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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A STUDY ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES (ESDP) IN KARAIKAL DISTRICT, PUDUCHERRY

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ABSTRACT

The study looked at the success rate of the Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programmes (ESDP), the role of training intuitions, and the changes in beneficiaries following training in Karaikal district, Puducherry. The study is descriptive in nature, with 256 samples gathered and evaluated using appropriate statistical methods and a systematic random sampling method. The core data was gathered via well-structured questionnaires distributed by the DIC - Karaikal and CEDOK-DIC offices. The study's findings revealed that Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programmes (ESDP) were positively connected with youth success in self-employment in the Karaikal District of Puducherry.

INTRODUCTION

Unemployment in educated youngsters is a major problem detected in modern days. It is not possible to take government jobs to all and most private jobs are available in several sectors. To do the private job people have to suffer very lot and payments are also very low. To solve the unemployment problem in educated people and to make them self-employed the government issued the program Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programmes. The program aims to train people with skills and provide them with financial and moral support to be an entrepreneur. The scheme counts the success rate on an establishment of the enterprise by the beneficiary, the doing job is not taken as the success of the training program. In Karaikal the District Industry Centre (DIC), Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute (RUDSET), Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Puducherry (CEDOK), Khadi, and Village Industry Centre (KVIC) are regularly working to reach the goal.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY: In rural areas, people would like to go forms to earn money as the same urban people depended on most factories, clinics, shops, and hotels. Well-educated people hesitate to be a part of this type of work because their ego hurts them. Most of the people sit as educated unemployed and it is a heavy loss to them as well as to the government.

To solve the problem government introduced the ESDP program. Here in the paper author wish to study the success rate of ESDP programs conducted in the Karaikal district.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY: To Study the success rate of the ESDPs in the Karaikal District

- To know the role of the training institutions.
- To analyse the changes after training in beneficiaries.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: The purpose of the study is to know the success of the ESDPs programs in the Karaikal district. The study is descriptive. For the study 256 samples are taken from all the communes of the Karaikal District. 256 samples are beneficiaries of both ESDP and PMEGP programs. All social categories of people are included in the sample. Systematic random sampling method is used because the population is known. For systematic random sampling, one member was selected after ten members. Frequency, Paired t-test, and ANOVA tests are used to come through the results. The primary data was collected through questionnaires and from DIC- Karaikal, CEDOK-DIC offices.

DATA PRESENTATION AND RESULTS: Table: 3.1 Numbers of MSMEs registered under Udyog Aadhar in Karaikal, Puducherry

Years	Types of Industries		
	Micro	Small	Medium
2016-17	925	159	05
2017-18	2280	379	20
2018-19	2725	356	22
2019-20	4519	607	16
2020-21	5780	886	29
Total	16229	2387	92

(Source: District Industry Centre, Karaikal)

Table 3.1 and chart 3.1 shows the numbers of MSMEs registered under Udyog Aadhar in the Karaikal district. The majority of MSMEs are registered as Micro industries it acquiring 86.74 percent, very little space is acquired by medium industries i.e., 0.49 percent, and in the middle small- scale industries acquired 12.75 percent.

Table 3.2. Numbers of MSMEs on the bases of Social Category, Karaikal, Puducherry

Years	MSMEs on the bases of Social Category				
	General	OBC	Minority	SC	ST
2016-17	521	409	36	104	19
2017-18	1355	799	0	209	316
2018-19	1592	1149	0	250	112
2019-20	2432	1938	0	424	348
2020-21	3352	2577	0	568	198
Total	9252	6872	36	1555	993

(Source: District Industry Centre, Karaikal)

Table 3.2 and chart 3.2 show the numbers of MSMEs based on Social Category, Karaikal, Puducherry. The average results of General, OBC, SC, ST, and Minority, are 49.45, 36.73, 8.31, 5.30, and 0.19 respectively. The general category takes the highest place with 49.45 percent and the minority takes the very lowest place with 0.19 percent. As seen in table 3.3, 148 (57.8 percent) respondents are male and 108 (42.2 percent) are female. 61.7 percent of respondents are above the age of within 35, which shows that youngsters are low in counting on becoming an entrepreneur.

In Educational qualification is 44.9 percent of them have a certificate of Matric rest have primary, secondary, under graduation, and other diploma course certificates. Most educated people depends on jobs, the data show that low qualified people are interested to become an entrepreneur with their knowledge of the skill. Of 256 trained candidates 50.8 percent of people started manufacturing units, 44.9 percent started service units and 4.3 percent people fails to start a business due to the cancellation of PMEGP. 79.2 percent of people started an enterprise with both self-finance and PMEGP loans, 16.4 percent of people not contributed their own but they assisted with PMEGP, 0.9 percent people started the business with the support of their contribution, and 3.5 percent, of people, not established business due to cancellation of PMEGP.

HYPOTHESES TESTING

H0: Entrepreneurship Development Programmes don't have a positive and significant effect on establishing an enterprise.

H0: PMEGP doesn't s have a positive and significant effect on starting a business enterprise in the Karaikal district.

H0: Educational qualifications doesn't s have a positive impact on being an entrepreneur.

The interpretation on the bases of t-values and their corresponding potentiality is shown in Tables 4.1 to 4.3. the decision on null hypotheses is taken on the bases of test outcomes as below:

From the t-value of 11.342 and the level of significance is 0.000, the coefficient is highly significant because 0.000 is less than 0.05. as per the results, the null hypotheses are rejected while the alternative that the Entrepreneurship Development Programmes have a positive and significant effect on establishing an enterprise was accepted. There are no correlations found between the Nature of Business and EDP/ESDP.

Table 3.3. Description

Sr. No.	Question	Response	Frequency	(%)
1	Gender	Male	148	57.8
		Female	108	42.2
		Total	256	100
2	Age	18 to 35 years	98	38.3
		36 to 45 years	113	44.1
		46 to 60 years	43	16.8
		60 and above	02	0.8
		Total	256	100
3	Social Categories	SC	42	16.4
		ST	13	5.1
		Ex-serviceman	02	0.8
		Physically Challenging	00	00
		General	72	28.1
		OBC	103	40.2
		Minority	24	9.4
Total	256	100		
4	Marital Status	Single	59	23
		Married	197	77
		Total	256	100
5	Educational Qualification	Primary	51	19.9
		SSLC	115	44.9
		Secondary education	39	15.2
		Under graduation	13	5.1
		Others	38	14.8
Total	256	100		
6	Area	Rural	48	18.8
		Urban	208	81.3
		Total	256	100
7	Nature of business	Manufacturing	130	50.8
		Service	117	44.9
		Business not established	09	4.3
		Total	256	100
8	Source of finance	Only Self-finance	02	0.9
		Only PMEGP	42	16.4
		Self-finance and PMEGP	203	79.2
		PMEGP cancelled	09	3.5
		Total	256	100

Table 4.1 Paired Samples Statistics

Paired Samples Statistics				
Pairs	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1, Nature of Business and EDP/ESDP	1.41	256	0.573	0.036
	1.00	256	0.000	0.000
Pair 2, status of premises and PMEGP	1.79	256	0.506	0.032
	1.00	256	0.000	0.000
Pair 3, educational qualification and nature of business	2.50	256	1.283	0.080
	1.41	256	0.573	0.036

(Source: Field survey)

Table 4.2 Paired Samples Correlation

Paired Samples Correlation			
Pairs	N	Correlation	Sig
Pair 1, Nature of Business and EDP/ESDP	256	-	-
Pair 2, status of premises and PMEGP	256	-	-
Pair 3, educational qualification and nature of business	256	0.032	0.610

(Source: Field survey)

Table 4.3 Paired Samples test

Paired Samples test						
Pairs	Mean	SD	St. Error Mean	T	Df (2 tail)	Sig.
Pair 1, Nature of Business and EDP/ESDP	0.406	0.573	0.036	11.342	256	0.000
Pair 2, status of premises and PMEGP	0.785	0.506	0.032	24.847	256	0.000
Pair 3, educational qualification and nature of business	1.094	1.389	0.087	12.602	256	0.000

(Source: Field survey)

From the t-value of 24.847 and the level of significance is 0.000, the coefficient is highly significant because 0.000 is less than 0.05. as per the results, the null hypotheses are rejected and the alternative which suggests PMEGP has a positive and significant effect on starting a business enterprise in the Karaikal district is accepted. There are no correlations found between the status of premises and PMEGP. From the t-value of 24.847 and the level of significance is 0.000, the coefficient is highly significant because 0.000 is less than 0.05. as per the results, the null hypotheses are rejected and the alternative which suggests educational qualifications have a positive impact on being an entrepreneur is accepted. Educational qualification and nature of business have 0.032 correlations with a 0.610 level of significance.

SUGGESTIONS

Bellow given suggestions is given on the bases of the tested results, observations, and experiences of the beneficiaries of PMEGP and ESDPs. All the institutions are doing their responsibilities to reach the desired goals and they succeeded in reaching the goal. But after the training program, they do not get proper and effective follow-ups by the institutions. For all the problems they have to contact trainers only but all the time trainers are not free to assist them properly therefore it is suggested to form a separate follow-up cell to guide participants. Loan assistance is provided through PMEGP they have to deposit or contribute some percent to get a loan under PMEGP. PMEGP has several terms and conditions it is a little bit difficult for candidates therefore it is suggested to don't complicate the loan procedure. Most of all the institutions providing all types of training they not modernized. Applicants have to choose the type of training in the provided list by the institution. Applicants are not provided the option to fill the needed training by them. Therefore, it is suggested to adopt modern technology and free the form to fill the type of training required by applicants. It will help to know the interest and required training in modern era.

CONCLUSION

The study examined the success rate of the ESDPs in the Karaikal district by comparing the Nature of Business and EDP/ESDP, the status of premises and PMEGP, Educational qualification, and nature of business. There are no correlations between PMEGP, Nature of Business, and ESDP but they are highly significant and are most important to establishing an enterprise in the Karaikal district.

All the three institutions performing their best in making a success of the Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programmes in the Karaikal district. In this study, the researcher found high significant results and a good t value. District Industry Centre (DIC), Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute (RUDSET), Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Puducherry (CEDOK), Khadi and Village Industry Centre (KVIC) in Karaikal district doing very well and they achieved the success in providing ESDP training, PMEGP loan assistance to self-employ beneficiaries. The researcher also studied the role of training institutions in making people self-employed, he found the positive results that the training centers are very important to develop the economic conditions, and after the training, beneficiaries found recordable changes in them.

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