

Does Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) Impact on Entrepreneurship Development? Evidence from Nagpur District.

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Abstract

Unemployed youth in India are seeking to overcome financial barriers in order to set up a start-up. In order to stimulate entrepreneurship, the Indian Government has launched the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme. The purpose of this research is to assess the effectiveness of Prime Minister Employment Generation (PMEGP) schemes for entrepreneurship development in the Nagpur district. A structured questionnaire was utilised to generate data using the survey technique of inquiry. A sample size of 278 was calculated from a population using Krejcie and Morgan's (1970) method. Statistical tables and one way ANOVA in SPSS software were used to examine the data gathered during the field activity. This study shows that PMEGP programme assistance can improve youth empowerment (entrepreneurial development) in the Nagpur district. As a result, more young youth (particularly those working in the informal sector) must take advantage of the programme in order to reap the benefits of the related incentives. It further

reveals that PMEGP encourages entrepreneurs to innovate and come up with new business concepts. The investigation is unique and has the potential to influence policy design and execution in the field of entrepreneurship development.

Keywords: PMEGP, Nagpur district, entrepreneurship, Government, employment, entrepreneurship development

1. Introduction

Poverty eradication and inclusive development are two significant goals that have attracted the attention of numerous stakeholders to address the disadvantaged masses who lack access to good communication and transportation, as well as health care, education, and advanced technology. It necessitates a long-term, comprehensive strategy based on a certain sociocultural value that exists in society. Poverty, inequality, and unemployment may all be eliminated by an efficient rural transformation plan that generates self-generating revenue through entrepreneurial development

(Dreze & Sen, 1999). Entrepreneurship development is the nation's fundamental economic major growth driver. It bridges the social and economic divide that exists in society in terms of earnings and physical asset ownership. Entrepreneurship is a critical component of economic growth since it gives an alternative to many of society's ills, such as poverty, unemployment, and regional income disparities. As a result, the hour is needed to gather new and blooming ideas that may be transformed into commercial prospects via planned vision, direction, and creativity.

Various academics claim that entrepreneurship may contribute significantly to economic growth by bringing innovations, knowledge spillovers, raising competition, and diversifying business opportunities (Acs et al., 2011; Wennekers & Thurik, 1999; Mueller, 2007). Small and new businesses are creating new opportunities for economic development, technical innovation, manufacturing, employment, and self-employment, highlighting the notion of entrepreneurship and honing entrepreneurial qualities (Carree & Thurik, 2010). The ability of entrepreneurs to create possibilities may contribute to long-term economic growth (Dhaliwal, 2016). To combat poverty, the creation of meaningful work opportunities is a crucial problem for all Indian states and union territories (Shallu, 2015). Singh and Singh (2007) focus on steps to make it easier to do business, such as a collateral-free credit guarantee plan. According to Kumar and Liu (2005), the contribution of the entrepreneurial sector to employment and GDP is increasing. Fukugawa (2013) claimed that regardless of whatever administration is in power, government policies relating to entrepreneurship must be properly executed in order to meet the aims of the guidelines, which are frequently lacking. Most governments, particularly those in developing

nations, have spent significant time and money in the past designing programme to promote entrepreneurship (Oni, 2012). Entrepreneurship development may be equated to human resource development, which has improved the social-economic profile of the area (Shankar, 2017). People strengthen themselves by strengthening their capacity to control their own lives and economic means in order to live a more satisfying life by cooperating to address their common challenges through the government-sponsored programme (Maser, 1997). There is a strong relationship between the features of the entrepreneurial environment (government policies and programme, funding, education, infrastructural facilities, or social-economic norms) and the various stages (factor-driven, efficiency, or technology stage) of a country's or region's development (Martinez et al., 2016).

The participation of the private and public sectors in the creation of jobs is quite low, and the majority of people are unemployed. Local regulatory, normative, and cognition systems perform the role of the unfriendly brother, adding to the burden on the poor who seek to start or develop a business (Amine & Staub, 2009). The challenge of creating jobs is being tackled at a quick speed by both the national and state governments. Furthermore, in order to boost employment, numerous programme, schemes, and initiatives are being implemented to help young people in rural and urban regions become self-employed. In this regard, PMEGP is playing a vital role in encouraging young entrepreneurs to pursue self-employment prospects through micro and small industry growth. As a result, it is critical to investigate the non-farm job-generating activities carried out by District Industrial Centre, Khadi & Village Industrial Board, and PMEGP is the key significant instrument for reducing unemployment and poverty (Salunkhe,

2016). The current research focuses on the Government of India's most well-known and successful initiative, the PMEGP. Considering the appropriate amount of financing allocated by governments to PMEGP, Using Nagpur District as a case study, this paper assesses its availability, accessibility, and affordability, as well as scheme impact on entrepreneurship growth and development.

1.1 *Research Questions*

This study specifically looking for responses to the following questions:

(1) Are Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) well-publicized, affordable, and accessible to entrepreneurs?

(2) Has the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) enhanced the growth and development of entrepreneurs in the Nagpur district?

(3) What are the main roadblocks that entrepreneurs face when it comes to obtaining funding from Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)?

The current study is split into five sections. The first segment emphasizes the introductory component. The report's second portion provides a summary of important PMEGP research. Section 3 describes the study's materials and methodology. The data analysis for the research is provided in Section 4. Section 5 contains the research conclusion.

2. Literature review/ theoretical framework

2.1 *Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)*

PMEGP is a novel credit-linked subsidized programme administered by the Ministry of MSME, which was launched on March 31, 2008, by combining two schemes: the Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and the Rural Employment

Generation Programme me (REGP) (Choudhury & Ghosh, 2015). The PMEGP employs a huge number of traditional and potential craftsmen, as well as rural and urban jobless youngsters, throughout the country on a long-term basis. The programme also aided well-established enterprises and those with solid bank relationships (Shama, 2017). PMEGP is national initiative led by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to give self-employment possibilities to needy and impoverished youth via the formation of micro-companies in rural and urban regions (Suryavanshi, 2010). Kumar et al. (2013) investigates the effectiveness of the PMEGP in promoting self-employment in Uttar Pradesh by gathering data from 102 participants who received funding for their ventures under this programme. It reveals that PMEGP is a significant source of financing for entrepreneurs, favouring self-employment over salaried employment. Entrepreneurs face a number of challenges when applying for PMEGP, including insufficient bank response, i.e., problems with seamless functioning of financial services in the form of capital, sanction of plans at the finish of every year, they do not receive the fund in compliance with their project reports, and large pendency at the branch and nodal banks (Unnisa & Amulya, 2016). Gupta (2018) examines the impact of the PMEGP in Sikkim by looking at job creation, project approvals, and margin money disbursed during a ten-year period from 2008 to 2017. It was discovered that the income of the rural poor or illiterate young grew, but the industries covered were restricted. PMEGP is being implemented with the goal of improving self-employment options at the local level, reducing rural youth migration to urban regions, enhancing artisans' wage-earning ability, and raising the growth rate of both urban and rural employment (Dessai, 2017).

Kaur and Kaur (2017) compare the contributions of different types of banks (cooperative banks public sector, and regional rural banks) in the execution of the PMEGP across India. It indicates diminishing tendencies in a few areas, prompting proposals to the Government to expand the number of activities to raise public awareness of the plan. Meetei and Kumar (2012) examine the Khadi and Village Industry operations in Manipur's nine districts under the PMEGP plan. Data is gathered from both primary and secondary sources, and it is determined that KVI items have a high demand but insufficient supply. Despite having enough raw resources, Manipuri women have a particular aesthetic character that promotes the textile sector. However, the state lacks young participation in the paper industry. In terms of projects supported, margin funds disbursed, and jobs produced under the PMEGP system, Tripathi and Koley (2015) compare West Bengal to other Indian states. West Bengal contributed to 14 per cent of overall employment and 9 per cent of all projects funded in India. Under the PMEGP, Khan et al. (2017) observes the financial and physical progress of the khadi and village industries in J & K. The analysis is focused on industrial groups and social categories, with the services and textile businesses doing best and the minority population benefiting the most from the plan. Mittal (2015) discusses the possibility of self-employment through the PMEGP by describing the programme qualifying criteria, the amount and condition of financial help, the companies assisted (small and micro-scale), and the EDP training centres, which are located primarily in Punjab and helps weak applicants in starting an industry and earning money while contributing to the economy.

2.2 PMEGP, Entrepreneurship Development, and Socio-Economic Development

The financing, training, education, reorientation, and establishment of a supportive and healthy

atmosphere for the growth of firms are all part of the entrepreneurial development process (Lazear, 2005; Jena, 2015). The advantages of India's current economic growth, which is fuelled by a few modern companies, do not always flow down to the business sectors where the majority of the population is employed, and not at a rate that is acceptable in terms of poverty reduction and inclusive growth. The "bottom-up growth approach" focuses on transforming and diversifying micro and small-scale firms into development activities, as well as improving their economic output so that they may contribute to the country's formal economy. The goal of a "bottom-up economic growth approach" is to assist impoverished people to break free from poverty by encouraging them to start small businesses (Stevenson, 1987). Microenterprises, according to Dunn et al. (2006), play a critical role in alleviating poverty in both urban and rural regions, as well as strengthening urban-rural links for economic and social development. The poor's capacity to grow through self-employment is determined by their financial situation. Whether it's a need for venture money, seed capital, or working capital, the poor are limited. They were prone to the development of capital to be self-employed or self-reliant due to a lack of understanding, failure to offer stability, a lack of a consistent flow of income, and a present-oriented lifestyle.

According to several study results, India's livelihood development programme are contributing to unbalanced success by providing a financial foundation for entrepreneurial development (Behari, 1990; Roy, 1990). Diversification, modernization, and the identification of appropriate schemes may provide significant outcomes in entrepreneurship activities if and only if they offer a solid foundation for the creation of capital for firm expansion and operation (Mathur, 2009; Kumar et al., 2010). Rural development, according to Meetei and Kumar

(2012), would be effective only if it is combined with human development, entrepreneurship, financial power, job creation, and infrastructural development. Other academics have a similar perspective on the efficacy of livelihood programme in fostering entrepreneurship development (Dhineshsankar & Mayilvaganan, 2012; Lalita, 2013; Tyagi, 2017; Bhuyan, 2013).

2.3 Impact of government financial assistance Programme

When entrepreneurs lack tangible (collateral) assets, legitimacy, and lender trust, one major entrepreneurship policy activity is to employ government lending incentives to alleviate liquidity restrictions and improve venture success (Colombo et al., 2013; Román et al., 2013; Roy, 2011). According to Koski and Pajarinen (2012), there is a favorable relationship between government funding programme & new enterprise job creation in the first three years after getting loan assistance. According to Ugwu-oju et al. (2020), government financing programme are beneficial to the growth of small & medium firms in Nigeria. Rapid growing businesses provide the majority of growth in the economy, according to Wong et al. (2005). Government-sponsored employment creation programme are quite effective, particularly among the youthful population (Caliendo & Kritikos, 2009; Meager et al., 2003). According to Riding et al. (2006), government loan receivers had much higher company growth than non-recipients. The government assistance programme usually targets emerging enterprises with limited economic effects (Stel & Storey, 2004). Receivers of public funds may not only waste their funds (Jaffe, 2002), but

they may also default at greater rates (Zecchini & Ventura, 2007).

Ultimately, such different results raised a question on the effectiveness of government funding assistance in promoting entrepreneurship, not just in advanced but also in emerging nations. As a result, the effective execution of such programme would have a decent financial and social impact.

2.4 PMEGP in Nagpur District

Nagpur is a district in Maharashtra. The Maharashtra government has recently taken several impressive initiatives in the sector of entrepreneurship development. The Maharashtra Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (MCED) was established by the state government to mould the skills of indigenous people. Since its beginning, the PMEGP has benefited a large number of people, resulting in increased income and job prospects. Fig. 1 offered information on the PMEGP's performance in the Nagpur district for consecutive five years (i.e., from 2017-to 2022). Under the PMEGP scheme, 179 youths in 2020-21 and 237 youths in 2021-22 were given opportunities to start their own business. The year 2021-22 had the largest number of projects approved by banks. The number of beneficiaries has grown each fiscal year.

In the fiscal year 2021-22, a margin money outlay of Rs. 481.8 lakhs were recommended and sanctioned. At the same time, 318.93 lakhs were recommended and sanctioned in the year 2019-20. The margin money outlay has grown each fiscal year. During the fiscal year 2020-21, the department provided EDP (Entrepreneurship Development Programme) training to 181 individuals, the greatest number ever.

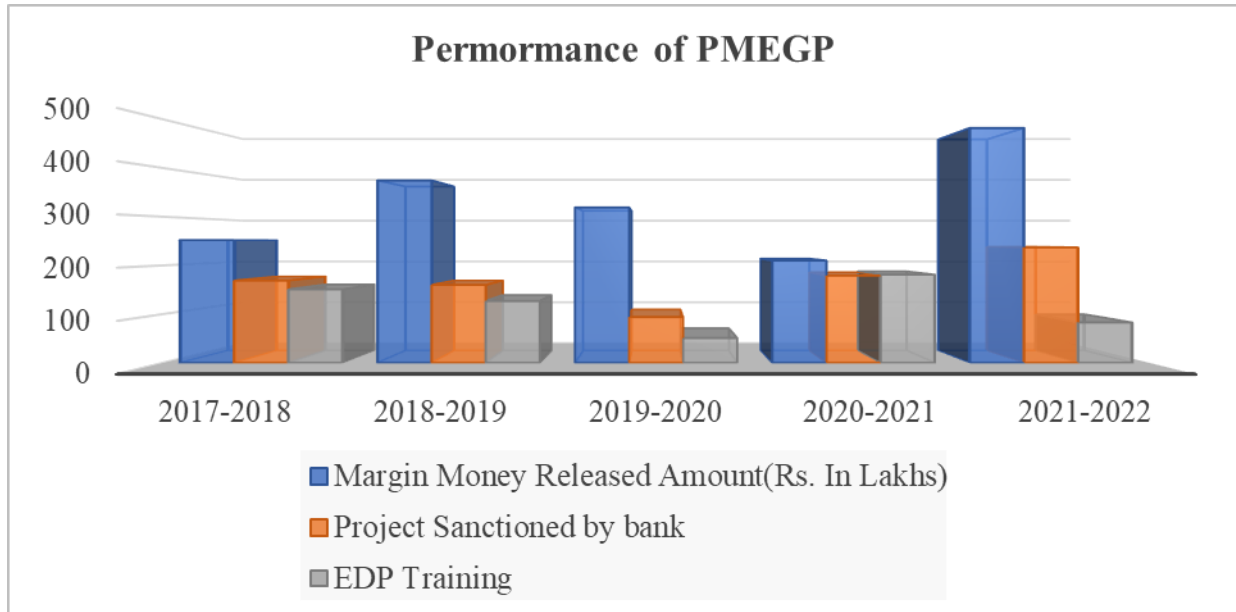


Fig.1 Performance of PMEGP in Nagpur district

Source: <https://www.kviconline.gov.in>

3. Objectives of the study

The purpose of this research is to underline the relevance of the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), which provides financial assistance to the unemployed in order to help them start their own businesses and boost entrepreneurship. As a result, the research's main objective is to explore the impact of the PMEGP on the beneficiaries' entrepreneurship and socio-economic progress in the study region. The sub-objectives are

- i) To study the socio-economic profile of beneficiaries of the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in Maharashtra's Nagpur districts.
- ii) To investigate employment generation in Nagpur district under the PMEGP.
- iii) On the basis of the study's findings and inferences, recommend policy measures to improve efficiency and effectiveness.

4. Material and Research Methodology

The survey technique of investigation was used in this study. Individuals' sensitive beliefs, attitudes,

preferences, and behaviors may be studied via survey research. For this study, there are two steps or sources of data gathering. First, official papers and official gazettes were reviewed as a secondary way of data gathering in order to find the impact of PMEGP on entrepreneurs in Nagpur District. We also gathered information from books, online sites, and journals presented at conferences and workshops. Second, structured questionnaires were employed to collect information from beneficiaries of the PMEGP scheme.

4.1 Sampling Plan

As stated earlier, the research was conducted in Nagpur district, the state's sub-capital. A research sample of 278 respondents was obtained from a population in the district using the Krejcie & Morgan (1970) technique for determining sample size. Organizations will be chosen at random from various business sectors. Entrepreneurs from new business ventures and start-ups were also chosen to research government policies (PMEGP) and activities related to business growth. PMEGP beneficiaries were given a structured questionnaire in Google Form to collect primary data. To improve

the survey technique, interviews with company staff and beneficiaries will be conducted. We received replies from 120 PMEGP beneficiaries out of a total of 278 PMEGP beneficiaries. In order to address scale reliability or concerns of probably shared method variance, the pilot data sets were subjected to a reliability test, which yielded a 95.0 percent of confidence interval (CI). This shows that the scale dependability is rather good, implying that the measurement items have a high level of internal consistency.

4.2 Data Analysis Plan

The data collected during the research activity was examined using statistical tables and one way ANOVA. SPSS software was used for this purpose. The dependent variable mean variation was investigated using descriptive statistics. Univariate tests & pairwise comparison tests were used to identify the variations and significance level in the dependent variable's reply fluctuations. The differences in their responses are statistically significant at 0.05. These assisted the researchers in forming and reaching findings.

5. Analysis/results

5.1 Reliability Analysis of Data

Cronbach's alpha is used for the measurement of internal consistency. It also demonstrates how strongly a set of objects are linked. It is considered as a scale reliability indicator. The research data has a Cronbach's alpha of 0.841, suggesting that the scale items utilized in this variable are trustworthy. The reliability coefficient of scale items is shown by Cronbach's alpha, which generally varies between 0 and 1. The coefficient, on the other hand, has no lower limit. A Cronbach's alpha coefficient of around 1 indicates that the scale items are more internally consistent.

5.2 Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents

The socio-economic status of beneficiaries of the government scheme (PMEGP) can be better understood by looking at their social (gender, education), economic (experience, nature of business, skill level), and demographic (age, marital status, residential status, family background, family type) characteristics. Table 1 displays the socio-economic characteristics of the 120 PMEGP scheme recipients who responded. According to statistics, males account for 55.3 per cent of PMEGP recipients, while women account for 24.7 per cent. Furthermore, 32 respondents, or 21.3 per cent, are between the ages of 18 and 28 years; 42, or 28.0 per cent, are between the ages of 28 and 38 years; 26, or 17.3 per cent, are between the ages of 38 and 48 years; and 20, or 13.3 per cent, are between the ages of 48 years and above.

Educationally, 10 respondents (6.7 per cent) have a primary education; 26 respondents (17.3 per cent) have basic secondary education (SSC); 35 respondents (23.3 per cent) have basic higher secondary education (HSC), and 49 respondents (32.7 per cent) have acquired graduation and above education. Based on their age and educational data, the participants are both enthusiastic and educated enough to grasp the nature, needs, and methods via which government money may be received. In addition, Table 1 shows the nature of business or start-up, 20 (13.3 per cent) are manufacturing sector concerns, 19 (12.7 per cent) are in the agriculture, and allied sector, 44 (29.3 per cent) are in the service sector, 11 (7.3 per cent) are retailing businesses, and 26 (17.3 per cent) are in the small, micro, and medium (MSME) sector.

According to the data, 46 respondents (30.7 per cent) fall into the general group, while 74 respondents (49.3 per cent) fall into the reserved category. Statistics show that 77 (51.3 per cent) of recipients

are married. Single people make up 43 (28.7 per cent) of the population. According to the findings, the majority of respondents, 78(52 per cent), reside in urban areas, while 42 (28 per cent) live in rural areas. According to the results, 95 (63.3 per cent) of respondents live in a joint family, while 25 (16.7 per cent) live in a nuclear family. The majority of the

respondent (62.7 per cent) has business experience in the range of 0- 5 yrs. At the same time, 26 (17.3 per cent) respondents have experience in the range of 5- 10 yrs. Further investigation reveals that the majority of respondents, 83 (55.5 per cent), are semi-skilled, with only 26 (17.3 per cent) being highly competent.

Table 1 Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents

Variables		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Gender	Male	83	55.3	69.2	69.2
	Female	37	24.7	30.8	100.0
	Total	120	100.0	100.0	
Age group	18-28 yrs.	32	21.3	26.7	26.7
	28-38 yrs.	42	28.0	35.0	61.7
	38-48 yrs.	26	17.3	21.7	83.3
	48 yrs. and above	20	13.3	16.7	100.0
	Total	120	100.0	100.0	
Education	Primary (up to 8 th)	10	6.7	8.3	8.3
	SSC (up to 10 th)	26	17.3	21.7	30.0
	HSC (up to 12 th)	35	23.3	29.2	59.2
	Graduation and above	49	32.7	40.8	100.0
	Total	120	100.0	100.0	
Caste type	General	46	30.7	38.3	38.3
	Reserved	74	49.3	61.7	100.0
	Total	120	100.0	100.0	
Marital status	Married	77	51.3	64.2	64.2
	Single	43	28.7	35.8	100.0
	Total	120	100.0	100.0	
Family type	Joint Family	95	63.3	79.2	79.2
	Nuclear Family	25	16.7	20.8	100.0
	Total	120	100.0	100.0	
Residential status	Urban	78	52.0	65.0	65.0
	Rural	42	28.0	35.0	100.0
	Total	120	100.0	100.0	
Nature of business or start-up	Manufacturing sector	20	13.3	16.7	16.7
	Agriculture and allied sector	19	12.7	15.8	32.5
	Service sector	44	29.3	36.7	69.2
	Retailing	11	7.3	9.2	78.3
	Small, micro, and medium sector	26	17.3	21.7	100.0
	Total	120	100.0	100.0	

Skill Level	Highly skilled	26	17.3	21.7	21.7
	Semi-skilled	83	55.3	69.2	90.8
	Unskilled	11	7.3	9.2	100.0
	Total	120	100.0	100.0	
Family background	Business	22	14.7	18.3	18.3
	Government servant	12	8.0	10.0	28.3
	Agriculture	49	32.7	40.8	69.2
	Artisan	16	10.7	13.3	82.5
	Service sector	21	14.0	17.5	100.0
	Total	120	100.0	100.0	
Business Experience	0-5 yrs.	94	62.7	78.3	78.3
	5-10 yrs.	26	17.3	21.7	100.0
	Total	120	100.0	100.0	

Source: Authors' calculations based on field data.

5.3 Findings/discussion

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) well-publicized, affordable, and accessible to entrepreneurs: Table 2 shows the finding of univariate analysis. It demonstrates that (Question 1) most beneficiaries do not have full knowledge of the PMEGP for entrepreneurship development. Their replies had a 1.96 grand mean and a 0.099 standard error, which corresponded to the "Disagreed" response of the questionnaire frame using the Likert scale. The level of significance was found at 0.000. The pairwise comparison test had no effect on confidence intervals (CI).

According to the findings of the analysis of Question 2, most beneficiaries acknowledged that they have a fair understanding of the Government's funding scheme (PMEGP) for entrepreneurship development. This conclusion was reached based on

their replies, which had a 3.41 grand mean and 0.118 standard error, which corresponded to the "Agreed" response of the questionnaire frame using the Likert scale. The level of significance was found at 0.000. The confidence intervals (CI) were unaffected by the pairwise comparison test. Public awareness programme assists entrepreneurs in gaining a thorough understanding of the PMEGP system. However, most of them disputed that the PMEGP is accessible and affordable to their organizations in response to Question 3. The results of their replies indicate a 1.93 grand mean and a 0.094 standard error, which corresponds to the "Agreed" response of the questionnaire frame using the Likert scale. The level of significance was found at 0.000, with no alteration revealed by the pairwise comparison test.

Table 2 SPSS analysis of research questions responses

Sr. No.	Research question	Grand mean	Standard Error	SD	Tests of between-subjects effects	Significance	Pairwise comparisons
<i>Research question 1: Are Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) well-publicized, affordable, and accessible to entrepreneurs?</i>							
1	You have full knowledge of the PMEGP Scheme.	1.96	0.099	1.14	9.460	0.000	At 95% confidence interval, no adjustments
2	You have a fair knowledge of the PMEGP Scheme.	3.41	0.118	1.52	20.385	0.000	At 95% confidence interval, no adjustments
3	PMEGP scheme is accessible and affordable to your business	1.93	0.094	1.07	21.592	0.000	At 95% confidence interval, no adjustments
<i>Research question 2: Has the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) enhanced the growth and development of entrepreneurs in the Nagpur district?</i>							
4	The government's PMEGP Programme aids in the economic growth of new businesses.	1.98	0.109	1.12	10.951	0.000	At 95% confidence interval, no adjustments
5	The government plan (PMEGP) has the potential to create new jobs.	2.14	0.094	1.10	13.390	0.000	At 95% confidence interval, no adjustments
6	PMEGP is a government programme that encourages entrepreneurs to innovate and come up with new business concepts.	1.77	0.107	1.15	15.343	0.000	At 95% confidence interval, no adjustments
<i>Research question 3: What are the main roadblocks that entrepreneurs face when it comes to obtaining funding from Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)?</i>							
7	Lack of proper awareness about the PMEGP scheme	1.73	0.063	0.6	5.973	0.001	At 95% confidence interval, no adjustments
8	The PMEGP has strict qualifying conditions and fund limit in comparison to the entire project cost.	2.51	0.114	0.94	3.297	0.004	At 95% confidence interval, no adjustments
9	Time-consuming procedures discourage entrepreneurs from participating in the PMEGP.	2.53	0.114	0.94	3.27	0.014	At 95% confidence interval, no adjustments
10	Bank project and loan approval criteria are strict, making participation in the PMEGP challenging for entrepreneurs.	2.77	0.078	0.90	13.13	0.040	At 95% confidence interval, no adjustments

Source: Authors' calculations based on research questions responses. Table concept adapted from Ugwu-oju (2020).

This analysis finds that, while the Government marketed its PMEGP, which finally grabbed the interest of potential entrepreneurs, such awareness efforts are partially ineffectual in terms of information, terminology, or coverage. This is because it lacked to provide comprehensive data that might have encouraged or motivated entrepreneurs to join PMEGP. The scheme is designed in such a manner that it slowly improves the project's total capital need. As a result, this programme is not well-publicized but accessible and affordable in some manner.

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) enhanced the growth and development of entrepreneurs in the Nagpur district: based on the results of a study of Question 4 responses, Table 2 shows that the PMEGP programme did not raise the total capital of beneficiaries' businesses. As a result, respondents disagreed on the role of PMEGP in new company economic growth. This conclusion was reached based on their replies, which had a 1.98 grand mean and a 0.109 standard error, which corresponded to the "Disagreed" response of the questionnaire frame using the Likert scale. The level of significance was found at 0.000, with no alteration revealed by the pairwise comparison test.

Similarly, the findings of Question 5's analysis, which aimed to determine the government scheme (PMEGP) has the potential to create new jobs, indicate a 2.14 grand mean score and a 0.094 standard error, and "Strongly Agreed" response to the questionnaire frame using the Likert scale. The level of significance was found at 0.000. The degree and form of adjustment required due to the level of significance were determined using a pairwise comparison test, which revealed that they were not subject to change. As a result, we find that the government scheme (PMEGP) has the potential to create new jobs.

Table 2 shows the results of the evaluation of replies to Question 6 which aims to determine whether PMEGP encourages entrepreneurs to innovate and come up with new business concepts., indicates a 1.77 grand mean and a 0.107 standard error, which represents the "Agreed" response of the questionnaire frame using the Likert scale. The level of significance was found at 0.000, The pairwise comparison test, which was used to see if the mean could be adjusted due to the degree of significant difference, revealed that it could not be changed. As a result, we find that PMEGP encourages entrepreneurs to innovate and come up with new business concepts.

Despite the fact that this research was conducted in various contexts and cultures, the common thread is that such funds were obtained and used in their own situations. We conclude that PMEGP for the development and growth of entrepreneurs in the Nagpur district is effective, based on the inferences that PMEGP has the potential to create new jobs and it encourages entrepreneurs to innovate and come up with new business concepts, although PMEGP did not raise the total funds of respondents' businesses. In the face of two good and effective effects of PMEGP, we may ignore one negative thought. Finally, we conclude that Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) enhanced the growth and development of entrepreneurs in the Nagpur district.

Main roadblocks that entrepreneurs face when it comes to obtaining funding from Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP): Table 2 shows the results of an SPSS analysis of the findings to Question 7. An investigation of the primary issues preventing entrepreneurs in Nagpur district from accessing government PMEGP schemes indicates that a lack of proper awareness about the PMEGP scheme is a barrier to accessing funds of the programme. The majority of responses,

with a 1.73 grand mean and a 0.063 standard error, represent the "Agreed" response of the questionnaire frame using the Likert scale. The level of significance was found at 0.001, which was unaffected by pairwise comparison results. As a result, as previously stated, the Government's awareness campaign is lacking in substance, breadth, terminology, and/or accessibility. To improve awareness and knowledge of the funds of PMEGP, the entire awareness system and plan must be reworked and modified.

Similarly, Table 2 displays the results of the research for replies to Question 8, which determine whether the PMEGP has strict qualifying conditions and a fund limit in comparison to the entire project cost, showing that the most of the respondents had a 2.51 grand mean and 0.114 standard error representing "Agreed" response of the questionnaire frame using the Likert scale. The level of significance was found at 0.004. The pairwise comparison test, which was used to see if the mean could be adjusted due to the degree of significant difference, revealed that it could not be changed. As a result, we find that in Nagpur District, severe criteria of fund limit and qualifying conditions limitations tied to PMEGP have created a roadblock to entrepreneurs. Therefore, the Government should focus on decreasing and modifying the stringent nature of capital criteria and conditions to provide entrepreneurs with easier and wider access.

Furthermore, Table 2 shows the results of the evaluation of replies to Question 9 reveals that respondents disagreed about whether "time-consuming procedures discourage entrepreneurs from participating in the PMEGP". This result was reached since the majority of responses had a 2.53 total grand mean and a 0.114 standard error, which represents a "Strongly Disagreed" opinion of the questionnaire frame using the Likert scale. The level of significance was found at 0.014. The pairwise

comparison test had no effect on confidence intervals (CI). As a result, the time-consuming procedures involved in PMEGP Programme should not be seen as a major roadblock to PMEGP beneficiaries.

Table 2 shows the results of the examination of replies to Question 10, which aim to determine whether "Bank project and loan approval criteria are strict, making participation in the PMEGP challenging for entrepreneurs" are a major roadblock to accessing programme funds, revealing that the most of the beneficiaries, had a 2.77 grand mean and a 0.078 standard error representing "Strongly Agreed" response of the questionnaire frame using the Likert scale. The level of significance was found at 0.040. The pairwise comparison test had no effect on confidence intervals (CI). Therefore, the Bank should focus on modifying the stringent nature of the project and loan approval criteria with easier and wider access to beneficiaries of PMEGP.

6. Conclusion

Entrepreneurs in India are experiencing difficulties as a result of the Government's failure to provide timely financial assistance. Finance is regarded as the lifeblood of any company enterprise. The creation of productive and well-paid jobs is a critical element of the battle against poverty, which the PMEGP has kindly addressed by establishing a financial assistance system for the jobless and economically inactive. PMEGP has been proven to be a successful livelihood tool in reducing unemployment, poverty, and social and economic disparities among participants. Many educated young people, including women, have benefited from this programme in order to live decent lives in society. PMEGP assists in the resolution of operational and initial fund issues. PMEGP encourages entrepreneurs to innovate and come up with new business concepts. The government

scheme (PMEGP) has the potential to create new jobs in the Nagpur district.

According to the findings of this study, the Government should enhance funding under the PMEGP to improve job possibilities in rural regions, therefore contributing to overall GDP growth. The Government should focus on decreasing and modifying the strict nature of capital criteria and conditions to provide entrepreneurs with easier and wider access. To improve awareness and knowledge of the funds of PMEGP, the entire awareness system and plan must be reworked and modified. To raise awareness of the schemes among entrepreneurs, exhibitions and programme should be organized. The Bank should focus on modifying the stringent nature of the project and loan approval criteria with easier and wider access to beneficiaries of PMEGP. Banks should establish a special desk for the PMEGP lending plan in various locations to foster an entrepreneurial environment. This study shows that PMEGP programme assistance can improve youth empowerment (entrepreneurial development) in the Nagpur district. As a result, more young youth (particularly those working in the informal sector) must take advantage of the programme in order to reap the benefits of the related incentives.

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