

Impact of Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes on Unemployed Youth (RSETI): A Case Study

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1. Introduction

Entrepreneurship Development Programs (EDPs) primarily aim to foster skill development among participants. These skills encompass two broad categories: Hard skills, which pertain to technical and managerial abilities, and Soft skills, encompassing cognitive and behavioral skills such as positive thinking, creativity, communication, interpersonal relationships, problem-solving, and decision-making.

The key question at hand is the effectiveness of entrepreneurship development programs and whether they have enabled trainees to successfully manage their enterprises. This study evaluates entrepreneurship development programs implemented in Srikakulam District, as well as other Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) in different Andhra Pradesh districts.

Statement of the Problem

Entrepreneurship development programs have become imperative due to the scarcity of entrepreneurs in the country and the prevailing high levels of youth unemployment. Government policies have historically favoured job security over entrepreneurial ventures, leading to widespread educated unemployment. While the government has introduced self-employment schemes, they are only fruitful when accompanied by motivational and skill training, as well as guidance to inculcate an entrepreneurial spirit.

Furthermore, concerns exist regarding the declining quality of EDPs due to the proliferation of unqualified organizations engaging in such programs. The changing economic landscape necessitates effective EDPs, as opportunities for new enterprises emerge with a market-oriented economy.

Therefore, this study investigates the impact of Entrepreneurship Development Training Programs on Unemployed Youth, with a specific focus on the RURAL SELF EMPLOYMENT TRAINING

INSTITUTES, in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh.

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- To examine the socio-economic characteristics of respondents in the study area.
- To evaluate the perception of respondents regarding the role of Rsetis in fostering entrepreneurship.
- To assess the effectiveness of Entrepreneurship Development Programs and the role of support organizations in promoting entrepreneurship.
- To identify the challenges faced by respondents in establishing their enterprises.
- To propose effective strategies for EDPs by providing insights for planning, policy formulation, and implementation.

Hypotheses

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

H0: There is no significant difference in opinions between male and female participants regarding reasons for joining EDP training.

H0: There is no significant difference in opinions between male and female participants regarding trust areas of EDP training.

H0: There is no significant satisfaction difference between males and females regarding the success of their business enterprises.

2. Research Methodology

Research Design

The study employs a descriptive research design to elucidate socio-economic conditions and assess trainees' perceptions of the effectiveness of EDP training.

Universe and Sample

The research encompasses EDP trainees in Srikakulam District. A stratified proportionate random sample method selects 250 trainees, representing various EDP categories.

Sources of Data Collection

The study utilizes both primary and secondary data sources. Secondary data includes government reports, NGO reports, and literature reviews. Primary data is gathered through structured interviews with EDP trainees.

Data Analysis

Data is analyzed using statistical tools such as mean, standard deviation, chi-square, and ANOVA, with SPSS software. Field visits and data collection were conducted in August 2018.

Major Findings of the Study

The majority of respondents were from urban areas (60.4%) and were predominantly male (57.2%). Education levels varied, with 57.2% having lower education and 42.8% having higher education. The majority of respondents (38.4%) received training in apparel making. A significant improvement in innovation, self-confidence, decision-making, and other entrepreneurial traits was observed after EDP training. The majority of trainees (91.6%) were satisfied with the EDP training provided by RSETIS. Most respondents perceived their business ventures as successful (77.6%). The follow-up phase was found to be crucial for EDP effectiveness [1-4].

3. Conclusions

The study's findings emphasize the success of entrepreneurship development programs, particularly those implemented by RSETIS, in fostering entrepreneurship among less-educated and less resourceful individuals. Such programs are effective in promoting small-scale entrepreneurship and self-employment generation, which is essential for addressing unemployment in the district.

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