

A Study of Entrepreneurship Problems of Tribal Youth in Nandurbar District

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- **Abstract:**

In Maharashtra 105.1 Lakh population is of scheduled tribes which is 9.4% of the total population of the Maharashtra state. Therefore, tribes play an important role in GDP. Nandurbar district is a tribal district in the Maharashtra State. Tribal peoples mostly depend on natural resources for their livelihood. This article focuses on the problems of tribal youth relating to entrepreneurship and various elements that impacted entrepreneurship of tribal youth in the Nandurbar District in Maharashtra. Entrepreneurship is key to the development of the nation. To the development of the tribal people, it is important to increase entrepreneurship skills/abilities among the tribal youth. Tribal youth face many problems for entrepreneurship

such as Lack of entrepreneurship training, lack of entrepreneurship Skills, Lack of Family Support, Lack of availability of local market, Lack of entrepreneurship knowledge, Lack of Capital, Lack of infrastructural facilities, Cut throw competition etc. Therefore, for the development of the tribal youth /people government takes the initiative for increasing entrepreneurship among the tribal youth. But still, the entrepreneurship of tribal youth/peoples is not satisfactory.

- **Keywords:** Tribal peoples, Nandurbar, Entrepreneurship of tribal youth, problems for entrepreneurship

- **Introduction**

India is now becoming World's most populous Country in the World with a population of 142.46 crores.¹ Hug population creates pressure on the resources of the nation. The population include 65% of people below 35 age.² It means India is the country of youngsters but the majority of youngsters in India are trying to get a government job. Due to the heavy growth

of the population unemployability becomes a major problem in India nowadays. To minimize the unemployability of the nation, Entrepreneurship plays an important role. Entrepreneurship creates employment at local places which helps to development of the people. The government also promotes entrepreneurship. The government provide Training facilities, subsidies, and Schemes for youngsters to start their business. Therefore, many

entrepreneurs have stood up at the local level. Schedule tribe peoples are also an important part of the nation. As per the census of India 2011, the population of the scheduled tribe peoples were 1045.46 lakh which is 8.6% of the total population of the country.³ Schedule tribes' peoples are more backward than other people. They are mostly dependent on natural resources available in the tribal area. To the development of the tribal people, it is important to increase entrepreneurship skills/abilities among the tribal youth. But tribal youth face many problems with entrepreneurship. In Maharashtra, 105.1 lakh population is of scheduled tribes. Which is 9.4 % of the total population in Maharashtra.⁴

Nandurbar district is a tribal district in the Maharashtra State of India. The total population of the Nandurbar district is 16,48,295 which includes 11,41,933 tribal population. The ratio of the tribal population to the total population of the district is 69.28%. All Taluka of Nandurbar district has more than 45% population of tribals. Akrani Taluka has the highest tribal population ratio which is 95.94% (See Table No.1)

Akrani	195754	187806	95.94
Taloda	159654	123634	77.44
Shahada	407728	220975	54.20
Nandurbar	367446	167431	45.57
Navapur	271852	232501	85.52
Total	1648295	1141933	69.28

Source: District Socio-Economic Review of Nandurbar, Year 2021, Page No. 219⁵

There is a similarity of the tribal peoples anywhere in India. Therefore, the study of tribal districts can be guidable in Maharashtra. Nandurbar district is a tribal district in Maharashtra. Youth is the backbone of the nation. If proper entrepreneurship training and entrepreneurship schemes benefits given to the tribal youth given their entrepreneurship will increase. To understand the tribal entrepreneurship problems, it becomes necessary study of various elements that impacted entrepreneurship of tribal youth.

Table No.1 Tribal Population of Nandurbar

District

Taluka	Total Population	Tribal Population	Ratio of Tribal Population to Total Population (%)
Akkalkuva	245861	209586	85.25

• Hypothesis

1. There are various entrepreneurship-related problems among the tribal youth of the Nandurbar district.
2. Government entrepreneurship initiatives and Schemes are not satisfactory.

Objectives

1. To study various entrepreneurship-related problems among the tribal youth of the Nandurbar district.
2. To study various factors which impacted tribal youth entrepreneurship.
3. To study the effectiveness of Government initiatives and schemes relating to tribal youth entrepreneurship.

Research Methodology

Data Collection

1. Primary data –

Primary data was collected from the tribal youth of the Nandurbar district. (Youth Includes the age from 15 to 35 years of the male and female respondents) For the collection of the primary data structured questionnaires were distributed and filled from the tribal youth.

2. Secondary data –

Secondary data is also used for the study. It includes Government reports and Surveys, Newspapers etc.

Sample Size

A simple random sampling technique is used for the collection of the data. 10 samples were taken from each taluka of Nandurbar district. Since

Nandurbar District includes six taluka total sample size selected for the stud is 60.

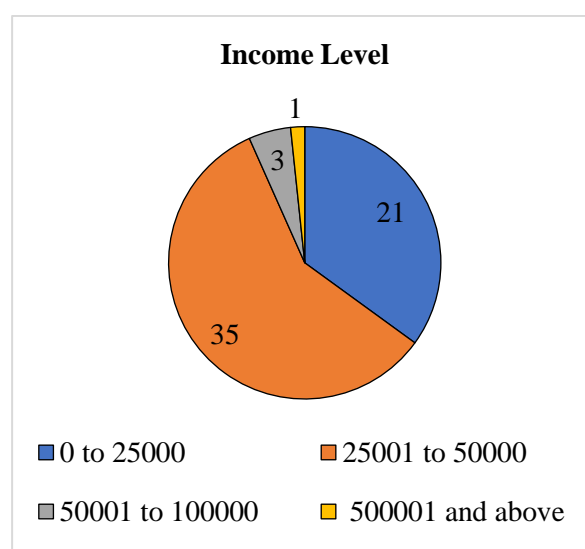
Data Analysis

Table No.2 Annual Income Level of the respondents

Income Level	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
0 to 25000	21	35.0	35
25001 to 50000	35	58.3	93.3
50001 to 100000	3	5.0	98.3
500001 and above	1	1.7	100
Total	60	100.0	

Source: Primary data collected from the respondents

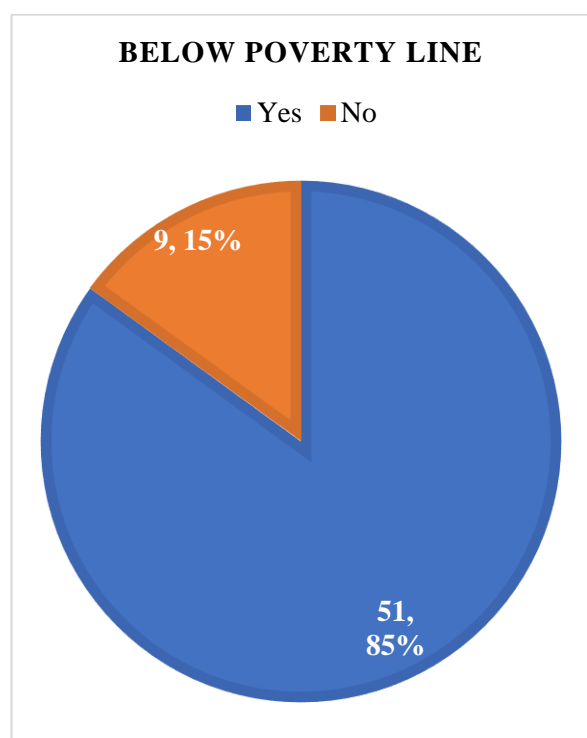
Chart No. 1 Income Level of the respondents



Source: Primary data collected from the respondents

The main component of entrepreneurship is Capital. If sufficient funding or income sources are not available it is difficult to start a business. Tribal people mostly depend on the natural resources available and there are lot of uncertainty about natural resources therefore the family income of the tribal people is lower as compared to other people. Table No.2 and Chart No 1 indicate that 98.3% of respondents have annual income levels below Rs. 1,00,000. Only 1 respondent has an annual income level above Rs.5,00,000 and the same respondent is found that be in government service. 35% of respondents have an annual income of 25000 and below. It indicates tribal peoples have less annual income levels.

Chart No 2 Poverty Line status of the respondents



Source: Primary data collected from the respondents

Poverty is a big problem for the tribal peoples. Chart No 2 indicates that 85% of respondents' families

are below the poverty line. Only 15% of respondents are above the poverty line. Since 85% of tribal respondents are below the poverty line, they are struggling with their basic needs so it is far more difficult to start a business from their point of view. The government provides Grains at a lower cost to the B.P.L. families as well as provides various schemes and facilities to such families.

Table No.3 Various factors affected on entrepreneurship of the respondents

Element of Entrepreneurship	Yes	No	Neutral
Entrepreneurship Skill	25	66.7	8.3
Capital for Startup	25	63.3	11.7
Fear of loss in Startup	88.4	8.3	3.3
Family Support for Startup	15	71.7	13.3
Lack of Awareness about Government Entrepreneurship Schemes	75	8.3	16.7
Government Entrepreneurship Schemes benefit on time	18.3	61.7	20
Banking Loan / funding on time	18.3	50	31.7
Local Market availability	21.7	63.3	15
Raw material availability	66.7	15	18.3
Healthy Competition of other entrepreneurs	23.3	36.7	40
Lacking Government Entrepreneurship Training	63.4	18.3	18.3

Source: Primary data collected from the respondents

Various elements of entrepreneurship were studied from the data collected from the 60 tribal youth respondents of the Nandurbar district which is shown in Table No.3. and the explanation is given below. The data collected indicates that only 25% of respondents have entrepreneurship skills, 66% of respondents do not have and 8.3% of respondents were neutral about it. 25% of respondents have startup Capital, 63.3% of respondents do not have and 11.7% of respondents were neutral about it. 88.4% of respondents have a fear of loss in a startup, only 8.3% of respondents have not and 3.3% of respondents were neutral about it. Only 15% of respondents have family Support for a startup, 71.7 % of respondents do not have and 13.3% of respondents were neutral about it. 75% of respondents have awareness about entrepreneurship schemes, 8.3 % of respondents do not have and 16.7% of respondents were neutral about it. Only 18.3% of respondents said that Government Entrepreneurship Schemes benefit getting on time, 61.7 % of respondents said no and 20% of respondents were neutral about it. Only 18.3% of respondents said that Banking loan or funding benefit gets on time, 50% of respondents said no and 31.7% of respondents were neutral about it. 21.7% of respondents have local markets available; 63.3 % of respondents do not have and 15% of respondents were neutral about it. 66.7% of respondents said that raw material is available, 15% said no and 18.3% respondents were neutral about it. 23.3 % of respondents said that there is healthy competition with other entrepreneurs, 36.7 % said no and 40% of respondents were neutral about it. 63.4 % of respondents said that there is a lack of government entrepreneurship training, 18.3 % said no and 18.3% respondents were neutral about it.

• Conclusion

As per the first hypothesis, only 25% of tribal respondents have entrepreneurship skills and startup capital. 88.4 % of respondents have a fear of loss in a startup. Only 15% of respondents have family support. 63.3% respondent think that local market not available as well as 36.7% respondents think that is no healthy competition. This show that there are a lot of problems faced by the tribal youth in Nandurbar District. Capital is the main component of the business. Since 98.3% of respondents' family income falls 1 lakh and below level. 85% of respondents' families are below the poverty line indicating that it is not easy to start a business for such families.

There are a lot of problems the tribal youth face relating to entrepreneurship in Nandurbar district therefore government also working for the development of the tribal youth. The government provides educational and training facilities free of cost to the tribal youth. As well as the government provides entrepreneurship training facilities and various Entrepreneurship schemes to the tribal youth so that tribal youth also come into entrepreneurship. But 61.7% of respondents said that government Entrepreneurship Schemes benefit not get on time and 63.4% of respondents said that there is Lacking of Government Entrepreneurship Training. It means the effectiveness of the government entrepreneurship training and schemes is not satisfactory. Still, the Government played an important role in the educational and social development of the tribal youth and tribal peoples. The government is focusing on the development of the tribal youth so in the upcoming decades we can expect that government schemes and training facilities will reach effectively to every tribal

youth on time so that tribal youth can come forward in entrepreneurship. Proper entrepreneurship training facilities should provide at the local level. Scheme benefits should be given on time. A proper strategy should be implemented by the government so that maximum tribal youth will be motivated and participated in entrepreneurship programs as well as can becomes entrepreneurs. Training and Government schemes benefits should be given as per the local demand of the tribal peoples. Government should understand the local background of tribal youth, their need, and their thinking capabilities and then need to implement various strategic programs to increase the entrepreneurship of tribal youth.

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