



Socio-Economic Status Of Self - Employed Youth A Case Study Of Entrepreneurship Training In Nired

**Dr.M.Harsha Preetham Dev Kumar, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Social Work, Andhra Kesari
University, Ongole.**

The EDPs focus mainly on skill development among the participants. The skill sets that are sought to be developed are broadly of two types, viz., Hard skills and Soft skills. Hard skills refer to technical and managerial skills. On the other hand, Soft skills refer to cognitive and behavioural skills in areas such as positive thinking, creativity, communication, interpersonal relationship, problem solving, decision making and so on.

The crucial issue is how far the entrepreneurship development programmes are effective and whether these programmes have helped the trainees to manage their units successfully. The present study aims at evaluating the programmes in entrepreneurship development that has been in existence as one of the NIREDS in Srikakulam District besides other NIREDS established in all the other districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Statement of the problem

Entrepreneurship Development Programmes have become essential due to lack of adequate number of entrepreneurs in the country and the presence of large scale unemployment among the youth. For more than seven decades since independence, an emphasis on the government control and regulations and the role assigned to the public sector have restricted the scope for growth of entrepreneurship. As a result, people have preferred an assured job without entrepreneurial spirit and the result is massive educated unemployment in India. However, the government policies did encourage entrepreneurship by providing the financial and physical arrangements, without much emphasis on developing entrepreneurship. The strategy was to absorb unemployed youth and to mitigate the socio-economic problems associated with unemployment and the central as well as state governments gave the thrust to promote and popularize the self-employment scheme. However, creation of self-employment schemes is meaningful and effective only when the beneficiaries are supported with requisite

motivational and skill training, follow-up and guidance encoded in entrepreneurial spirit. Merely offering loans and provision of infrastructure facilities to the unemployed cannot create a successful entrepreneur. It is necessary to identify the real enterprising person, who assumes risks and challenges under every stressful condition, creates an enterprise, and works on it till it grows. Every one cannot become entrepreneur for the above reasons and it is even harder for those who hail from non-business families. Under these circumstances, the need for entrepreneurship development through systematic and coordinated effort in terms of entrepreneurship development programmes is more keenly felt.

Further, there is also an opinion among experts that with such a large number of organizations involved in the EDP, the quality of these programmes has deteriorated. It is argued that just because some subsidies are available, several organizations which are not qualified are undertaking the EDPs.

Another important factor that has added a sense of urgency to the EDPs and the issues related to their effectiveness is the sweeping changes taking place in the economy and society, leading to the emergence of a market-oriented economy, which offers opportunities for new enterprises and expansion of the existing ones. Against this background, the study has been taken up Impact of Entrepreneurship Development Training Programme on Unemployed Youth: A Case Study of Nagavali Institute of Rural Entrepreneurship Development in Rajam, Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh:

OBJECTIVES:

1. To study the socio-economic characteristics of profile respondents in the study area.
2. To measure the perception of respondents towards the role of NIREED in inculcating entrepreneurialism.
3. To assess the effectiveness of Entrepreneurship Development Programme and role of support organizations in promoting entrepreneurship development.

Hypothesis

1. H_0 : There is no significant difference before and after joining in EDP training.

Research Methodology

Research Design:

Research design is an essential part of any research. It is the process of designing a plan, which helps to get social reality in a logical and systematic way. It is a systematic outline of the way in which a particular research will be carried out (Srivastava, 2004). However, the present study has been adopted descriptive research design to explain the socio-economic conditions and assess the perceptions of trainees on effectiveness of EDP training. Hence, it was planned on the basis of research design to test the hypothesis.

Universe and Sample

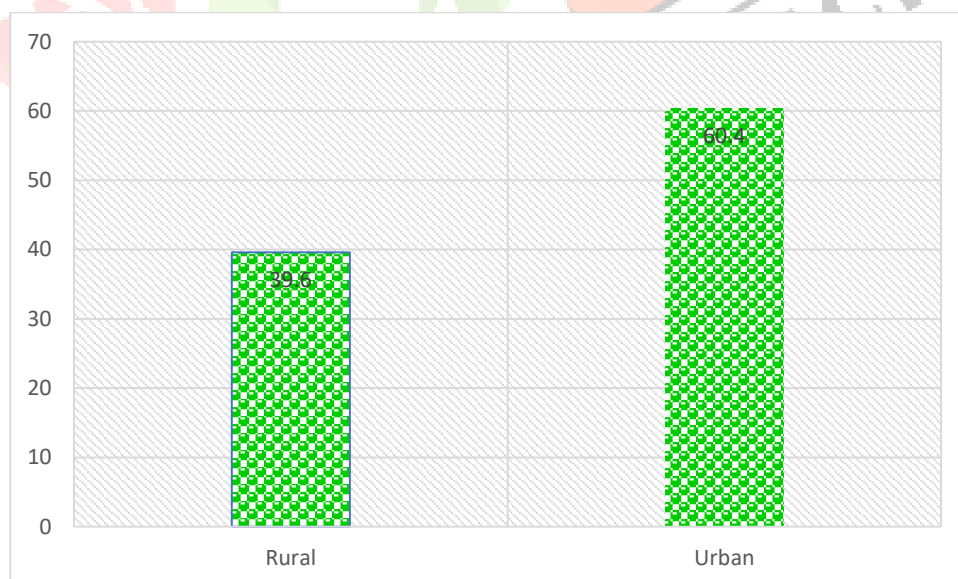
For the purpose of the study, the researcher has gathered information vis-à-vis the trainees of EDP trained at Nagavali Institute of Rural Entrepreneurship Development (NIRED) in Rajam, Srikakulam District. The NIRED is established in the year 2009 with the main objective to promote EDP training to the unemployed youth. From its inception 9467 candidates trained in various trades. For the purpose of the study to select the respondents three years of period in between 2020-24 who are enrolled at NIRED are taken for assess into better results. During this period nearly 17 - 20 different types trades are undertaking for training in every year by covering all the five EDPs. The selected EDPs are House wiring and Plumbing, Apparel Making, Dairy and Vermi Compost, Computer Skills and Home Nursing. There are 1374 candidates are trained in five trades during the 2020-2024 and spread all over the entire district of Srikakulam.

The EDP trainees trained at NIRED in Srikakulam District spread over in all the area. The total of 1374 candidates in five categories such are House wiring and Plumbing (112), Apparel Making (528), Dairy and Vermi Compost (313), Computer Skills (229) and Home Nursing (192). These five EDPs are mostly employable and can start their own business ventures. In this reason, the five EDPs are selected and from each category 18.2 percent trainees were selected to give equal preference like from five EDPs a total of 250 trainees all together selected for the purpose of study by using stratified proportionate random sample method.

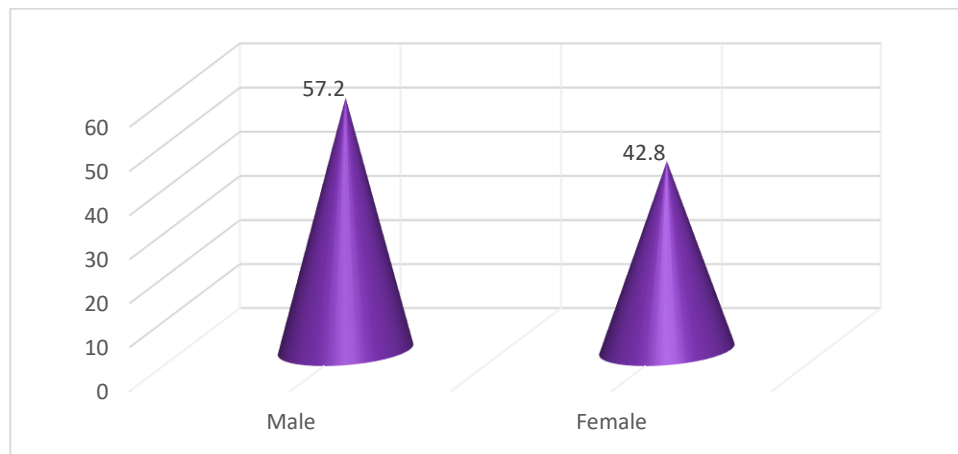
The Socio-Economic Profile of Trainees

The profile analysis of trainees has been presented as follows: Place of Origin, Age Status, Gender Status, Educational Background, Family Background, Size of the Family, Caste Status etc.,

Fig-1: Place of residence



The figure 1 presents the place of residence of respondents based on rural background and urban background. Majority of the respondents numbering 151 and forming 60.4 per cent were from urban areas as against 99 respondents forming 39.6 per cent coming from rural areas. Thus, majority of trainees are from urban area.

Fig-2:Sex of Residence

Of the total sample size of 250 trainee respondents, 143 are male trainees (57.2 percent), and 107 (42.8 percent) are female trainees. The relatively higher percentage of female candidates in the trainee group is an evidence that over time social change is taking place in Indian society and that women taking up outside jobs and venturing into own businesses has become acceptable in our society. This promises well for the cause of women empowerment in general and economic independence of women, in particular.

Table – 1: Age of the Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent
< - 20	54	21.6
21 - 30	66	26.4
31 - 40	44	17.6
41 - 50	44	17.6
51 - >	42	16.8
Total	250	100.0

Age is a crucial factor in socio-economic status of a person. A matured person is an experienced person who has seen many ups and downs in his life. He has a matured critical ability and can comprehend the things in a right way than a child or adolescence. A mature person has the ability to influence the decision and opinions of the persons who are younger to him. Advices of the old people in the society is always welcomed. So the sample of the study, the respondents are above 18 years of age are selected for the study.

It is clear from the table 5.3 and figure 5.3 that out of the sample of 250 respondents, 54 trainees i.e. 21.6 percent are below the age of 20 years. While a total of 66 trainees i.e. 26.4 percent belong to the age group of 21-30 years, a total of 44 trainees i.e. 17.6 percent of the respondents of the sample belong to the age group of 31-40 years and 44 trainees i.e. 17.6 percent are belongs to 41 – 50 age group. Remaining 42 trainees i.e. 16.8 percent of the respondents are found to be more than 51 years old. Thus, more respondents are found to be between the age group of 21-30 years.

Table-2: Caste of the respondents

Caste	Frequency	Percent
OC	51	20.4
BC	147	58.8
SC	46	18.4
ST	6	2.4
Total	250	100.0

Caste-system is a unique characteristic of Indian Hindu society. The caste-system imposes certain restrictions on its members in the matter of occupation as well as social intercourse. After Independence, Government of India has tried to improve the situation of the underprivileged sections, officially termed as Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) through several affirmative actions. The caste of the sample respondents describes that 58.8 percent belong to Backward Caste and respondents belonging to Other Caste (OC such as forward caste) and Scheduled Caste groups constitute 20.4 percent and 18.4 percent respectively. Whereas 2.4 percent are belonging to Schedule Tribe caste community. It is indicating that the majority people who belongs to Backward Caste, Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe are marginalized sections in India and they are more backward in terms of education, income, etc., with compare to other groups.

Table-3: Education of the respondents

Education	Frequency	Percent
< - 10 th class	146	58.4
Inter	59	23.6
Graduate & above	45	18.0
Total	250	100.0

The table 3 highlights the educational background of respondents from the viewpoint of low level and high level of education. Majority of the respondents numbering 146 and representing 58.4 per cent had low level of education as against 45 respondents representing 18.0 per cent with high level of education and 59 respondents representing 23.6 percent middle level with intermediate education.

Table-4: Occupation of the family background

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Agriculture	137	54.8
Business	75	30.0
Employee	26	10.4
Any other	12	04.8
Total	250	100.0

Regarding family background, data collected relate to occupational background of the trainee respondent's family. Table 4 show details regarding occupational background. Of the total of 250 trainee respondents, parents of 137 trainees (54.8%) had agriculture as occupational background, while

parents of 75 (30.0%) and 26 (10.4%) trainees were from business and employees background respectively. Remaining 4.8 percent are belongs to any other viz. services, auto drivers, mechanics etc.

Entrepreneurship Training

The realization of the objectives entrepreneurship development programmes (EDPs) depend upon burning desire to be entrepreneurs in people. This basic character of people aspiring to be entrepreneurs influences awareness of EDPs. Hence the perceptions on EDPs by the respondents have been analysed under: Motivating Factors for Entrepreneurship, Reasons for Joining EDPs, Awareness Sources on EDPs, Motivating Sources for Joining EDPs, Stages of Preparedness, Duration of EDPs, Thrust Areas of EDPs, Effectiveness of Teaching Methods and Fulfilment of Expectations etc.,

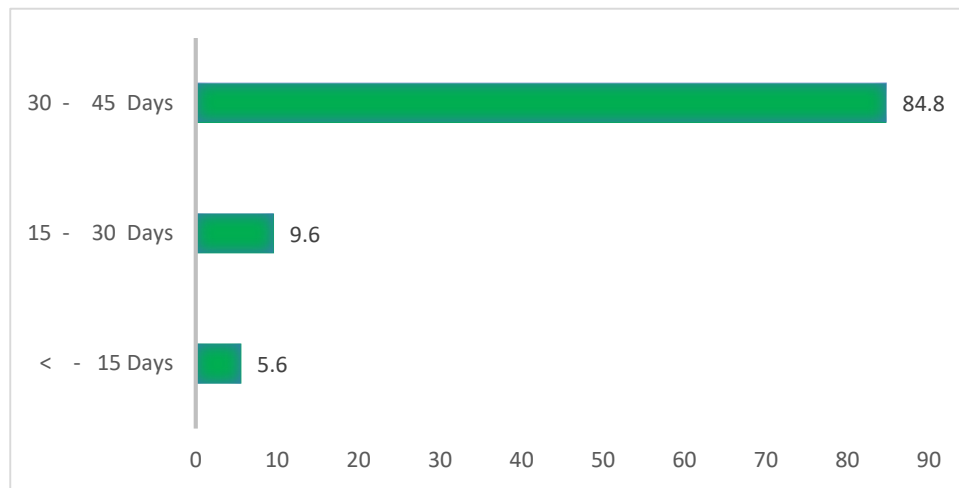
Table-5: Trainees Trained in different types of EDP Training

Type of EDP training	Frequency	Percent
Product EDP	96	38.4
Agriculture EDP	57	22.8
General EDP	42	16.8
Other EDP	35	14.0
Process EDP	20	08.0
Total	250	100.0

The table 5 represents the details of type of training undergone by the respondents. Majority of the respondents numbering 96 and forming 38.4 per cent underwent training in apparel making and it is comes under product EDPs. This was followed by respondents numbering 57, 42 and 20 having undergone training in Agriculture EDP under this agri. farm and vermi compost, general EDP it means computer skills etc., and Process EDPs means House wiring and electrical rewinding etc., and they represented 22.8 per cent, 16.8 per cent and 8.0 per cent respectively. To conclude, demand potential for consumer durables and their timely servicing created more business opportunities, which led the majority of the respondents to have training in product and agriculture EDPs.

Table-6: Duration of EDP Training

Duration of training	Frequency	Percent
< - 15 Days	14	5.6
15 - 30 Days	24	9.6
30 - 45 Days	212	84.8
Total	250	100.0

Fig-3: Duration of EDP Training

The table 6 and figure 3 indicates that the duration of EDP training starts from 15 days to 45 days depends upon the mode of training. The majority (84.8 percent) of the respondents' duration of training is 30 days to 45 days. Whereas, 9.6 percent of the respondents' duration is 15 to 30 days and followed by 5.6 percent of the trainee's duration of training is less than 15 days. The NIREDS are giving majority are short time duration courses and which are most useful to the trainees to set up their own entrepreneurship at their own areas.

Table-7: Status of trainees before joining EDP Training

Before joining EDP	Frequency	Percent
Studying	39	15.6
Unemployed	95	38.0
Own business	26	10.4
Farming	57	22.8
Housewife	33	13.2
Total	250	100.0

Table 7 depicts the pre-EDP status of the respondents. Majority of the respondents numbering 95 and representing 38.0 per cent were unemployed before joining EDP. This was followed by respondents numbering 57, 39, 33 and 26 and representing 22.8 per cent, 15.6 per cent, 13.2 per cent and 10.4 per cent respectively were farming, studying, housewives and own business respectively. To conclude, the training programmes were addressed to target groups, which were mostly ignorant of the idea of entrepreneurship in terms of their pre-EDP status.

Table-8: Status of Trainees after EDP Training

After EDP	Frequency	Percent
Strat own EDP	151	60.4
Employed	67	26.8
Unemployed	32	12.8
Total	250	100.0

The researcher gathered information on the status of trainees after trained in EDP. It is enquired whether the trainees retained any skills to settle in their life. The table assess the situation of the respondents that the majority (60.4 percent) are started their own business enterprises Whereas, 26.8 percent of the trainees are employed in private sector such as fashion designers in tailoring centres, technician as in mobile show rooms, DTP operator in Computer centres etc., followed by 19.6 percent respondents are still unemployed either by no business enterprise nor employment.

Table-9: Paired Samples t Test

H₀: There is no significant difference before and after in joining EDP training.

Status of trainees before and after training

	Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
				Lower	Upper			
Before joining EDP - After EDP	.76800	1.56331	.09887	.57327	.96273	7.768	249	.000

The paired sample T test reveals that the status of before and after training of the respondents. The paired T test value is 7.768. Hence, there is a statically significant and there is difference in both variables of before and after training. Thus, the respondents are acquired the skills after the training. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is accepted.

Conclusion

The effectiveness of NIRED programmes underscores the fact that NGOs like the NIRED can play a key role in entrepreneurship development in the state. It then becomes imperative for the government to device ways and means of incorporating the NGOs in the entrepreneurship development strategy of the government and ensuring their active involvement in entrepreneurship development in the state.

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