Dr. A Saravanan Mr. M P Sharath Kumar

# STRUCTURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DIMENSIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) IN INDIA: A NARRATIVE





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Structural and Institutional Dimensions of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India: A Narrative

# Structural and Institutional Dimensions of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India: A Narrative

### edited by Dr. A Saravanan & Mr. M P Sharath Kumar

This edition published by The Department of Economics (SF), PSG College of Arts & Science, Coimbatore – 641 014, Tamil Nadu

ISBN: 978-81-954992-2-9

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First published in 2023

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# **Contents**

|   | Preface  | v  |
|---|--|----|
| 1 | An Evaluation of PMAY (Gramin) Housing for All Mission: Housing Needs of<br>the Rural Dwellers in Thiruvarur District of Tamil Nadu, India                                 | 1  |
|   | Dr.R.ANNADURAI, Dr.L.SUMATHY, & Mr.O.NOORUL FADIL  |    |
| 2 | Geriatric Palliative Care and Intervention Strategies: Indian Perspective  | 11 |
|   | PURNIMA RASTOGI, & Dr. KHWAIRAKPAM SHARMILA  |    |
| 3 | Rural Entrepreneurship through Making Of Pakkumattai Box   | 17 |
|   | Dr.R.SENTHILKUMAR  |    |
| 4 | Issues and Challenges in Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2-Food<br>Security, Improved Nutrition and promore sustainable agriculture towards<br>Zero Hunger in India | 21 |
|   | Dr. T. JEYANTHI, & Dr. A. KANNAN   |    |
| 5 | Social Interaction and Perceived Mental Well-Being: Subjective Experiences of Students Engaged In Community Work   | 29 |
|   | Mr. EMMANUEL C T, Ms. MERIN KUNJUMON, & Dr JUSTIN P J  |    |
| 6 | A Scrutiny on Rural Entrepreneurship   | 34 |
|   | Dr.C.MAYILSAMY & Dr.E.SHYAMALADEVI   |    |
| 7 | Involvement of Tourist in Classical Gastronomy Practices at Rural Region in the world  | 37 |
|   | Dr. RIDDHI TAMBI, & Dr. UMANG BHARTWAL   |    |
| 8 | Physical Health Impacts Mental Well-Being. A Conceptual Study  | 45 |
|   | Dr. B. SIVAKUMAR, & Ms. M. MANIMEKALA  |    |
| 9 | Causes for Pollution of Piver Cauvary in India   | 49 |
| 9 | Causes for Pollution of River Cauvery in India   | 49 |
|   | Dr.J.SATHYA, & Dr.P.KANAKARANI   |    |

| 60  | A Study on the Perspective of Women about Their Mid Age with Special Reference to Coimbatore City  Dr.G. PARIMALA  | 10 |
|-----|--|----|
| 66  | Technological Novelty in Rural Entrepreneurship and the Growth of Rural India: A Comprehensive Review  Dr.S.AVELINE  | 11 |
| 71  | 2 A Study on the Challenges and Remedies of Rural Entrepreneurship in India<br>Ms. GEETHA K S  | 12 |
| 75  | Leveraging Technology for Financing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) In India Dr. P. KRISHNAKUMAR, Ms. TAMILARASI K, & Ms. SINDHU T                              | 13 |
| 82  | Renewable Energy for Sustainability  Mr. P MAHESHKUMAR, & Dr. A. AMUTHA  | 14 |
| 85  | 5 An Overview of Tamilnadu Stateboard Educational Quality in Achieving SDG D SUSMITHA, & Dr.R.RAVIKUMAR  | 15 |
| 90  | Conditional Psychological for Street Food Sustainability: with reference to Rajasthani Street Food Dishes  Mr. SANDEEP SAXENA, Dr NAVEEN SHARMA, & Dr UMANG BHARTWAL | 16 |
| 96  | Entrepreneurial Intention of Students towards Social Entrepreneurship as Their Career Choice in Coimbatore City  Dr. R. SWARANALATHA, & Dr. V. CHITRA                | 17 |
| 103 | 8 Empirical Research on Rural Entrepreneurship DR.R.SHIJI  | 18 |
| 108 | 9 Sustainable Development Goals and Population in India: An Overview SATHYA PRAKASH P, & Dr.SINITHA XAVIER   | 19 |

| 20 | Rural Entrepreneurship and Growth of Rural India   | 113 |
|----|--|-----|
|    | Dr.C.EAHAMBARAM, Mrs.L.PRIAYA, & Mr.HARIHARAN .G   |     |
| 21 | Solar Energy and Sustainable Development - Evidence from India  KANISHKAA S, AKSHAYA M, & Dr.N.V.KAVITHA   | 117 |
| 22 | Children Bloom and Wither – Reflections on Child Marriage Practices in India GAYATRI MENON, & Prof. ARCHANA KAUSHIK                                      | 121 |
| 23 | The Expenditure of Universal Health Care in India: A mock-up Base approximation  S.M. SURYA, DR.M.MAHENDRAN, & DR.B.TAMILMANI                            | 126 |
| 24 | Sustainable Development Indicators In India – A Research Note  Dr. SRINIDHI C  | 130 |
| 25 | A Study On The Importance Of Rural Entrepreneurship In India As A Dimensions Of Sustainable Development Goals  Dr.S.PONMALAR, & Prof.V.PRABAVATHI        | 134 |
| 26 | Renewable Energy via Cooperatives for India's Path to Power via SDG-13  Dr. S.K. PRAKASH   | 138 |
| 27 | Changing Focus of Innovation Dynamics in Banking Sector with the Help of<br>Artificial Intelligence APOORVA KALBURGI, SUSHMITA JOSHI & Dr GOVINDRAJ MANE | 146 |
| 28 | Impact of Coir Industry on Environment and the Society in Pollachi, Coimbatore  K MATHAN GOKUL   | 151 |
| 29 | Mental Health and Quality of Life among Healthcare Professionals in Coimbatore District  Dr.K.VISHNUPRIYA, & K.SOUNTHARYA                                | 155 |

| 30 | A Hungry -Free Nation with Food Security  | 158 |
|----|---|-----|
|    | Ms. DHARSHINI V, Ms. NADHANA PRASHANT & Ms. MANISHA A R   |     |
| 31 | Effects of Emotional Intelligence on Teachers' Mental Health and Psychological Well-Being in Private Universities         | 163 |
|    | SAKSHEE RASTOGI, & Dr. MANOJ AGARWAL  |     |
| 32 | Workload of Anganwadi Workers: The Contributors of India's Sustainable Development  | 169 |
|    | PREEMA DSA  |     |
| 33 | Sustainable Packaging: Trends, Opportunities and Challenges   | 176 |
|    | Dr.AJITHA & Dr.SUNANDHA VINCENT   |     |
| 34 | Rural Entrepreneurship and Growth of Rural India  | 179 |
|    | Ms. S. ASHMATH, & Dr. C.V. SUGANTHAMANI   |     |
| 35 | Human resource management in the hotel industry: With Reference to Star<br>Hotels in Jaipur                               | 184 |
|    | Mr. KULDEEP SINGH GOUR, Dr. Deep MATHUR, & Dr. T.K JAIN   |     |
| 36 | Human Development Aspects in Emerging India: A Study on Organizational<br>Cultural Models with Reference to Public Sector | 191 |
|    | MEDIDA ANANTH KUMAR, & Dr P.V. VARA PRABHAKAR   |     |
| 37 | Impact and Interventions of Cognitive Disabilities among Chronic Kidney Disease patients: A Systematic Review             | 196 |
|    | SHIKHA GAUTAM, & Dr. U.V KIRAN  |     |
| 38 | Hunger Free Nation with Food Security   | 200 |
|    | S. MUGUNTHAN & P. KEVIN SHALO   |     |
| 39 | Eradication of Poverty in India: A Comparative Study  | 204 |
|    | Ms. KAVYA DIVAGARAN & Ms. DALYN JOANNA  |     |

| 40 | A Study on Mental Wellbeing of Women in India   | 208 |
|----|---|-----|
|    | N.LALITHA   |     |
| 41 | Innovative Approach in Human Resource Management for Heritage Hotels at Dhundhar Region of Rajasthan  Mr MANDEEP KUMAR, Dr DEEP MATHUR, & Dr T.K JAIN | 211 |
| 42 | Role of Millets in Sustainable Development  Dr P MANIMALATHI  | 215 |
| 43 | Digital Payments and Sustainable Development  Ms.C. VAISHALI, & Dr.C.ATHENA,  | 218 |
| 44 | Rural Entrepreneurship and Growth of Rural India  Dr. S. KOWSALYA, Ms. E. MYTHILIDEVI, & Ms. G. DARRSHINI   | 226 |
| 45 | Industrialization Vs Environment  Ms. V. SUBHASRI & Ms. I. EVANJALIN  | 230 |
| 46 | Digitalization for Poultry Growth: Advancements, Challenges, and Future Perspectives  A.PARKAVI, & Dr.V.VAITHIANATHAN                                 | 235 |
| 47 | The Role of Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Development in uplifting Rural Communities  Dr.R.SANGEETHA   | 244 |
| 48 | A Hunger-Free Nation with Food Security  Durga R, Rithanya M, Shubhashri A S  | 247 |
| 49 | Human Development Aspects Emerging In India  KARTHIKEYAN V P, & SHEEBA J  | 251 |

| 50 | Advancing Renewable Energy for Sustainable National Development:<br>Challenges and Opportunities                  | 254 |
|----|---|-----|
|    | SULOCHANA S, & BHUVANESWARI S   |     |
| 51 | Economy of Rural Entrepreneurship - An Institutional Dimension of<br>Sustainable Development Goals in Rural India | 256 |
|    | Mr. T. SAKTHIVEL  |     |
| 52 | A Study on Factors Inducing Consumption of Junk Food Among Adults   | 262 |
|    | P.MADHUMITHA & K. VINISHA   |     |
| 53 | Awareness of Oral Health Among Adolesents   | 267 |
|    | Ms.S.T.R.KEERTHI  |     |
| 54 | Food Security in India: Progress and Issues   | 272 |
|    | Mr. PRAMOD PRAKASH WAGHE & Ms. SHREYA HAMBIRRAO<br>CHORMUNGE  |     |
| 55 | Awareness on Menstrual Hygiene Among College Students   | 278 |
|    | Ms D. AARTHI & Ms E. SOWMIYA  |     |
| 56 | A Study of Energy Sustainable Development and Its Present Situation in India                                      | 282 |
|    | ARCHANA M, & Dr. MEDHAVINI KATTI  |     |
| 57 | Rural Entrepreneurship and Growth of Rural India  | 289 |
|    | Ms S. SARA USMA, Ms A. KASHMITHAVARSINI, & Dr S.PADMA<br>ANNAKAMU   |     |
| 58 | How does salt pan industries affect the environment?  | 293 |
|    | M. SAGUNTHALA, and Dr. K. SADASIVAM   |     |
| 59 | A Review on Bioremediation of Heavy Metals for Establishing Sustainable Environmental and Human Health            | 298 |
|    | KASTHURI SIVAKUMAR, SHANMUGA PRIYA RAMASAMY   |     |

| 60 | Attitude of College Students towards Future Skills and Employment  | 301 |
|----|--|-----|
|    | Ms. D. MALAVIKA  |     |
| 61 | A Study on the Role of Sustainable Practices in Waste Management by the Industries in Chennai              | 306 |
|    | P. KALPANA & K.VIJAYALAKSHMI   |     |
| 62 | Evaluation of Chief Minister Breakfast Scheme  | 310 |
|    | JERUSHA YAZHINI R & NITHISH KUMAR S & BRUNDHAVATHI S   |     |
| 63 | Human Development Aspects In Emerging India  | 315 |
|    | RAGAVI. K & JAYASRI. B   |     |
| 64 | Rural Entrepreneurship and Growth of Rural India   | 319 |
|    | Mrs. N. ABIRAMI  |     |
| 65 | Understanding Employee Layoffs and Mental wellbeing: Trends, Patterns and Insights in a Four-year analysis | 323 |
|    | N.SUJITHA  |     |
| 66 | Clean Air Tech Revolution: Digital Innovation and Competition in the Fight against Air Pollution           | 329 |
|    | M.POONKODI, & DR. D. JANAGAM   |     |
| 67 | Digitalization For Poultry Growth: Advancements, Challenges, And Future Perspectives                       | 336 |
|    | A.PARKAVI, & Dr.V.VAITHIANATHAN  |     |
| 68 | A Hunger-Free Nation With Food Security  | 345 |
|    | B.THIYANESHWARAN, M.SARAVANAN, Dr.D.SUBASHINI  |     |
| 69 | Physical and Mental Wellness of Hostel Students  | 351 |
|    | Ms. PR VASANTHA & Ms. HARSA VARSUTHAA  |     |

| 70 | A Study of Gender Equality for Opportunities including Economic Participation  | 356 |
|----|--|-----|
|    | M. DIVYABHARATHI, R. BHARATHI, & Dr.R. BAGYALAKSHMI  |     |
| 71 | An Innovative Dynamics of Vande Bharath and Make in India Towards the Sustainable Development Goals of Indian Railways       | 362 |
|    | Dr.G.VENUGOPAL, & Mr.M.ARUL RAJA   |     |
| 72 | Initiatives To Fight Hunger  | 367 |
|    | RAJANI KARNWAL   |     |
| 73 | Entrepreneurs Perspective on the Role of Rural Entrepreneurship in<br>Overcoming Poverty and Changing the Standard of Living | 372 |
|    | Dr. S. MALA, & J.SHAMA AFRIN   |     |
| 74 | Rural Entrepreneurship Development and Growth in Rural India   | 378 |
|    | OJASVITHA R  |     |
| 75 | An Analysis on Mental Health's Impact in Achieving Sustainable<br>Development Goals  | 383 |
|    | Dr. K. RENUKA, ABINAYA SREE S R, & S RAKSHENI SHAMYUQKTHA  |     |
| 76 | Industrialization and Environmental Sustainability: Easing Industrialization Impacts and Achieving Green Growth              | 389 |
|    | Ms V JENIFER, Dr. R REENA, Ms S SRI JANANI   |     |
| 77 | Enquiry of Health Status: What needs to be done?   | 391 |
|    | Dr. A. KRISHNAN  |     |
| 78 | Rural Entrepreneurship and Growth of Rural India   | 395 |
|    | AMEENA PATEL, Dr. D ANBUPRIYA  |     |
| 79 | Renewable Energy For Sustainable Development in India (2023)   | 400 |
|    | Mr. T. SANJEEV   |     |

| 80 | Challenges Faced By India in Human Development - A Review  | 407 |
|----|--|-----|
|    | Dr S. JAGATHEESWARI, Ms NIVETHITHA A, & Ms EUNICE CHRISTINA  |     |
| 81 | A Case Study Of The Pattern Of Healthcare Expediture In Public And Privare Hospital Patient`S In Aymanam , Kottayam District | 412 |
|    | VANDHANA VENUGOPAL & SRUTHY V  |     |
| 82 | Crop Insurance and Food Security in India: A Critical analysis of Pradhan<br>Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana                        | 416 |
|    | JAYASHREE BADAKAPPANAVAR V, & R.V. GANGSHETTY,   |     |
| 83 | Physical and Mental Health Problems Among Young People: A Case Study of<br>Athirampuzha Grama Panchayat In Kottayam District | 422 |
|    | SNEHA PHILIP AND JOICY JOSE  |     |
| 84 | Gender Mainstreaming   | 427 |
|    | R. SOWBARNIKA & MADHAN SUNDHAR.P   |     |
| 85 | Renewable Energy For Sustainability In India   | 432 |
|    | K.L. HEMAPRIYA & J. JASELIN LOVISAL  |     |
| 86 | Impact of Industrialization on the Environment   | 437 |
|    | KASTHURI MEENA. B  |     |
| 87 | A Study on Awareness of Rural Entrepreneurship Towards The schemes Offered By The Government of India                        | 441 |
|    | Ms. DHARSHINI I, & Mr. SANJAY KUMAR  |     |
| 88 | A review on Social Progress in the Cuddalore Region of Tamil Nadu Under<br>the Pmay-G Scheme                                 | 445 |
|    | Dr.V. VICTOR SOLOMON, Dr. RENUKA DEVI SV   |     |
| 89 | Academic Performance, Physical Fitness and Wellness Status of Female<br>Engineering College Students: A Comprehensive Study  | 448 |
|    | Dr. MOHINI SAMEER PATANKAR, Dr. MANOHAR M. MANE  |     |

| 90 | The Effect of Climate Change upon Hunger in Indian Context-A content Analysis  D.DIVYA, & HARI M  | 453 |
|----|---|-----|
| 91 | Demographic Dividend and Human Development in Indian States   | 456 |
|    | Mr. ANAND UPPAR, & Dr. S. B. NARI   |     |
| 92 | A Hunger-Free Nation With Food Security   | 460 |
|    | P. SUBASRI, & T.DHARANI   |     |
| 93 | Rural Entrepreneurship and Rural Growth In India  | 465 |
|    | K. SAKTHI SRI & K. DANU SRI   |     |
| 94 | Role of Industrialisation and its Impact on the Environment   | 470 |
|    | Dr. R. SASIKALA   |     |
| 95 | Analyzing the Influence of Respiratory Illnesses on Poultry Workers Using a Logistic Regression Analysis  Mrs.N.MALARVIZHI, & Dr.D. JANAGAM   | 474 |
| 96 | Green Finance – New Path for the Growth of Renewable Energy PRIYANKA PANKAJ PANDEY  | 486 |
| 97 | Innovating the Future: Integrating Artificial Intelligence into Structural & Institutional Frameworks for Sustainable Development  Dr.P.VIKKRAMAN, Ms.N.SUBHA, Ms.U.LAKSHANA Mr.B.SIVANESAAN, | 491 |
| 98 | Gender Equality with Employment Potential and Decent Earnings In India  Dr.V.K MAHESKUMAR, HARINI E M, SAMRITH SREE N   | 496 |
| 99 | Rural Entrepreneurship and Growth of Rural India  | 499 |
|    | Dr. R. UMAMAHESWARI   |     |

| 100 | A Study on the Air Pollution Emission Load of Different Vehicles in Tiruvarur Town  Dr.P.RAGU                            | 503        |
|-----|--|------------|
| 101 | Global Food Security Index: A Comparative Study of India among Brics Nations  DR. JYOTSANA LAL                           | 508        |
|     | DR. JYOTSANA LAL   |            |
| 102 | Structural and Institutional Dimensions of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) In India                                  | 513        |
|     | Dr.V.SELVAM, RESHMA K.V, & Ms. VISHNU MAYA. R  |            |
| 103 | From Invisibility to Empowerment: Advancing the Rights of Women in Tea<br>Plantations for Sustainable Development        | 518        |
|     | Ms. JAYATREE BURAGOHAIN, & Dr. MEENU ANAND   |            |
| 104 | Challenges and Concerns with Geriatric Care in India: Response towards<br>Fostering Sustainable Development              | 523        |
|     | Mr. VAISHAG VELAYUDHAN   |            |
| 105 | Innovation Dynamics, High Level of Infrastructure with New Opportunities   | 531        |
|     | SAADHANA SRIDHARAN   |            |
| 106 | Structural and Institutional Dimensions of Sustainable Development Goals in India: A Case Study on Universal Health Care | 534        |
|     | Ms.VARSHA.V.R, & Ms.SHALINI.L  |            |
| 107 | A Hunger – Free Nation with Food Security  | 539        |
|     | Dr.S. DHARCHANA, E. MUGHILAN, & S. SRUTHI  |            |
| 100 | Decree 11 France for Contain 1 114   | <b>540</b> |
| 108 | Renewable Energy for Sustainability  MS. ASMI JENNIFER C & Mr. SREE VARATHARAJ. N  | 543        |
|     |  |            |
| 109 | Equal Pay for Work of Equal Value- Ensured or Not? Study of Home-based Palliative Care Nurses in Kerala                  | 547        |
|     | KARTHIKA. K  |            |

| 110 | Achieving Sustainable Development through Rural Entrepreneurship – A Comprehensive Study   | 551 |
|-----|--|-----|
|     | SABARIESAN S, PRANESSHKRISHNA KV, & Dr D DIVYA PRABHA  |     |
| 111 | Promoting Sustainable Consumption: Principles, Strategies and Practical Solutions  | 555 |
|     | M R SAI REKHA, & Dr VIMALNATH V  |     |
| 112 | Human Development Aspects in Emerging India  | 560 |
|     | Ms. FATHEENA, Ms. SONA AJI & Ms. SATHIYA. S  |     |
| 113 | A Study on the Conservation of Water Resources and Schemes to Enhance<br>the Availability and Quality of Drinking Water in Kerala            | 563 |
|     | KALYANINI B. NAIR  |     |
| 114 | A Case Study on the Growth of Rural India by the Usage of the UPI Platform among College Students of St. Thomaspala, Kottayam District       | 566 |
|     | Dr DEEPAK THOM   |     |
| 115 | A Study on Erode District Residents' Willingness to Pay for Proper Sanitation Facilities   | 573 |
|     | Dr.K.KANNAN  |     |
| 116 | A Study on Factors Influencing Adoption of New Technologies in Groundnut<br>Production among Women Farmers in Namakkal District of Tamilnadu | 577 |
|     | Mrs.K.V.JAYASHREE & Dr.K.SARAVANAN   |     |
| 117 | Role of Women Entrepreneurs in An Economy  | 579 |
|     | Dr. C. GOMATHI   |     |
| 118 | Revolutionizing Solid Waste Management in Kerala: Empowering Local Self-Governance through Haritha Kerala Mission                            | 584 |
|     | SOURAV V & MUHAMMED SADIQUE T K  |     |
| 119 | Stakeholder Views on Waste Management Issuesi Top Foreign Tourist<br>Destinations in Kerala, India   | 593 |
|     | MUHAMMED SALIM AP, & DR SHIBY MTHOMAS  |     |

| 602 | Performances of Sustainable Development Goal (SDGS) In India - An Overview  | 120 |
|-----|---|-----|
|     | Dr. K ANANDAN, & R.SELVARAJU  |     |
| 607 | A study on Students Buying Behavior towards Eco Friendly Products with<br>Reference to Coimbatore District                                    | 121 |
|     | Ms NOVINA STEFFY J, Ms POORNIMA C, & Dr DINESH KUMAR P  |     |
| 611 | A Study on Awareness of Digital Agriculture: With Special Reference to Kancheepuram District  Dr.SUVARNA RAAGAVENDARAN, & Dr.B.CHITHIRAIRAJAN | 122 |
|     | DI.SUVARNA RAAGAVENDARAN, & DI.B.CHITHIRAIRAJAN   |     |
| 615 | Encouraging Role of Rural Women's Entrepreneurship in India   | 123 |
|     | Miss. SHWETA L BADIGER, & Prof. D M MADARI  |     |
| 621 | Achieving Zero Poverty: A Theoretical Approach of Kottayam District, Kerala, India  | 124 |
|     | DIYA PHILIP   |     |
| 630 | Employment Equality in the Urban Context: Investigating the Relationship Between Urbanization, Economic Development and Gender                | 125 |
|     | Dr. R KARTHIKEYAN   |     |
| 635 | Structural and Instituitional Dimension of Sustainability   | 126 |
|     | U. ACQSHARA, & Dr. M.V. SUDHAKARAN  |     |
| 643 | A study on Healthcare system in India   | 127 |
|     | MANJU JOSEPH  |     |
| 648 | Rural Entrepreneurship and Support of Government  | 128 |
|     | P. PRABAKARAN, & Dr. S. SENTHILRAJA   |     |
| 652 | Fish Producing States in India - A Study  | 129 |
|     | Dr.N.KRISHNAN & Dr.M.THIRUMATHI   |     |

| 657 | Rural Entrepreneurship and Growth of Rural India  |     |  |
|-----|---|-----|--|
|     | DR.N.KANIMOZHI AND MRS.M.LALITHA  |     |  |
| 661 | Assessment of Attitude in Youths Towards Agriculture Profession   | 131 |  |
|     | DR.K. ESAKKIMUTHU, DR.S. BANUPRIYA  |     |  |
| 665 | Rural Entrepreneurship in India: An Overviwe  | 132 |  |
|     | Dr L. MOTHI, Dr V. USHARANI, & Dr T.M. SARAVANAKUMAR  |     |  |
| 669 | Self help groups and its Rural Growth in India  | 133 |  |
|     | Dr.K.KANNUSAMY  |     |  |
| 677 | Challenges Faced By Female Entrepreneurs in India   | 134 |  |
| 682 | NITA CHANGDEO DESHBHRATAR  A Study on Illness to Wellness: The Role of Health in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals  K KOWSIKA   | 135 |  |
| 685 | Economic Growth versus Environmental Preservation: Reconciling the Industrialization Dilemma  | 136 |  |
|     | Ms. K KAMALEI & Ms. P ADDYA   |     |  |
| 689 |   | 137 |  |
|     | Mrs .P. SUJANA & Dr. R. RAJINI  |     |  |
| 692 | Physical and Mental Health and Wellbeing of Women Workers in<br>Unorganised Sector in Urban Area of Tamilnadu   | 138 |  |
|     | Ms. M S ELANTHENDRAL & Ms. A S BHAVA THARINI  |     |  |
| 694 | Impact of Food Inflation on Financial Assessment in the Household Sector: A Case Study of Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu, India  Dr. B. CHITHIRAIRAJAN, G. KEERTHANA & U.V. ARUNTHATHI | 139 |  |
|     | Di. D. Ciliting and Orac, G. Industrian G. C. V. McCivilli  |     |  |

Chapter 10

## Achieving Sustainable Development through Rural Entrepreneurship – A Comprehensive Study

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### INTRODUCTION:

Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG 4) includes various targets aimed at ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education for all. One specific target, SDG 4.4, focuses on promoting skills development and vocational training to enhance employability, job creation, and entrepreneurship. This target plays a crucial role in contributing to rural entrepreneurship by equipping individuals in rural areas with the necessary skills and knowledge to start and manage their own businesses. SDG 4.4 recognizes that vocational training and skills development are vital components of empowering individuals to seize economic opportunities and become successful entrepreneurs. In rural areas, where traditional industries like agriculture and handicrafts often prevail, providing vocational training programs that align with local needs and opportunities becomes crucial. Such training programs equip rural individuals with the practical skills, technical knowledge, and business acumen required to establish and sustain their entrepreneurial ventures. By focusing on vocational training and skills development, SDG 4.4 helps bridge the gap between formal education and the practical skills necessary for entrepreneurial success. This is particularly important in rural contexts, where access to higher education may be limited, and the local economy may rely heavily on specific sectors or industries. Vocational training programs tailored to the needs of rural areas can address the specific skills gaps and provide individuals with the expertise needed to thrive in local markets.

Rural entrepreneurship and Sustainable Development Goal 4.4 (SDG 4.4) are closely intertwined. SDG 4.4 focuses on promoting skills development and vocational training to enhance employability, job creation, and entrepreneurship. In the context of rural areas, SDG 4.4 plays a vital role in equipping individuals with the practical skills, knowledge, and entrepreneurial mindset necessary to start and manage businesses. By providing vocational training programs tailored to the needs of rural communities, SDG 4.4 contributes to the development of a skilled and entrepreneurial workforce, fosters innovation and collaboration, and creates an enabling environment for rural entrepreneurship to thrive.

### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:**

- ✓ To study the Indian schemes that promote rural entrepreneurship
- ✓ To study the potential opportunities for rural entrepreneurship
- ✓ To study the challenges involved in rural entrepreneurship

### **METHODOLOGY:**

Both primary and secondary data were used for the study. Primary data was collected through questionnaire from twenty rural entrepreneurs using convenience sampling.

### RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP SCHEMES IN INDIA:

1. **THE START-UP VILLAGE ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAMME (SVEP):** This is an initiative launched by the Ministry of Rural Development in India. It aims to promote entrepreneurship and self-employment in rural areas by supporting the creation and development of micro-enterprises. SVEP provides comprehensive assistance to rural entrepreneurs through capacity building, access to finance, and market linkages. The

program focuses on creating a conducive ecosystem for rural startups, offering training programs to enhance entrepreneurial skills and providing mentorship support. By nurturing and empowering rural entrepreneurs, SVEP aims to drive economic growth, job creation, and sustainable development in rural communities, ultimately leading to the socio-economic upliftment of rural entrepreneurs and their respective regions.

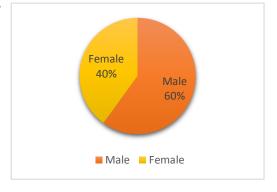
- 2. **THE PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA (PMMY):** This scheme launched by the Government of India to promote micro-enterprises and small businesses. It aims to provide financial support to aspiring entrepreneurs and small-scale enterprises, particularly those belonging to economically weaker sections. PMMY offers loans through three categories Shishu, Kishor, and Tarun based on the stage of business development. These loans are provided by various financial institutions like banks, non-banking financial companies (NBFCs), and microfinance institutions. PMMY plays a vital role in facilitating access to credit for the underserved and economically vulnerable sections of society, fostering entrepreneurship, and generating employment opportunities across the country.
- 3. **THE NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOODS MISSION (NRLM):** This also known as Aajeevika, launched by the Ministry of Rural Development in India. NRLM aims to alleviate poverty and empower rural communities by promoting sustainable livelihoods. The mission focuses on organizing rural poor households into self-help groups (SHGs) and building their capacities through skill development, financial inclusion, and access to markets. NRLM provides support for livelihood activities, such as agriculture, animal husbandry, handicrafts, and non-farm enterprises. The program also prioritizes the economic empowerment of women and marginalized communities. NRLM plays a significant role in enabling rural households to break the cycle of poverty, enhance their incomes, and improve their overall quality of life.
- 4. **STAND-UP INDIA:** This scheme is an initiative launched by the Department of Financial Services under the Ministry of Finance in India. The program aims to promote entrepreneurship and facilitate access to credit for women and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) entrepreneurs. Stand-Up India offers loans ranging from Rs. 10 lahks to Rs. 1 crore for setting up greenfield enterprises in manufacturing, trading, or services sectors. The scheme provides financial assistance, support for business facilitation, and handholding for beneficiaries. By focusing on women and SC/ST entrepreneurs, Stand-Up India seeks to address the historic disadvantages faced by these groups and promote inclusive economic growth. The program plays a crucial role in encouraging entrepreneurship, creating employment opportunities, and fostering socio-economic empowerment among marginalized communities in the country.

### ANALYSIS OF DATA

Table 1: Table showing the number of respondents

| • | coponaciico |             |       |            |  |  |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------|------------|--|--|
|   | S1.<br>No   | Particulars | Total | Percentage |  |  |
|   | 1           | Male        | 12    | 60%        |  |  |
|   | 2           | Female      | 8     | 40%        |  |  |
|   |             | Total       | 20    | 100%       |  |  |

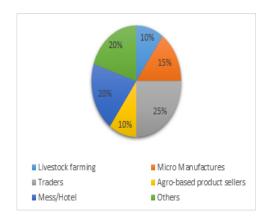
From the above table, it is clear that 60% of the respondents were male and 40% of the respondents were female



### Table 2: Table Showing the Nature of Rural Entrepreneurs

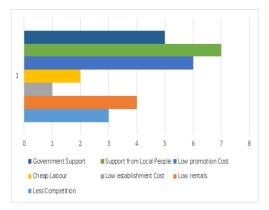
From the below table, it is clear that 25% of the respondents are Traders, 20% of the respondents are Mess/Hotel, 20% of the respondents are others, 15% of the respondents are Micro Manufactures, 10% of the respondents are Agro-based product sellers and 10% of the respondents are dealing with Livestock and traders.

| Sl.<br>No | Particulars                | Total | Percentage |
|-----------|----------------------------|-------|------------|
| 1         | Livestock farming          | 2     | 10%        |
| 2         | Micro<br>Manufactures      | 3     | 15%        |
| 3         | Traders                    | 5     | 25%        |
| 4         | Agro-based product sellers | 2     | 10%        |
| 5         | Mess/Hotel                 | 4     | 20%        |
| 6         | Others                     | 4     | 20%        |
|           | Total                      | 20    | 100%       |



**Table 3: Opportunities for Rural Entrepreneurs** 

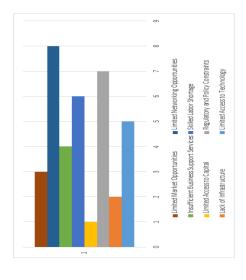
| able 3. Opportunities for Kurar Entrepreneurs |                    |       |         |
|---|--------------------|-------|---------|
| S1.   |                    | Mean  |         |
| No  | Particulars        | Score | Ranking |
| 1   | Less Competition   | 4.3   | III     |
| 2   | Low rentals        | 4.2   | IV      |
|   | Low establishment  |       |         |
| 3   | Cost               | 4.6   | I       |
| 4   | Cheap Labour       | 4.4   | II      |
| 5   | Low promotion Cost | 4     | VI      |
|   | Support from Local |       |         |
| 6   | People             | 3.8   | VII     |
|   | Government         |       |         |
| 7   | Support            | 4.1   | V       |



From the above table, Low establishment cost has been ranked 1, Cheap Labour has been ranked 2, Less Competition has been ranked 3, Low Rentals has been ranked 4, Government support has been ranked 5, Low promotion cost has been ranked 6 and Support from local people has been ranked 8

**Table 4: Challenges Faced by Rural Entrepreneurs** 

| SL.<br>No | Particulars                                  | Mean<br>Score | Ranking |
|-----------|--|---------------|---------|
| 1         | Limited Access to<br>Technology              | 3.35          | V       |
| 2         | Lack of<br>Infrastructure                    | 3.9           | II      |
| 3         | Regulatory and<br>Policy Constraints         | 3.1           | VII     |
| 4         | Limited Access to<br>Capital                 | 4.25          | I       |
| 5         | Skilled Labour<br>Shortage                   | 3.25          | VI      |
| 6         | Insufficient<br>Business Support<br>Services | 3.45          | IV      |
| 7         | Limited Networking<br>Opportunities          | 2.95          | VIII    |
| 8         | Limited Market<br>Opportunities              | 3.6           | III     |



From the above table, Limited access to capital has been ranked 1, Lack of Infrastructure has been ranked 2, Limited market opportunities has been ranked 3, Insufficient business support service has been ranked 4, Limited access to technology has been ranked 5, The skilled labour shortage has been ranked 6, Regulatory & Policy Constraints has been ranked 7 and Limited networking opportunities has been ranked 8

### SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP:

Based on the discussion with the respondents the following are the suggestions

- To address the marketing challenges faced by rural industries, common production and marketing centres should be established and developed with modern infrastructure, especially in areas with high production and growth potential.
- Availability and affordability of raw materials are crucial for sustaining viable rural industries with employment potential. Therefore, the government has to strengthen the raw material base in rural areas.
- ➤ Enhancing infrastructure poses another hurdle for rural entrepreneurs who face limited access to adequate facilities. The government's support in improving rural roads, electricity provision, and water supply can be instrumental in addressing this challenge.
- > Support farmers and rural entrepreneurs in adopting innovative agricultural practices, value addition, and diversification to access higher-value agricultural markets and promote agripreneurship.
- > Create platforms and networks that connect rural entrepreneurs with domestic and international markets, expanding their customer base and facilitating market access.

### CONCLUSION:

The Indian government has implemented several schemes to support and empower rural entrepreneurs. These schemes provide skill development, financial assistance, and market access to individuals, especially those from marginalized sections of society. Key schemes include the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Swaniyojan Yojana (DDU-GKY) for skill development and employment opportunities, the Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) for micro-enterprise development, the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) for financial support to small businesses, the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) for sustainable livelihoods, Stand-Up India for entrepreneurship and credit access, and the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) for skill enhancement. These schemes aim to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by promoting inclusive growth, poverty eradication, gender equality, and decent work. However, challenges like limited financial resources and inadequate infrastructure need to be addressed. By supporting rural entrepreneurs with skills, resources, and market linkages, these schemes contribute to rural development. The government must address existing challenges to fully unlock the potential of rural entrepreneurship and ensure the schemes effectively contribute to the sustainable development of rural communities in India.

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