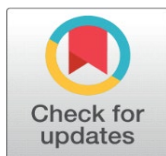
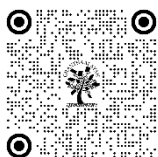


# CHALLENGES FACE BY YOUTH REGARDING ENTREPRENEURSHIP WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NASHIK DISTRICT

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## ABSTRACT

Youth are the Strength of the country. As per 2011 census nearly 34 percent persons are below the age of 34 years. These people need employments. In India employment growth rate is not in proportion to the population of Young people. Entrepreneurship is solution of unemployment in India. This research paper tries to focus on youth perception toward entrepreneurship and problems of youth.

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**Keywords:** Youth, Entrepreneurship, Nasik



## 1. INTRODUCTION

In India Conventionally, period from adolescence to middle age is termed as youth. Age constitute the determining characteristics in the definition of Youth by various agencies. UN adopted the age group 15 to 24 for defining youth. The National Youth Policy initially (in 2003) defined the youth as in the age group 13-35. However, National Youth Policy, 2014 modified it and defined 'youth' as persons in the age group of 15-29 years. In the present report, we have adopted 15-34 years as youth as adopted in the earlier report in order to show trend and changes over long period of time.<sup>3</sup>

Youth has always major concern of governments of India. Governments have introduced various Youth Development programs after intendence. Welfare Developments programs includes National cadet Crops (NSS), Nehru Yuma Kendra sangathan(NYKS), National Social Services(NSS) and some financial Assistance Schemes to NGO engaged in Youth developments and provide assistance for Skill developments. In the Year 1985 Governments of India Framed first ever introduced National Youth Policy With help Of Volunteers, NGO and experts in relative Field. Further A comprehensive national youth policy was laid on Table of Both houses of Parliaments in November and December 1988 and Adopted by government. The objective of the policy develops Various Skills of youth. The policy continuously emphasized on personality developments and creating functional capability and make them productive and Social useful.

In the year 2003 New National Youth Policy was introduced to make amendments erstwhile national youth policy 1988. Policy redefines youth consisting age group of 13 to 35 year.

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- 1) Thangamuthu and Iyyam Pillai (1983)<sup>4</sup> - "A Social Profile Entrepreneurship", Stated that the Young generation of entrepreneurship had gained very little from their own family background. Particularly education and occupational attainments of their parents had not contributed much to their entrepreneurial achievements. The extended family relations and caste connections had however facilitated the emergence of entrepreneurs and concentration of entrepreneurship within certain caste groups.
- 2) Nalinaksha Mutsuddi (1996)<sup>8</sup> stated that by nature, women were endowed with certain qualities found favorable for the growth of entrepreneurship. They possessed the inherent gift to motivate others by raising their self worth and self-esteem, making them feels important. This affability and helpful nature brought out the best in others without hurting their age or creating any tension or conflict. By encouraging active participation and sharing power and information, women could contribute better performance and higher productivity. Women skillfully integrated professional life with family life.
- 3) Akhouri M.M.P and Mishra S.P (1990)<sup>9</sup> stated in Indian Management magazines that entrepreneurs played an important role in developing and contributing to the economy of a nation. In most of the developing countries including India entrepreneurship did not find a place in educational curriculum. Education was a strong interventional or influencing medium that set values, developed attitudes and created the drive in people to move in the profession and vocational direction with confidence. Education had the prime role of molding human resources in a particular direction. They felt that there was a need to develop a conceptual base for evolving a curriculum, which could be used in the school system that ensured the emergence of Entrepreneurial spirit including values, attitudes, motivation and competencies among masses at a very early stage of their development to successfully take up entrepreneurial pursuits.

## 3. OBJECTIVES

- 1) To Study Challenges Face by Youth to entrepreneurship in Nashik.
- 2) To Provide Suggestions for Development of in entrepreneurship in Nashik.

## 4. LIMITATION

- 1) The presents Study is limited to Nasik only.
- 2) The present Study cover time periods from 2015 – 2018 only.

## 5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is very important for completion of research. For the purpose of data collection both primary and secondary methods are used for data collection.

## 6. SAMPLE SIZE

Primary data is collected through primary sources. For that Questionnaire are circulated among 100 respondent in Nasik City.

## 7. DEFINITION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- 1) According to Say (1803) 'An entrepreneur is an economic agent who unites means of production, land of one, the labor of another and the capital of yet another and thus produces a product. By selling the product in the market, he pays rent to land, wages to labor, interest on capital and what remains is his profit'. Thus, an entrepreneur is an organizer who combines various factors of production to produce a socially viable product.

An entrepreneur is usually termed to have the initiative, skill and motivation to set up a business or enterprise of his own and who always looks for higher levels of achievements.

- 2) Schumpeter (1934) viewed an entrepreneur as a person who carries out new combinations, causing discontinuity. Carrying out of new combinations can include production of a new good or enhancing the quality of a good, a new method of production, opening up of a new market, conquest of a new source of raw materials or the reorganization of any industry.
- 3) Nybakk and Hansen (2008) viewed entrepreneurs as drivers of economic development because they create a new order. Entrepreneurs are regarded as individuals who carry out new combinations, which come in different forms such as new goods or new quality products, new methods of production, new markets and new sources of supply or a new way of organization.

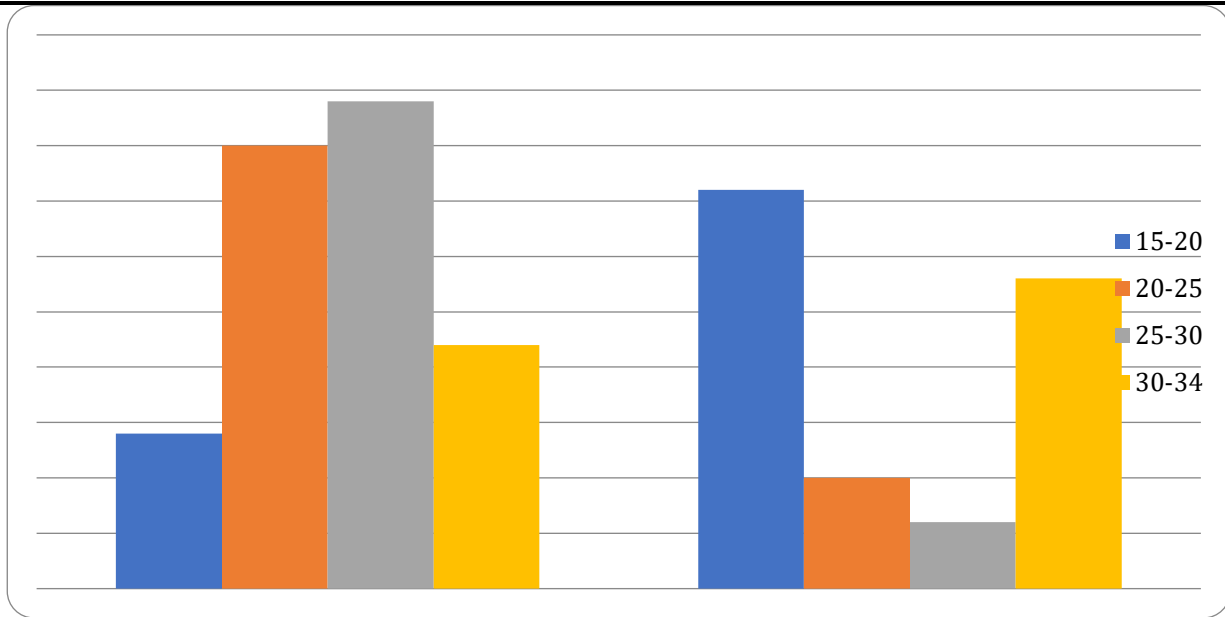
## 8. CHALLENGES FACE BY YOUTH IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- 1) **Financial problem:** finance is essential for entrepreneurship. In Nasik city Majority of face problem of finance for business. Very Financial institutions or banks are ready to give finance to young entrepreneurs.
- 2) **Education:** Still date majority of youth face challenge in technical education, due lack of proper technical and information technological education youth are unable to start their own business.
- 3) **Family Support:** Majority families in Nasik city had negative approach about entrepreneurship. Families are always encouraging their children Toward Government jobs. It create additional emotional burden on Youth.
- 4) **Limited Industrial Area:** even though Nasik is industry Friendly area but still this area is not sufficient for setting new industrial collider.
- 5) **Raw material Problems:** Raw materials are the basic needs for business. But in Nasik still many industries face challenges in smooth supply raw material Especially in Agro based industries.
- 6) **Corruption:** in India corruption is major problem. Due to corruption g country grow at slow rate. Youth also suffer from the problem of corruption while starting business ventures.

## 9. DATA ANALYSIS

### 1) Numbers of youth has plan to start their own Business:

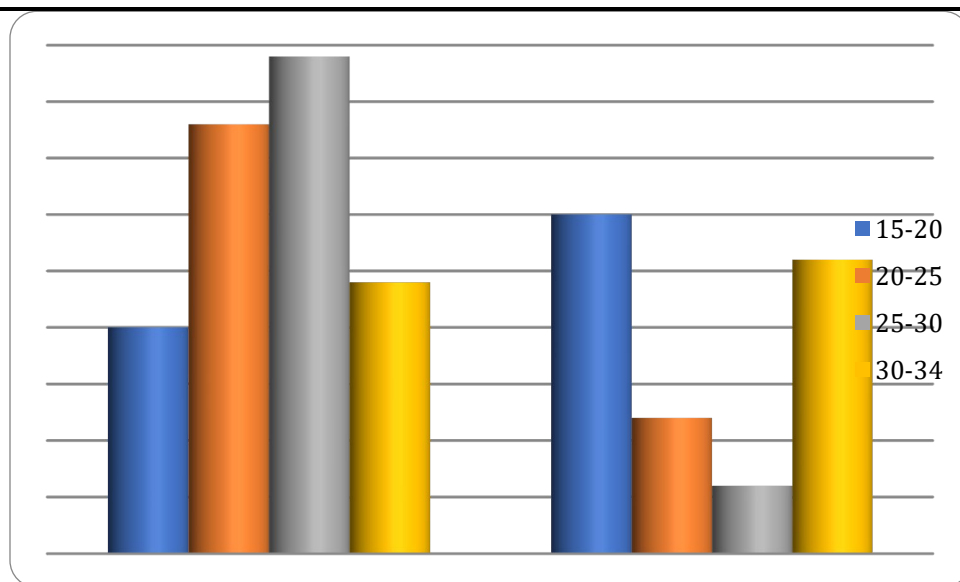
Age Group	Yes	Percentage	No	Percentage	Total
		Yes		No	
15-20	7	28.00	18	72	25
20-25	20	80.00	5	20	25
25-30	22	88.00	3	12	25
30-34	11	44.00	14	56	25
Total	60		40		100



As per responses given by Respondent, it is notice that -28 percents youth belongs to age group of 15-20 years have plan to start their own business while 72 percent does not have plan to start their own business. 80 percents youth belongs to age group of 20-25 years have plan to start their own business while 20 percent does not have plan to start their own business. The age group of 25-30 is very crucial because 88 percent youth wanted to start their own business and only 12 percents does not interest to start their own business. The Higher age group 30-34 year is also not interested in business only 44 percents show willingness to start their business.

## 2) Does Government provide Infrastructure to start the business:

Age Group	Yes	Percentage	No	Percentage	Total
		Yes		No	
15-20	10	40.00	15	60	25
20-25	19	76.00	6	24.00	25
25-30	22	88.00	3	12	25
30-34	12	48.00	13	52	25
Total					100



As per the responses given by respondent it is noticed that 40 percents youth belongs to age group of 15-20 years are accepted that government provide adequate Infrastructure to start the business while 60 percents youth disagree that governments provide adequate Infrastructure to start the business. Youth from age group from 20-25 years – 76 percent accept that governments provide adequate Infrastructure to start the business, while 24 percent youth disagree that governments provide adequate Infrastructure to start the business. In case of 25-30 years and 30-34 years 88 percents and 48 percents accept that governments provide adequate Infrastructure to start the business.

## 10. FINDINGS

- 1) Youth from the age group of 25-30 years are interested to start their own business.
- 2) Youth from the age group of 30-34 years are not interested to start their own business.
- 3) Youth from the age group of 25-30 years are accepted that government provide adequate infrastructure to start their own business.
- 4) Youth from the age group of 20-25 years gives preference to job instead of own business.

## 11. SUGGESTIONS

From the study researcher suggested following points –

- 1) Government should provide more infrastructure facilities to youth
- 2) Government should start youth business training school in rural as well in urban area.
- 3) Government should provide finance at concessional rate to young entrepreneurs.

## CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

None.

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