



Effects of Intervention on Family Environment and Entrepreneurial Skills Development of Rural School Dropouts Young Women and Men

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ABSTRACT

For the implementation of intervention for improving family environment of rural young men and women as well as developing entrepreneurial skills, thirty rural school dropouts young men and women from operational village Daithana Dist. Parbhani were purposely selected in the age range between 20-30 years (15 females and 15 males). Their pre test was assessed by using standardized scales. After assessment the need based intervention was planned for them and it was implemented for the period of 2 yrs. For providing intervention Yuva Counselling Centre was established at operational village Daithana. The intervention was executed regularly for 3-4 hours weekly once by the investigators. Further some experts were also invited to give special training for developing entrepreneurial skills in selected young women and men. In addition to these trainings and educational programmes linkages were developed to strengthen income generation activities of selected young women and men. Out of 30, 10 beneficiaries had shown keen interest in initiating entrepreneurial activities, need based intensive residential training for a period of 10 days was specially organized for them in collaboration with SBH-Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) Parbhani on preparation of office files, box files, office file pad, envelopes, paper bags etc. After completion of the vocational training these trainees were regularly guided and monitored by the AICRP-HDFS research staff for refined work and for developing market linkages

with Grahak Bhandar VNMKV, government and non government institutions of Parbhani city. The supply orders which were received by these institutions were completed and the income were generated through it. After that post test was carried out to study the effects of implemented intervention. The intervention implemented for rural young women and men found to have significant improvement in their family environment and also it was proved to be advantageous for developing entrepreneurial skills in them for taking up income generation activities.

Key Words:

Family Environment ,Rural Young Men and Women,Entrepreneurial Skills,Standardized Scales,Self Employment Training.

INTRODUCTION

The development of family environment and entrepreneurial skills among rural school dropouts, especially young women and men, plays a crucial role in the overall growth of a country. A positive family environment provides emotional, psychological, and moral support, which strengthens individuals to pursue personal and professional goals. When rural youth are equipped with entrepreneurial skills, they can create self-employment opportunities, reduce dependency on traditional jobs, and contribute to local economies. This leads to poverty reduction, balanced regional development, and empowerment of marginalized communities. Moreover, promoting entrepreneurship among rural youth fosters innovation, utilizes local resources efficiently, and helps control migration to urban areas. Ultimately, strengthening families and empowering youth through skill development is key to building a self-reliant, economically strong, and socially balanced nation. Youth unemployment and school dropouts remain pressing challenges in many developing countries, including India. According to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS, 2023), around 32 million children in India dropped out of school before completing their

education, with a large portion from rural areas. Studies have shown that rural dropouts, especially young women and men, often face barriers such as poverty, gender discrimination, poor family support, and lack of access to skill development programs (National Sample Survey, 2020). Research by *Desai et al. (2021)* highlights that nearly 40% of rural youth are unemployed or underemployed, despite having the potential for small-scale entrepreneurial activities.

Previous interventions focusing on skill development, like Skill India Mission (2015) and Rural Skill Development Schemes, have demonstrated positive impacts on youth employment, but gaps still remain in addressing family environment and psychosocial factors. A study by Kumar & Sharma (2022) found that youth with supportive family environments were 60% more likely to start income-generating activities compared to those without such support.

Therefore, interventions focusing on both family environment improvement and entrepreneurial skill development are essential to empower rural dropouts, promote self-employment, reduce poverty, and contribute to sustainable national development.

Research shows that interventions are necessary because many rural school dropouts face multiple challenges like poor family support, lack of skills, financial insecurity, and limited opportunities. These factors lead to unemployment, poverty, and social exclusion. Interventions aim to improve the family environment by promoting supportive relationships, better communication, and motivation. At the same time, developing entrepreneurial skills empowers young women and men to start their own small businesses or income-generating activities. This not only improves their personal and family lives but also contributes to the economic growth of their communities and the country as a whole. Interventions break the cycle of poverty, promote self-reliance, and build confidence among rural youth.

Methodology

For the implementation of intervention for improving family environment of rural young men and women as well as developing entrepreneurial skills, thirty rural school dropouts young

men and women in the age range between 20-30 years (15 females and 15 males) from operational village Daithana, district Parbhani were purposely selected after seeking their willingness to participate in this intervention. The socio economic status of the selected sample was assessed by administering revised SES scale developed by Kuppuswamy and their family environment was assessed by administering family environment scale developed by Dr. Harpreet Bhatia and Dr. N.K Chadha. After completion of assessment, the need based intervention on family environment and entrepreneurial skills development was planned for them and it was implemented for the period of 2 yrs. (2014-2016).

For providing intervention, Yuva Counselling Centre was established at community hall with the help of Grampanchyat of operational village Daithana. The intervention was executed regularly for 3-4 hours weekly once by the investigators. Further, some experts also were invited to give special training for developing entrepreneurial skills in selected young women and men. To improve family environment of the selected sample, the provided intervention included various types of lectures, workshops and counseling sessions on the various aspects like personal health and hygiene, nutrition, general knowledge, interpersonal relationships, communication skills, decision making, personality development and raising human development index.

To develop entrepreneurial skills in rural young women and men, education programmes such as importance of self identity, SWOT analysis, developing leadership qualities, decision making, building confidence, importance of follow up in entrepreneurial development, developing risk taking ability, economic independence etc were organized at Counseling centre by AICRP-HDFS research staff as well as by the experts from various fields. The special vocational trainings for these selected young women and men were organized with the help of Professors/ Scientists of VNMKV Parbhani and officers of different government and non government institutions of Parbhani city. In addition to these trainings and educational programmes linkages were developed with the government vocational

institutes to strengthen income generation activities of enrolled young women and men. Out of 30, as 10 participants (5 males and 5 females) were found to have keen interest in initiating entrepreneurial activities, need based intensive residential training for a period of 10 days was specially organized for them in the collaboration with SBH-Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) Parbhani on preparation of office files, box files, office file pad, envelopes, paper bags etc. Besides these lectures on banking, developing marketing skills and linkages, account keeping etc. also were imparted to empower them in the area of entrepreneurship.

After completion of the vocational training these trainees were regularly guided and monitored by the AICRP-HDFS research staff in preparing refined office files, envelopes and paper bags, account keeping and for developing market linkages with government and non government institutions. After taking lots of efforts, linkages were developed with Municipal Cooperation office, Grahak Bhandar VNMKV, Krishi Bazaar Samiti, SBH-RSEIT and various small shops and NGO's of Parbhani city. The supply orders which were received by these institutions were completed within stipulated time and the same were delivered to them successfully by the trained ten rural young women and men. The post test was carried out after successful completion of the intervention. Thus, the collected data were pooled, statistically analysed, tabulated and discussed to study the effects of implemented intervention.

Findings

Table 1 indicates that all the selected sample rural school dropouts young men and women belonged to low socio economic status. Sixty per cent of them belonged to joint and medium size families and all of them were in the age range between 20-30 yrs.

Table 1 Background information of the selected rural school dropouts young women and men

Table 2 depicts the comparison between mean scores of family environment of pre and post tests of rural school dropouts young women and men. Prior to the implementation of

need based intervention on relationships dimensions, mean score was recorded to be 158.16 ± 8.08 , after receiving intervention on various aspects of it like togetherness, expressiveness, reducing conflicts and accepting and caring behavior, the mean score raised to 174.4 ± 9.05 . After implementation of the intervention, highly significant improvement was observed with regard to the relationship dimension of their family environment. The similar trend of results were recorded in case of personal growth dimensions and discipline dimensions.

Table: 2 Comparison between the mean scores of family environment of pre and post tests of selected rural school dropouts young women and men

n -30

S. No	Dimensions	Pre test Mean SD	Post test Mean SD	t' values
I.	Relationship Dimensions			
1.	Togetherness	3.57	46.86 4.22	3.76**
2.	Expressiveness	28.43	35.96 4.41	6.28**
3.	Conflict	43.63	45.73 3.72	1.74 ^{NS}
4.	Acceptance and Caring	43.46	46.06 5.52	2.03 ^{NS}
	Total	158.16 8.08	174.4 9.05	7.33**
II.	Personal Growth Dimensions			
1.	Independence/ Liberty	31.46 4.05	35.53 3.31	4.26**
2.	Recreational Orientation	28.43	3.69	1.88NS
	Total	59.9 6.53	65.73 5.41	3.76**

III.	Discipline Dimensions			
1.	Organization	5.5	7.9 1.21	7.02**
2.	Self Control	13.83	14.36 2.45	1.06 ^{NS}
	Total	19.33 2.96	22.33 2.84	4.05**
	Overall	237.83	262.46	8.46**
		12.44	10.04	

**_ Significant at 0.01 level NS – Non significant

Table 3 indicates information about the vocational training conducted in collaboration with SBH-Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) Parbhani for development of entrepreneurial skills. The duration of residential vocational training was 10 days on preparation of office files, box files, office file pad, envelops, paper bags etc.

Table 3 Information about the vocational training conducted in collaboration with SBH- (RSETI) Parbhani for development of entrepreneurial skills

Name of the Vocational Training	Linkage	Duration	No. of Beneficiaries
Preparation of office files, office pads, envelops and paper bags	SBH- Rural Self Employment Training Institute, RSETI Parbhani	10 days (Residential)	10

Table 4 shows the market linkages developed with various institutions of Parbhani city and the receipt generated by the young women and men. Total Rs 45,625 /- (Forty-five thousand

six hundred twenty- five rupees only) receipt was generated by supplying various items ordered by different government and non government institutions.

Table 4 Market linkages developed with various institutions of Parbhani and the receipt generated by the selected rural young women and men

n-10

Name of the institutions	Particulars about supply orders				Receipt generated (Rs)
	Office Files (Rs 16/ each)	Office File Pads (Rs 15/ each)	Envelops (Rs 125/100 envelopes)	Paper Bags (Rs 30/60 each bag)	
SBH- Rural Self Employment Training Institute, RSETI Parbhani	100	50	2000	10	5, 450/-
Municipal Corporation office	200	500	500	100	17, 325/-
VNMKV Grahak Bhandar	100	--	4000	--	6, 600/-
Krishi Bazar Samiti	500	100	1000	--	10, 250/-
Small Shops	50	--	1000	10 Kg News paper bags	2, 350/-
NGO's	150	--	1000		3, 650/-

	Total Rs	45, 625/-
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Information about the profit gained by the trainees after supplying various items to different government and non government institutions was shown in table 5.

Initially Rs 10, 000/- (Ten thousand rupees only) was invested by the group of 10 trainees and total receipt generated was Rs 45, 625/- (Forty-five thousand six hundred & twenty-five rupees only). The net profit of the group was Rs. 35, 626 /- (Thirty- five thousand six hundred & twenty-six rupees only) whereas the individual profit gained by them was Rs 3,562/- (Three thousand five hundred sixty two rupees only).

Table 5 Information about the profit gained by the trainees after supplying various items to different Government and Non - Government Institutions

n-10

Investment (Rs)	Receipt Generated (Rs)	Total Profit (Rs)	Individual Profit (Rs)
10, 000/-	45, 625/-	35, 625/-	3, 562/-

Conclusion

The intervention implemented for rural young women and men found to have significant improvement in their family environment and also it was proved to be advantageous for developing entrepreneurial skills in them for taking up income generating activities.

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