

Impact of Entrepreneurship Training on Youth with reference to NAGAVALI INSTITUTE OF RURAL ENTERPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT (NIRED) in Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh

Bommidi Srikanth Varma*

Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh, India

*Corresponding Author

Bommidi Srikanth Varma, Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh, India

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Abstract

The abstract succinctly encapsulates the core essence of the research paper. It underscores the pivotal role of Entrepreneurship Development Programs (EDPs) in alleviating the widespread problem of youth unemployment in India. While government initiatives aim to promote entrepreneurship, this study underscores the necessity of effective training and support mechanisms for budding entrepreneurs. The specific focus of the study is on the socioeconomic attributes of youth participants engaged in entrepreneurship training programs and the comprehensive assessment of the impact of such programs. A notable case study conducted at the Nagavali Institute of Rural Entrepreneurship Development (NIRED) in Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh, is employed to ascertain the efficacy of EDPs and evaluate the role played by supporting organizations in stimulating entrepreneurship.

1. Introduction

The introduction to this research paper meticulously frames the context for the study, emphasizing the growing importance of entrepreneurship as a potent remedy for unemployment and a driver of economic growth. In India, the scarcity of entrepreneurs, coupled with government regulations that favor public sector employment, has led to a critical issue of educated unemployment. While government policies endeavor to encourage entrepreneurship through financial and physical support, the study elucidates that the efficacy of these initiatives is profoundly augmented when coupled with motivational and skill-based training programs that nurture an entrepreneurial mindset. The exponential rise of EDPs in India has amplified concerns regarding their quality, thus necessitating a rigorous evaluation of their actual impact, particularly in the context of India's burgeoning market-oriented economy.

Objectives:

The research paper sets forth its objectives, articulating a clear roadmap for the study:

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 NIRED in inculcating entrepreneurialism.
3. To assess the effectiveness of Entrepreneurship Development

Programme and role of support organizations in promoting entrepreneurship development.

Place of Residence: The data reveals that a significant majority (60.4%) of the trainees came from urban areas, indicating that urban areas are the primary source of participants, possibly due to increased access to educational and training opportunities.

Gender: The data shows a positive change in gender participation, with 57.2% of trainees being male, which may indicate efforts to encourage and involve more women in entrepreneurship training programs.

Age: The age distribution of trainees reveals that a substantial portion (26.4%) belonged to the 21-30 age group, indicating that youth are actively engaging in entrepreneurship training programs.

Cast: A significant majority (58.8%) of trainees belong to the Backward Caste, suggesting a need for empowerment and support for individuals from socially disadvantaged backgrounds.

Education: 58.4% of trainees had an education level below the 10th grade, indicating that the program is accessible to individuals with varying levels of formal education.

Family Occupation: 54.8% of trainees came from agriculture backgrounds, which may indicate that many trainees come from families with agricultural roots, seeking alternative livelihoods through entrepreneurship.

To assess respondents' perceptions of NIRED's role in promoting entrepreneurship.

To conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the effectiveness of Entrepreneurship Development Programs and discern the role played by supporting organizations in the propagation of entrepreneurship.

Hypothesis:

The research paper formulates a null hypothesis (H0) that posits that there is no significant difference before and after joining EDP training. This hypothesis forms the basis for the subsequent statistical analysis, aiming to test the tangible impact of the training programs.

2. Methodology

The research design is methodically chosen as descriptive, precisely tailored to expound upon the socioeconomic circumstances and gauge the perceptions of trainees regarding EDP training. A rigorous approach to sampling is employed, using stratified proportionate random sampling to select a representative sample of 250 trainees from various trades. This method ensures that the study maintains a high level of reliability and validity.

Socioeconomic Profile of Trainees:

The paper delves into a comprehensive analysis of the demographic attributes of the trainees. This includes their place of residence, gender, age, caste, educational qualifications, and family occupations. The data presented underscores the diverse background of the participants and provides critical insights into the varied demographics of the trainees.

Entrepreneurship Training:

In this section, the paper offers detailed information about the types and durations of EDP training programs.

Type of EDP Training: The majority of participants (38.4%) underwent product EDPs, suggesting a diverse range of training programs, possibly tailored to specific business sectors or industries.

Duration of EDP Training: A substantial 84.8% of trainees completed 30-45 day courses, indicating that the training provided is intensive and substantial in duration, likely aimed at equipping trainees with necessary skills and knowledge.

Status before EDP: 38.0% of trainees were unemployed before joining EDPs, highlighting the potential of EDPs to address unemployment and create opportunities for individuals to become self-employed.

Status after EDP: The most encouraging statistic is that 60.4% of trainees started their own businesses after completing the EDP, demonstrating a clear and positive impact on fostering entrepreneurship and self-employment.

Statistical Analysis: To substantiate the impact of EDP training, the paper employs a paired samples t-test, a suitable statistical tool for analyzing the differences before and after training.

The results of this test reveal a statistically significant difference, affirming that the training equips trainees with new skills and significantly improves their status [1-4].

3. Conclusion

The conclusion serves as a distilled summation of the research paper's core findings. It reiterates the effectiveness of NIRED's programs and underscores the potential role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in catalyzing entrepreneurship. The paper proffers a salient recommendation that government strategies in entrepreneurship development should actively engage with NGOs to maximize their impact and outreach.

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