. More than thousands of youths graduated in every year, but after completion of their qualification they are compiled to remain ideal because of lack opportunity. Unemployment became the severe issues in Sikkim since past decades. During 2012-2013 as per the survey report Sikkim stood at highest in term in terms of unemployment by 13.3 percentage among all the states of India. Though state government as well as central government is giving emphasis toward generating employment opportunities, but still Sikkim is facing those issues of unemployment. In order to tackle with those situation Sikkim Government had adopted the Scheme called CMSS. The motto of the scheme is to provide the entrepreneurial development and employment creation in different economic

fields of aspects among educated youths. This study is focus on the participation of the youths and educated people of Sikkim in the new economic venture in the field of generating income and employment opportunity.

6. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Jena and Mihu, (2018) found that PMEGP has the positive impact on the entrepreneurial growth, income, revenue of the enterprises, employment generation, savings and repaying capacity. In the study, the beneficiaries of PMEGP from the study district with the help of a pilot-tested schedules, and through FGDs (focus group discussion. The advanced statistical package like SPSS and MS-Excel were used. With the help of those software package; ANOVA, Gain Score Analysis, Rank Correlation, chi square test, F-test, paired T- test and others statistical tools deemed fit were used to draw the final conclusion.

Surendar, (2013) tried to find out the status of the of the PMEGP scheme in UP and to identify the channel of the communication used by implementing agencies disseminating information about the scheme. And he has taken random sample of 102 beneficiaries of the PMEGP scheme those loan had been sanctions for finance project, among total respondents, 38.28percent were middle pass under high school, 39% were above high school/undergraduate,

19.61percent were graduate and 2.94percent were post graduate. In case of the family background 69.61percent from business family and 30.39 percent from service class families. While conducting survey he had considered education qualification, previous experience family background as a parameter. The study concluded that PMEGP plays important role in providing credit flows to the aspirants who want to be self-employee and generate the employment avenues to the others too. The beneficiaries of the scheme are facing problem at the hand of financial institution which create unnecessary hurdles on releasing the finance of their project.

Agrawalla, (2017) examined the expectation of micro-enterprises in respect to Capacity

Buildings Scheme and to examine the effectiveness of PMEGP implemented by the Capacity Buildings. And he used the both the data source primary and secondary sources. Primary data had been collected by conducting the sample survey through structure questionnaire, personal interviews with micro-entrepreneurs availing support from PMEGP, and Secondary data from published and unpublished sources from books, journals. He had found that only 1percent of the respondents belongs to age group of below 18 years, 18percent belong 19 to 22 years. 50%percentbelongs to 23 to 27 years. 20percent between 28 to 35 years which implies young and middle age were under trainings. Among 100, 21percent belongs to urban areas and majority of the respondents from rural areas which 79percent belongs to rural areas.

Rao, (2015) focused on estimating the employment generated in informal sector in Hyderabad over 10 years and to help frame policies leading to more sustainable growth of the sector. Using the secondary sources of data for the study, he has found the informal sector plays very significant role to provide employment by 64percent in Hyderabad over 10 years and employment trends is been increased. The employment trends also indicated the formal sector of the city Hyderabad could provide very insignificant employment opportunities by absorbing 35percent of the total employment in the corresponding period. It was noticed that the informal sector workers always suffer from social insecurity include, health care, old age pension, maternity, accident benefits etc.

Sinu, (2017) Examined contribution of start-up toward economic growth by way of employment generation and impact on GDP, and also identified different govt initiatives for the development of start-ups.by using the various sources of the secondary data collected through websites, newspapers, magazines, govt reports, books, research papers. The study concluded that, as per the NASSCOM report of 2015, India has almost 3100 start-ups starting per year standing just behind the US, UK and Israel.

Gajanan (2016), The study analysed the effects of PEMGP in rural area of Kolhapur District, and also Evaluated the performance of the Programme in generating employment opportunities. The study was based on primary data through questionnaire by considering all objective of the study. Where Sample size of 40 beneficiaries of PMEGP had taken by convenient sampling from the area40 member's different villages from same area for survey. Data obtained from secondary sources are like the historical data from the different books, literatures, census of India 2011 reports. Results shows that there are almost 50percent male and 50percent of female are engaged in the scheme, through these scheme women are also empowered by taking opportunities and the 72percent of 12th passed are been involved which means those who are unemployed, after the scheme they are able to get opportunity to be employed. Majority of the beneficiaries are in Agro-based business and service sector, Agro sector provided employment to 3 to 4 people. majority of the beneficiaries enabled to give employment opportunity to the rural unemployed people in the area.

Gupta, (2018) Analysed the performance of the PMEGP scheme in Sikkim, this have been studied with respect to the employment generation and the actual project sanctioned and also identified the problems related to entrepreneurial activity in general and PMEGP in particular and given the suggestions to overcome those challenges. The study used both primary and secondary data and also personal interviews also taken to understand the problems of the beneficiaries. MS-Excel Tools and some Basic mathematical percentage tool to analyse the data. He has found that toward some

extent scheme has obviously increased the income of the rural poor's' and unemployed youths, also found that there is an employment generation in every year but the growth rate is not stable.

Shukla & Mishra, (2013) tried to establish a link between employment generation programmes with the eradication of poverty. Secondary data was used. Various employment generation schemes were mentioned in the paper. They found employment growth transfer from primary sector to secondary sector. Corruption, political rivalry, illiteracy, reservation was some of the challenges in employment generation in India were highlighted. Researchers found high work force, economic work force, liberal exchange rate etc. are some of opportunities in Indian economy for employment generation.

Chakrabartty, (2016) studied on the contribution of MSMEs with reference to development of entrepreneurship and employment generation in North-East India, and difficulties faced by MSME while promoting entrepreneurship development and employment among the working population in NEI. Data used in the study is secondary data from various annual reports of MSMEs published by Ministry of Micro, small and medium enterprises, Govt. of India. Analyses had been done by panel data regression model of eight state and he has found that there is a continuous steady growth of production of MSME units in some of the North East states namely Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya, and these states are successfully deployed their state policies to accelerate the production of the MSME enterprises.

7. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY
1. To understand about the nature and structure of the Chief Minister Start-up Scheme in Sikkim.
2. To know the beneficiary's contribution towards income and employment generation under the Scheme.
3. To know the participation of the educated youths of Sikkim toward in entrepreneurship development.
4. To understand the difficulties faced by the beneficiaries while taking loan and feedback from the beneficiaries about the scheme.

8. HYPOTHESIS
(H0) There is no contribution of beneficiaries in employment and income generation   scheme under CMSS.
(H1) CMSS has increased the participation of the educated youth in employment and Income generation.

9. METHODOLOGY
Research Design
The study is descriptive and analytical in the nature where the observation has been made with the help of data and information collected from, commerce and Industry Department Government of Sikkim.   The study is based on the primary and secondary sources of data. The study considered 60 samples from the four districts of Sikkim State, *i.e.*, south, west, north and east. Each district contains 15 number of beneficiaries. The primary data had been collected from the personal phone call interviews and the secondary data had been collected from the Commerce and Industry Department Government of Sikkim, Gangtok from august 2017 to December 2018. The sample is based on random selection 60 beneficiaries among all the districts. Where the different parameter had taken for study like, qualification of the beneficiaries, Age, previous profession, experience, income and expenditure per month.

Statistical Tools
In order to analysis the result the basic tools Descriptive   Statistics had been used. To check the significance level of the independent variables on dependent variable OLS Estimator of the coefficient is used in the study.

Data Classification
The study contained 60 number of beneficiaries, among 60 the data had been classified in different categorical form.
1. Qualification of the beneficiaries
   a) Maximum and minimum qualification
   b) Average qualification
2. Total loan amount sanctioned
   a) Total sanction amount
   b) Maximum amount of loan
   c) Minimum sanction amount
   d) Average sanction amount
3. Net Income of beneficiaries
4. Fields of participation

10. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 4. Education qualification and age of the beneficiaries

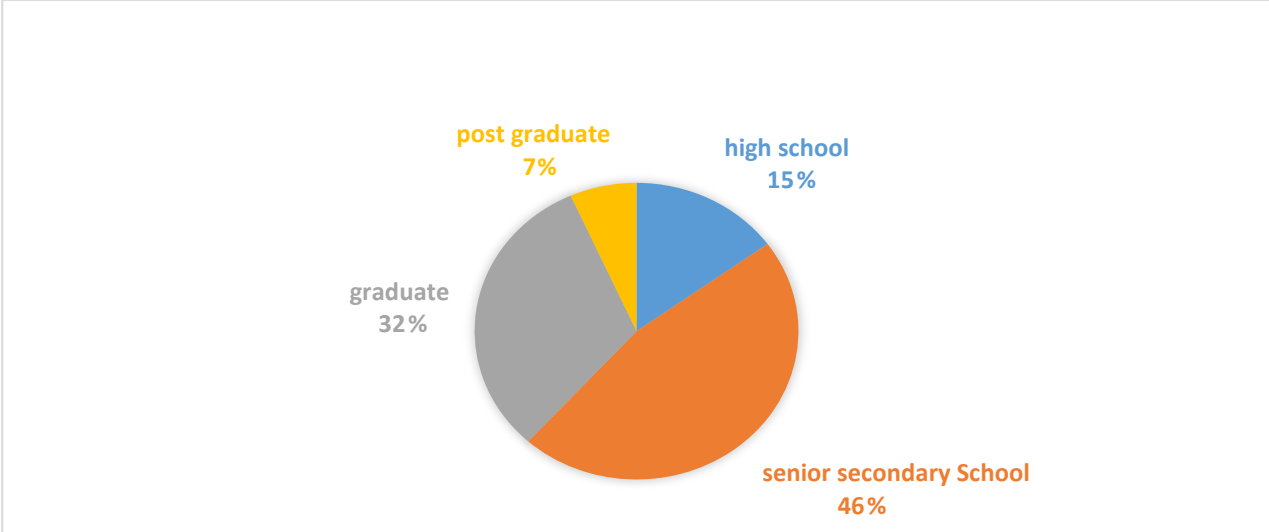| Average	Class-12
Minimum	Class-5
Maximum	Masters
Average age	31 years
Maximum age	42 years
Minimum age	23years

Fig. 1: Qualification of The Beneficiaries

As shown in the above table 4, out of the sample of 60 beneficiaries the, average qualification of the total is class12[th], where minimum qualification is class-5th and maximum is Master's degree. The maximum beneficiary's education qualification is Senior Secondary and minimum is from high school which is shown in the figure Likewise, the average age of the beneficiaries is 31 and the maximum is 42 years and minimum 23 years. According to the data in table 4 the maximum beneficiaries are the young age between 20-40years and maximum are educated.

Table 5. Loan Amount.

Variable	Observation	Mean	Min in Rs	Max in Rs
Loan Amount	60	1310069	474000	2000000

As per the Chief Minister Start-Up Scheme the maximum amount of loan is Rs. 25 lakhs per each beneficiary. Some had taken Rs. 20lakhs which is maximum and some had taken Rs.474000 which is minimum in the total sample among of 60 beneficiaries as shown in Table 5, and average amount is Rs.1310070.

10.1. EVALUATION OF THE EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GENERATION UNDER SCHEME CMSS SIKKIM

Given below list of table indicates number of the Net Income of the beneficiaries and total employment generated under the Chief Minister Start-up Scheme in Sikkim of all the district.

Table 6. Net Income of the beneficiaries

Variable	Observation	Mean in Rs	Min in Rs	Max in Rs
Income	60	31583.33	7000	80000

Source: Computed using Primary and Secondary Survey Data

Table 6, shows the net income earned by the beneficiaries, where the maximum income is Rs.80000 and minimum is Rs.7000 out of 60 sample observation. Average income of the Beneficiaries is Rs. 31583.33.

Table 7. Past profession experience of the beneficiaries

Variable	Observation	Mean	Min	Max
Experience	60	2.6	0	12

Source: Computed using Primary and Secondary Survey Data

Out of 60 sample the maximum past experience of the beneficiaries is 12years and the minimum is 0, and the average experience out of 60 beneficiaries is 2.6 years.

Table 8. Total persons involved in different activity.

Gender	Nature of Loan Participation								
	Business	Taxi	Farming	Fitness/Beauty	Restaurant	Homestay	Manufacturing	Clinic	Total
Male	03	33	04	01	O2	02	03	01	49
Female	02	04	00	02	00	02	01	00	11
Total	05	37	04	03	02	04	04	01	60

Source: Computed using Primary and Secondary Survey Data

out of 60 samples observation ,18.33 percent are female population and 81.67 percent of male population are involved in different activity. Where among all the activity, the involvement of the mass is in the driving sector, which is 61.66 percent were being participated in taxi driving. Second highest participation in the business sector, that is 8.33 percent. Likewise, in both farming and homestay the involvement is 6.66 percent, and in beauty and fitness the total participation is 5 percent out of 60 samples. Among the sample the least participation found in health care (laboratory) which is 1.66 percent out of 100 percent and 3.33 percent in restaurant. As we found that the total participation of female is very less as compare to the male populations.

Table 9. Number of employments generated under Scheme.

ACTIVITY	SELF EMPLOYED	EMPLOYMENT CREATED		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
BUSINESS	4	4	0	8
FARMING	4	6	0	10
TAXI	33	4	0	37
BEAUTY/FITNESS	3	5	4	12
RESTAURANT	2	7	0	9
HOMESTAY	4	1	2	8
MANUFACTURING UNITS	4	12	7	23
HEALTH/CLINIC	1	1	2	4
TOTAL	55	55		110

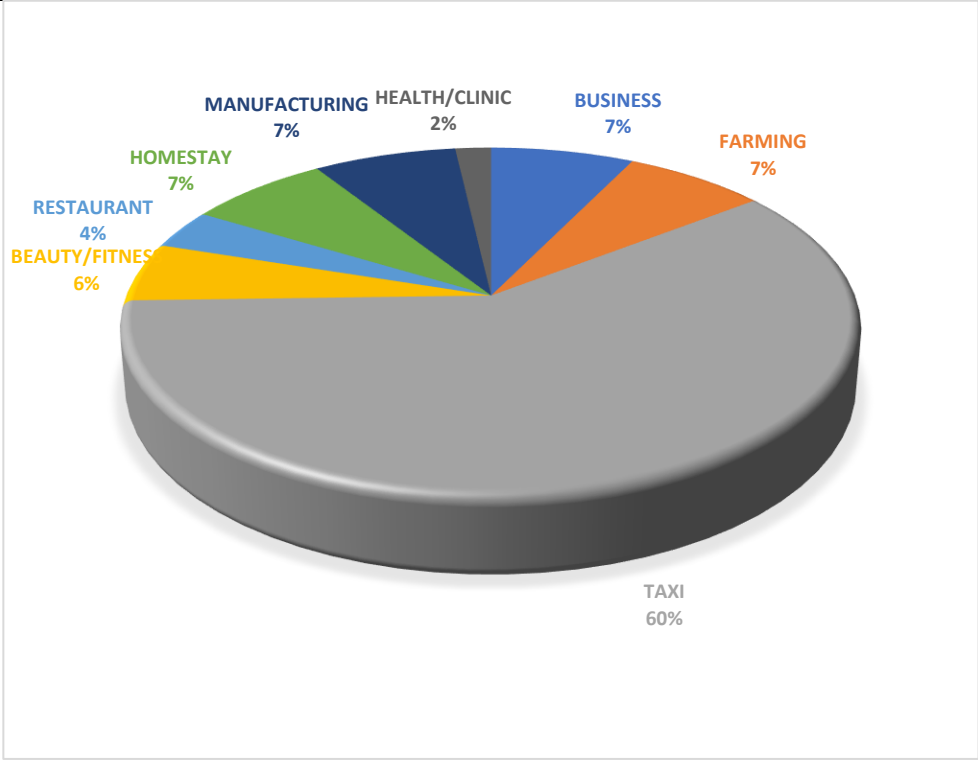*Source: Computed using Primary and Secondary Survey Data*

fig.2. Self-Employment

In the above fig. 2, Shows the highest percentage of self-employed is found under taxi Driver, that is 60percent from total 55 employments and second is 7 percent in each, Business, Farming, Manufacturing and Homestay. Followed by Beauty Parlour and Fitness with 6percent, Restaurant 4percent and Health Clinic 2percent.
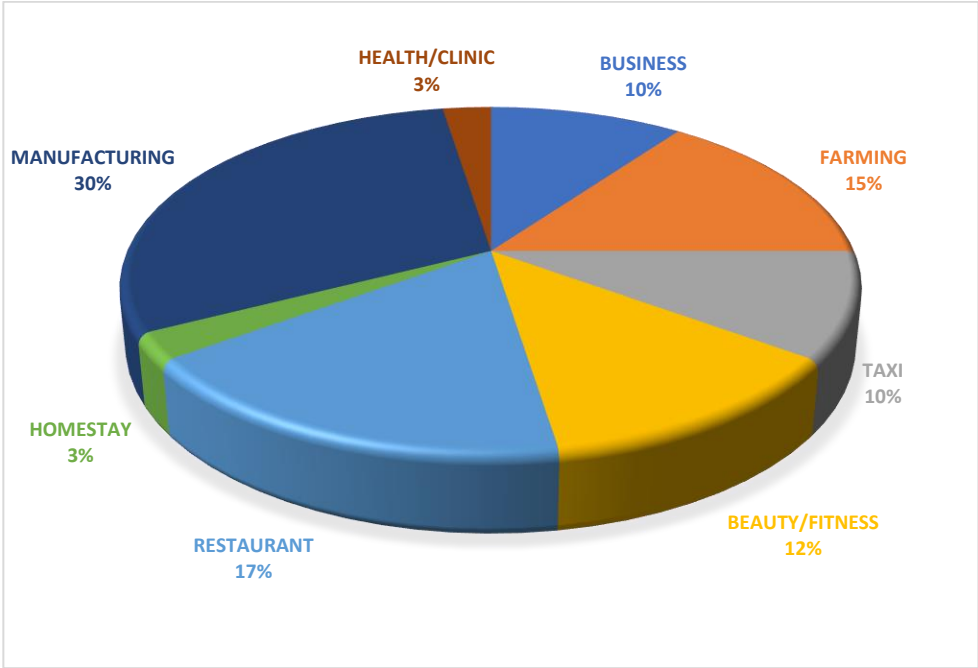

Fig. 3. Generated employment under different activity

Figure 3, shows, the employment generated through the scheme by the Beneficiaries, where, highest employment is generated under Manufacturing sector, which is 30percent of employment out of total 110 employments and second is created under Restaurant with 17percent, farming sector generated 15 percent of employment from total, whereas beauty parlour/ fitness centre provide 12 percent. Business and commercial Taxi, each provides 10percent, out of total employment and followed by health clinic and Homestay supported 3percent of employment out of total employment.

Table 10. Summary Statistics of the Beneficiaries

Variable	Observation	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Net Income	60	31583.33	15655.5	7000	80000
Loan amount	60	1310069	581843.8	474000	2000000
Education	60	12.03333	3.058562	5	17
Age	60	31.96667	4.68668	23	42
Experience	60	2.6	3.345627	0	12

Source: Computed using Primary and Secondary Survey Data

By using the OLS Estimator regression coefficient, the following output has been found, the average net income the of beneficiaries is Rs.31583.33 out of 60 sample of observation. And maximum income of the beneficiaries is Rs.80000 and minimum is Rs.70000. Likewise, all the information explained in the above Table 10.

10.2. REGRESSION OUTPUT

Dependent variable: Net Income

Table 11. (OLS Estimator regression coefficient

Variable	Coefficient
Loan amount	.062366 (0.077) *
Education	1953.153 (0.007) ***
Age	1165.796 (0.010) ***
Gender	10298.78 (0.057) **
Marital Status	5129.535 (0.220)
Caste	250.0221 (0.878)
Constant	-49692.12 (0.077)
R-squared	0.2673
No. of observation	60

note: *, **, ***, in the above table 11. indicates the level of significance at 10%, 5%, and 1% respectively, figure in the parenthesis standard error.

Regression Equation: $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + U_i$

Y=Net Income (Dependent Variable)

(Independent Variable) are X1=Loan Amount, X2=Education, X3=Age, X4=Gender, X5=Marital, X6=Status, X7=Caste, Ui=Disturbance term

Above Table shows final regression output, where dependent variable is Net Income and the Independent Variables Loan Amount, Education, Age, Gender, Marital Status, Caste.   If the loan amount increases by the 1 lakh, on an average the net income per month of the beneficiaries increases by the Rs.6236.

If the year of education increase by the 1 year, on an average the per month net income of the beneficiaries increased by Rs. 1953.153.

If the age of the beneficiaries increases by 1 year, on an average the net income per month of the beneficiaries increases by Rs.435.

If it is male on an average the net income earning per month of the beneficiaries increased by Rs.10298.78. Caste and the marital status have no significance on the net income of the beneficiaries. Influence of age and education is more on the dependent variable. Value of education and the age is more significance here in the study.

11. DISCUSSION AND FEEDBACK OF THE BENEFICIARIES

While the different beneficiaries stated the different opinion regarding the Scheme CMSS. They think that the Scheme provided them the new platforms to be an entrepreneur not only the rich but those who belongs from BPL families had also got opportunity to participate in the different field of economy activities, such as, business sector, service sector etc. Some of them realized that the scheme provided to them is really effective and the subsidies of 35% got by local people, should grab this opportunity to make themselves benefit for the scheme because 700000 lakhs is the huge subsidies amount.

In this scheme there is no any kind of the security deposit required, so that every poorest of the poor person can also get some margin amount to start-up themselves into new venture. And the scheme also created employment in the youth, whoever were educated frustrated as well as depend on some other else before, but now they are a leading toward the self-sufficiency and leaving independent life.

11.1. PROBLEMS FACED BY THE BENEFICIARIES

The major problems of the beneficiaries were the funding problems from the financial institution, the bank is taking much time to release the fund, so the work of the beneficiaries extended more the work they had expected to complete. Some of the beneficiaries faced the problem in documentation because of imperfect information.

Some of them stated that the project plan cost charging more amount, then required amount, so poor people could not afford. Some beneficiaries reported that though they got loan and started their carrier, but the main problem the are facing is the proper market, because whatever supply of output the produce by taking the loans they are not getting any demand from both public and the government properly. Many beneficiaries have reported those whoever taken loan for the tourist taxi, income for them is seasonal only because of more tourist taxi is been distributed under the scheme CMSS.

12. CONCLUSION

The Scheme intends to establish Start-ups, both in manufacturing and service sectors that include agriculture/ horticulture/ food processing/ animal husbandry/ handloom and handicrafts etc. The scheme provides financial contribution assistance component of 35% of the project cost for financially viable/ bankable projects for the ventures that entail a total investment up to Rs. 20 lakhs. Under the scheme more loan is sanctioned for the taxi/Innova and others. Second is in business sector and in manufacturing, and farming sectors sanction of loan is less.

From the 60 sample of observation, the total participation of male is high as compare to female, which is 81.66percent and the female is 18.33percent. As per the analysis and information it is found that the maximum loan taken for the Taxi, and less in health/clinic. 30percent of the employment is created under manufacturing sector which is maximum and the only 3percent of employment is contributed by the health and homestay. The average education of beneficiaries is class-12, and also found that maximum beneficiaries is among age group between 20-30years which means the young participation is more in the scheme. Among all, the total male employment generated under the scheme is 72.72percent and female employment is 27.22 percent. It is found that in both cases the participation of the male is more than the female. The study conclude that the educated unemployed youths had got opportunity to start-up themselves in various economic sector of state Sikkim. Under the scheme several employments opportunity was created in different sector of economy. By the study one can conclude that one of the issues of the unemployment in state Sikkim is being managing by the government through this Scheme CMSS.

REFRENCES

➢ Agrawalla.k and Sharma.J, (2017). Empact on Capacity Buildings on Micro enterprises of Assam with reference to PMEGP. *internal Journal of management Studies*, (6).26-34.

➢ Chakrabartty, (2016). Contribution of MSME with Reference to Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation in North-East India. *Social Science Spectrum*, 2.209-215

➢ Gupta.D, (2018). Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme in Sikkim, *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences,*8(5).1-13

➢ Ganjanan.J, (2016). Evaluating Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme in Rural Area of Kolahapur District. *International Journal of Engineering Science and Management Research, 3(5).*85-91.

➢ Jena. S and Mihu.R, (2018). Impact of Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme on Entrepreneurial development of Tribal Beneficiaries Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh. *international Journal of Recent Scientific Research,9(4).*10-21.

➢ Surendar, (2013). Prospective of Entrepreneurial Concept of PMEGP in Assam. *International Journal of Management,* 1(1).64-70.

➢ Sinu.M, (2017). Contribution of Start-Up in economic Development in India, *International Journal of commerce business management*,6(2).70-80.

➢ Rao, (2015). Employment Generation in Urban Informal Sector in Hyderabad. *Research Journal of Recent Science. 4. 8-10*

➢ Ramalingam.M, (2014). Educated unemployment on Sikkim. *Journal of North-East India Studies.*4(1).55-66.

➢ Shukla and Mishra, (2013). Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme in Sikkim. International Journal of Research in Social-Science.8 (5).283-295

➢ Government of Sikkim Department of Commerce and Industry Department (2017-18).

➢ *Guideline of Chief Minister Star-Up Scheme.* Sikkim Human Development Report (2014). Government of Sikkim.

➢ W Beveridge, *Full Employment in a Free Society (1944).*