POVERTY ERADICATION THROUGH EMPLOYMENT GENERATION BY DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL CENTRE IN YSR DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

As a part of poverty eradication the central government of India has initiated to start micro small and medium industries across the country. The main aim of the ministry of industry of industries is to encourage the micro small and medium units in the country with a view to eliminate the un employment and to encourage the petty industries in the country. The objective of the present paper is to know the industries established and the employment generated in the district for the last nine years through district industrial centre in YSR district of Andhra Pradesh. To bring out the gender differences among the entrepreneurs with respect to starting industries in the district. To imply the development of employment in the district for the last nine years. To trace out the employment generation through industries between rural and urban areas in the district. Entirely we use secondary data for the analysis. We use the statistical tools like central tendency, dispersion tools, along with this we a we used averages, t-test, and Compounded annual growth rate CAGR as tools for analysis. The study is restricted to YSR Kadapa only. In the present study we found that there are heavy fluctuations in the employment generation from year to year. It is found that employment generation is not taking place at par with the social status of the people in the society so it has to be concentrated by the authorities. And in the present analysis we found that there is a clear gender variation in employment creation by DIC in YSR district of Andhra Pradesh. It is suggested that the central government and the state government has to focus further on the women entrepreneurship. Back warded people should be given priority in providing employment opportunities. It has to be discussed that why both centre and state governments are not

making a proper plans for consistent development in employment generation from year to year in the state as well as in the district why because they are spending randomly much amount on MSME's development and employment generation but no proper and consistent development.

Key words: *poverty eradication, employment generation, industrial centre, MSME'S,*

The ministry of micro small and medium industries of India was established with a view to boost up the industrial development in the country. The other schemes that are being organised by the government of India are like PMEGP, KVIC, NSIC UA, MGIRI, NIMSME, ESDP NMCP ATI PCR ASPIRE etc. Though the main objective if this might be industrial development they are considerably supporting in creating employment opportunities and to eradicate the poverty of the country. As a part of the study we have taken the district industrial centre of YSR Kadapa district which is mainly supporting for the establishment of the small industries.

Objective:

To know the industries established and the employment generated in the district for the last nine years through district industrial centre in YSR district of Andhra Pradesh.
To bring out the gender difference among the entrepreneurs with respect to starting industries in the district.
To imply the development of employment for the last nine years in the district.
To trace out the employment generation through industries between rural and urban areas in the district.

Data sources:
The secondary data were used in the present study. The data was collected from district industrial centre YSR Kadapa.
Tools for analysis:
In the present study we used averages, t-test, and Compounded annual growth rate CAGR.
Period of the study:
The data were collected for the last nine years that is from 2007 to 2015. In the year 2015-2016 we gathered the data only up to the month of September 2015.
Scope and limitations:
The study is restricted to YSR Kadapa district only and that took to the District Industrial Centre. And the paper covers only nine years that is from 2007 to 2015 September.
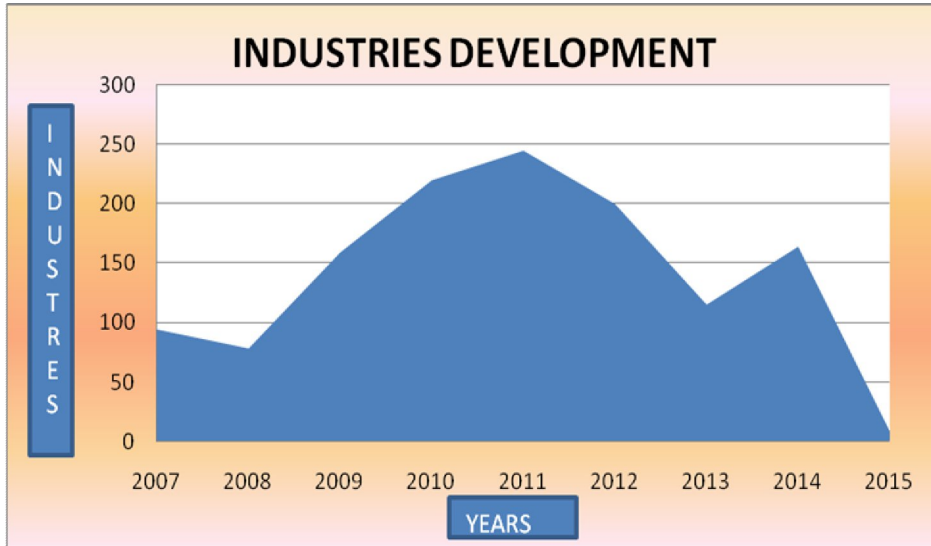
Table no: 1: Number of industries established form 2007 to 2015 in YSR Kadapa district.

Sl no	Year	Industries established	Fluctuations	Cumulative growth rate	Growth rate	CAGR
1	2007	94	---	94	---	
2	2008	78	-17.0213	172	82.97872	
3	2009	159	103.8462	331	92.44186	
4	2010	220	38.36478	551	66.46526	
5	2011	245	11.36364	796	44.46461	
6	2012	200	-18.3673	996	25.12563	1.196276
7	2013	115	-42.5	1111	11.54618	
8	2014	164	42.6087	1275	14.76148	
9	2015	08	-95.122	1283	0.627451	
Total		1283			37.60124	11.962
Actual industrial development that has to take place and taken place according to average and CAGR					1662.375	1283

In the above table it is clear that during the year 2007-2008 94 industries were established but in the year 2008-2009 it was only 78 industries that means the industrial development has come down when compare to the earlier year. The highest industrial establishment has happened in the year 2011-2012 that is 245 industries and the lowest is in the year 2008 it is only 78 industries. The total industries established for the last nine years are 1283. In the following line diagram we can see much up and downs in the establishment of the industries in the district.

According to the growth rate the average growth rate for last nine years is 37.60 but the compounded annual growth rate is only 11.962. We can observe huge difference between the average growth rate and the compounded annual growth rate for the last nine years. According to the CAGR 11.962 the district industrial centre could have established only 1283 industries in the YSR district. Whereas according to the year to year growth rate and average industrial growth rate it would have created 1662.375 industries in the district but it has not taken place due to heavy fluctuations in the growth of industries as we seen the above table.

Graph no: 1: The total industrial development and employment generation can be taken in the following line diagram from 2007-2015.
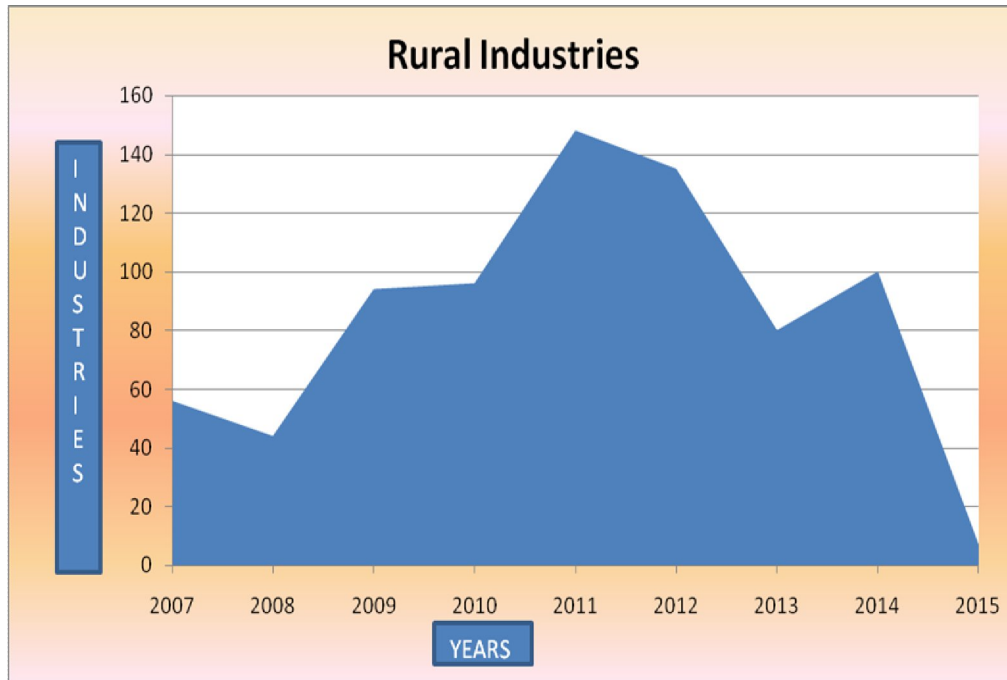
In the above line diagram we can see industrial development in the district for the last nine years. here we understand that where there is huge industrial development there will be much employment opportunities. The present chart depicts that the employment generation line is increasing only from second year to fifth year. Fifth year onwards it is falling down later somewhat it has increased but again is it has come down. The highest employment generation is in the fifth year that is 2011.

Table no. 2: Urban and rural industrial development in the ysr district for the last nine years.

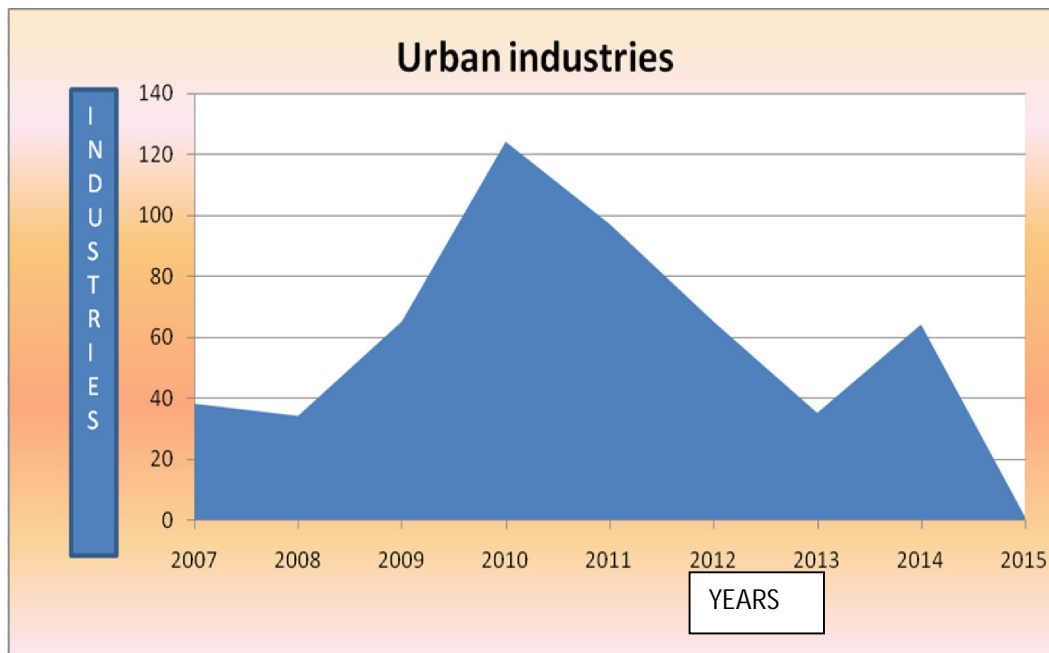| Sl no	Year	Rural Industries	Urban industries	Total Industries
1.	2007-2008	56	38	94
2	2008-2009	44	34	78
3	2009-2010	94	65	159
4	2010-2011	96	124	220
5	2011-2012	148	97	245
6	2012-2013	135	65	200
7	2013-2014	80	35	115
8	2014-2015	100	64	164
9	2015-2016	07	01	08
Total		**760**	**523**	**1283**

Total rural industrial development in the rural area is 760 and in the urban areas it is 523. In the rural area the small micro and medium industries development is good when compare to urban industrial development. In the year 2011-2012 the rural industrial development is 148 but highest industrial development in urban area is in the year 2010-2011.

Graph no: 2: Rural industrial development in YSR district of Andhra Pradesh.

In the graph we can see that after 2007-2008 the next three years there is upward trend in the industrial development in YSR district. But from 2011 onwards the industrial development has showing down ward trend. In the year 2013 it has reached low level again in the year 2014 there is some growth but that is not at par with the earlier peak level.

Graph no: 3: Urban industrial development in YSR district of Andhra Pradesh.

In the above diagram it is clear that from the year 2008 onwards the industrial development is going up but from the 2010 onwards the industrial development has coming down and it has

reached to low level in the year 2013 again somewhat growth but it is not as equal as in the earlier top level.

Total rural industrial development in the rural area is 760 and in the urban areas it is 523. In the rural area the small micro and medium industries development is good when compare to urban industrial development. In the year 2011-2012 the rural industrial development is 148 but highest industrial development in urban area is in the year 2010-2011.

Table no. 3: Statistics of employment opportunities created through the industries in YSR Kadapa district during the period from 2007-2015.

Description	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
N Valid	94	78	159	206	242	171	115	164	8
Missing	148	164	83	36	0	71	127	78	234
Mean	17.6383	13.9359	15.5849	8.6942	9.3554	11.9181	11.9652	11.4268	25.3750
Median	13.0000	11.0000	11.0000	7.0000	6.0000	10.0000	10.0000	10.0000	8.5000
Mode	10.00	10.00	9.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00
Std. Devia.	22.69804	18.51033	18.46595	5.44764	11.92150	10.63923	9.56504	9.65227	46.32475
Variance	515.201	342.632	340.991	29.677	142.122	113.193	91.490	93.166	2145.982
Range	182.00	161.00	187.00	29.00	149.00	88.00	64.00	104.00	136.00
Minimum	2.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00
Maximum	184.00	163.00	190.00	30.00	152.00	90.00	67.00	106.00	139.00
Sum	1658.00	1087.00	2478.00	1791.00	2264.00	2038.00	1376.00	1874.00	203.00

In the year 2007-2008 the average employment generation is 17.63 and in the year 2008-2009 it is 13.9. Only in the year 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 majority times ten employment opportunities would be generated but in the next forthcoming years it is low. When we take at the minimum and maximum numbers it is very huge the minimum employment generation per industry is 2 but the maximum is 184. It has to be focussed by the authorities. The maximum employment generation industries have to be concentrated. In the above table it can be observed that there are heavy fluctuations from year to year employment generation.

Table no. 4: Total employment created for the last eight years in YSR district of Andhra Pradesh

Sl no.	Year	Employment	Fluctuations in growth rate	Cumulative growth	Year to year growth rate in employment	CAGR
1	2007	1658		1658		
2	2008	1087	-34.4391	2745	65.56092	
3	2009	2478	127.9669	5223	90.27322	
4	2010	1791	-27.724	7014	34.29064	**30615.38 (2019)**
5	2011	2264	26.40983	9278	32.2783	
6	2012	2038	-9.98233	11316	21.96594	
7	2013	1376	-32.4828	12692	12.15977	
8	2014	1874	36.19186	14566	14.76521	
9	2015	203	-89.1676	14769	1.393656	**0.275057**
			-0.35858		**34.08596**	**27.5057**
					23229.2	**14768.99**

In the above table we can see that there are many variations in the growth rate of employment generation. Under the fluctuations in growth rate column it can be observed. The average Year to year growth rate in employment is 34.08 according to this it would have created 23,229 employment opportunities. But with the 27.5 growth rate it had created 14,768 employment opportunities in the district. If it continues in the days to come it will create 30,615 employment opportunities by 2019.
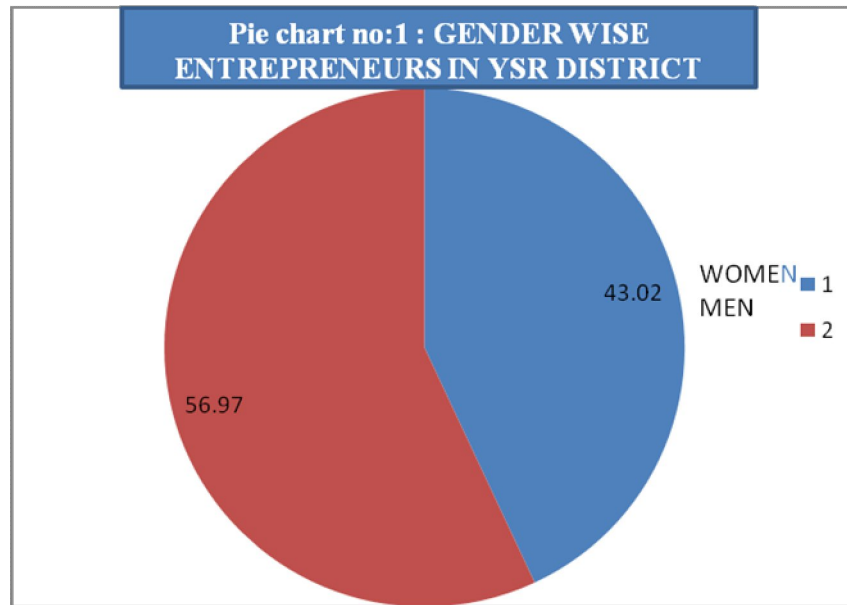
Table no. 5: Independent Samples Test

		Levine's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2 tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
industries	Equal variances assumed	.188	.671	1.438	16	.170	26.00000	18.07973	-12.32731	64.32731
	Equal variances not assumed			1.438	15.534	.170	26.00000	18.07973	-12.42095	64.42095

In the above table it is clear that the null hypothesis that 'there is no significant relationship between the rural and urban areas with regard to establishment of industries and employment generation' is accepted. That means there is no proper systematic approach with the authority for employment generation between rural and urban areas.

Table no 6: Women & Men entrepreneurs in the district

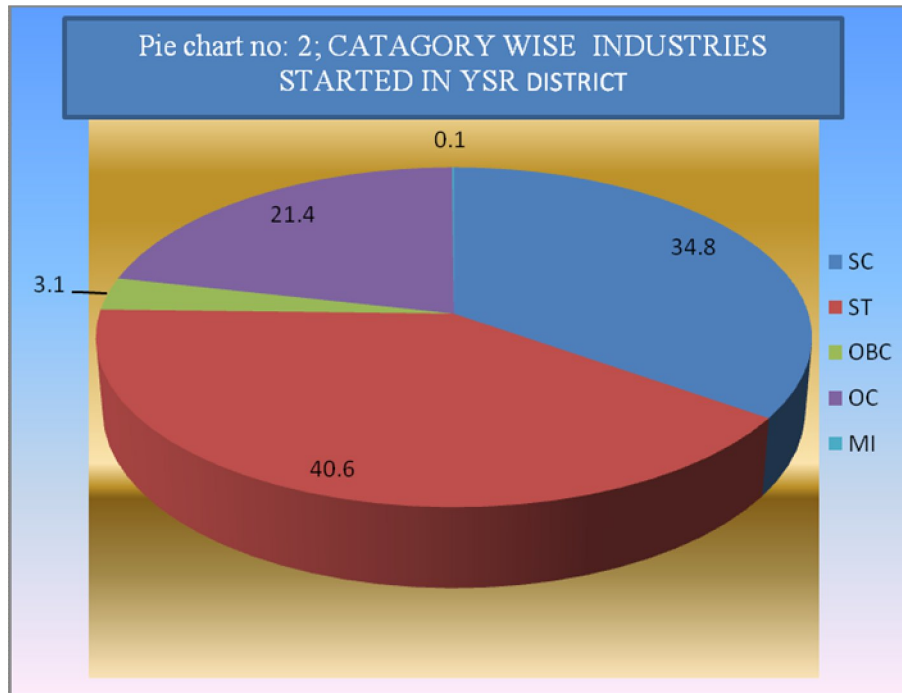| Gender		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Women	552	43.02	43.02	43.02
	Men	731	56.97	56.97	100.0
	Total	1283	100.00	100.0	
Total		1283	100.0		

The women entrepreneurs are 552 out of 1283 industries. The men entrepreneurs are 731. Here, we can take the considerable amount of women entrepreneurs in the district... This we can see in the following pie chart.

Pie chart no:1 : GENDER WISE ENTREPRENEURS IN YSR DISTRICT

In the above pie chart the men entrepreneurs are 56.97 percent and women entrepreneurs are 43.02 percent. It is good for having utilised the women force in the district which is more than the stipulated percentage. But who ever may be the entrepreneur the employment generation is most preferable thing and it could not reach the considerable level.(Table no.10)

Table no. 7: Category wise industries establishment in the YSR district of Andhra Pradesh.

Catagory		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SC	432	33.9	34.8	34.8
	ST	504	39.5	40.6	75.5
	BC	38	3.0	3.1	78.5
	OC	265	20.8	21.4	99.9
	MI	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1240	97.2	100.0	
Missing	System	36	2.8		
Total		1276	100.0		

Pie chart no: 2; CATAGORY WISE INDUSTRIES STARTED IN YSR DISTRICT

In the above diagram we can see the category wise industries establishment in the YSR district of Andhra Pradesh. 34.8 percent Schedule Caste, 40.6 percent Schedule Tribes, 21.4 percent is OC, 3.1 percent is OBC, and only 0.1 percent is Minorities. Here, the down trodden people are being encouraged that is a good a sign for poverty eradication in the district. But the level of industries development among the down trodden and economically poor people has to be further increased. Why because these people are majority under un employment. If it happens effectively then poverty eradication is possible.

Findings and Conclusions:

- Proper consistency is required for the establishment of the industries in the district. For this suitable plans has to be made by the authorities.(Table no.1)
- Heavy fluctuations can be observed in establishing the industries in the district. The first three years after the very first year there is an increasing trend but in the next five years there is huge down trend it is not good for poverty elimination. There must be stable establishment of the industries in each and every year in the district. (Table no.1 & Graph :1)
- When we see the rural and urban industrial development and employment generation there is variation. In the rural areas the industrial development and employment generation is somewhat good as compared to urban industrial development in the district by district industrial centre. But still it has to be increased why because the employment generation through DIC is not at par with the unemployment generation. (Table no.3 & graph 2 and 3)

- In the above table we can see that the mean employment generation is different from year to year. During the year 2007-2008 and 2009-2010 it is somewhat high compare to other financial years. The lowest mean employment generation is in the year 2010-2011. In the years 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 many of the industries many times created 10 employment opportunities. The least employment generation mode is in the year 2012, 2013, 2014. Here, the authorities have to focus on the years and the industries which is holing high employment generation mode. In the present study 2007 and 2008 have to be observed so that they can generate high employment opportunities in the district. When we take at the minimum employment generation and maximum employment generation it is also very huge the maximum employment generating industries have to he concentrated by the District industrial Centre. (Table no. 3)

- Under the fluctuations in the growth rate column we can observe that there are heavy variations in the growth rate of the employment generation from year to year. Only during the years 2009, 2011 and 2014 we can see the positive growth rate but not in the other years and during the rest of the years we can observe the negative growth rate. Based on this we can conclude that there is no consistency in employment generation form year to year for the last nine years. And it seems to me that there is no proper policy with the government and DIC for the consistent employment generation in each and every year. (Table no. 4)

- When we look at the year to year growth rate in employment only in the year 2008 and 2009 the considerable growth rate was recorded, but in the rest of years it was not reached even at its fifty percent growth rate mark, all were recorded below 35%. Hence, in this regard also the authorities have to concentrate and must make plans for its development. (Table no. 4)

- According to the year to year growth rate in employment the average growth rate is 34.09596. Since that it would have created 23,299 employment opportunities but it created only 14,769 according to 27% compounded annual growth rate. If the same CAGR or the current growth rate continues in the forthcoming days it will have created only 30,615 employment opportunities by the end of 2019. Hence, the growth rate has to be increased with suitable plans. (Table no. 4)

- In the table no.8. We found that there is no any kind of separate plans with the authorities for urban and rural employment generation. Randomly they are establishing industries irrespective of the nature of the area. Based on this we can suggest that if there is proper systematic approach for the establishment of the industries and employment generation between the rural and urban areas it would be good for the nation and effectively we can eradicate the poverty through employment generation. (Table no.5)

- Men entrepreneurs are 56.97 percent and women entrepreneurs are 43.02 percent. It is good for having utilised the women force in the district which is more than the stipulated percentage. But who ever may be the entrepreneur the employment generation is most preferable thing and it could not reach the considerable level.(Table no.6 & Pie chart 1)

- In the table no. 12 we can see the category wise entrepreneurs for the last nine years. There are 34.8 percent Schedule Caste, 40.6 percent Schedule Tribes, 21.4 percent OC, 3.1 percent OBC, and only 0.1 percent Minorities. Here, the down trodden people are being encouraged that is a good sign for poverty eradication in the district. But the level of industries development among the down trodden and economically poor people has to be encouraged further. Why because majority of these people are under unemployment. If it happens effectively then poverty eradication will be the easier thing. (Table no: 7 & Pie chart 2).

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