"THE STUDY ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT UNDER MUKHYAMANTRI KRUSHI UDYOG YOJANA IN KALAHANDI DISTRICT OF ODISHA"

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates how the Mukhyamantri Krishi Udyog Yojana (MKUY) has affected the growth of entrepreneurship in the Indian state of Odisha's Kalahandi district. By offering financial support and mentorship to individuals, MKUY aims to encourage agri-entrepreneurship and, in turn, environmental sustainability and self-sufficiency. The study looks at how well MKUY performs in terms of raising rates of survival and new business development, producing income and jobs, providing training programs, and strengthening the network of support available to entrepreneurs. Notwithstanding its promise, MKUY encounters obstacles like restricted market reach, low awareness, problems with market connectivity, budgetary limitations, and administrative roadblocks. This study, which employs a mixed-methods approach, aims to maximize MKUY's contribution to a strong entrepreneurial ecosystem in Odisha by highlighting its achievements and suggesting areas for development.

KEYWORDS

Mukhyamantri Krishi Udyog Yojana (MKUY), agri-entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship development, financial assistance, mentorship, environmental sustainability, business development rates, revenue generation, job creation, training initiatives, support network, Kalahandi district, Odisha, Principal Component Analysis (PCA), multivariate analysis, gender-specific strategies, occupation-specific strategies, policy optimization, economic transformation, social transformation.
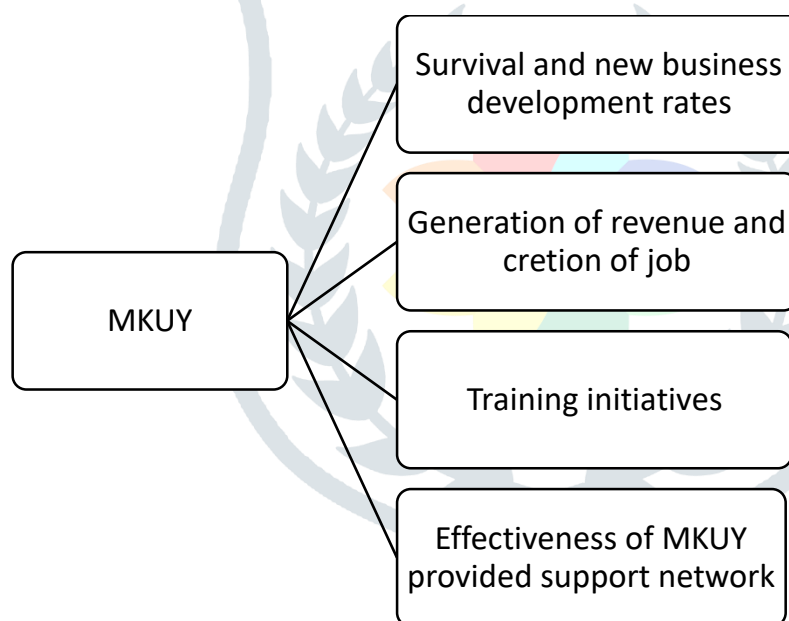
INTRODUCTION

Economic progress and social transformation are propelled by the rise of entrepreneurship in Odisha, as it is in many other regions. There has been a rise in entrepreneurs in the state under the Mukhyamantri Krishi Udyog Yojana (MKUY), especially in the land sector. The goal of this program is to enable people to become agri-entrepreneurs by encouraging environmental sustainability and self-sufficiency. On the other hand, these businesses face challenges such restricted reach, lack of knowledge, connections to the market, financial issues, and bureaucratic roadblocks. Resolving these problems and utilizing the program's capacity to create a robust entrepreneurial ecosystem in the state are essential to the success of entrepreneurship in Odisha within the MKUY framework. MKUY was established to encourage agro entrepreneurship, providing entrepreneurs with both financial assistance isnd mentoring. In Odisha, the development of entrepreneurship, particularly under the Mukhyamantri Krishi Udyog Yojana (MKUY), has emerged as a key factor in both social and economic transformation. This study highlights the main goals of MKUY while examining the entrepreneurial environment in the Kalahandi district.

In India, the emergence of entrepreneurship has been identified as a key factor in both economic expansion and innovation. There has been a significant mindset shift in the nation as more and more people choose to pursue careers in entrepreneurship. By offering funding, mentorship, and a supportive regulatory environment, government programs like "Start-up India" and various skill development initiatives aim to support and encourage budding entrepreneurs. The emergence of digital platforms and technology has accelerated the formation of start-ups and fostered an inventive and daring mindset. Market competition, bureaucratic obstacles, and funding availability are still obstacles, but India's entrepreneurial landscape is changing and making a big impact on employment generation, economic growth, and the vitality of the nation's business community.

Recent years have seen an acceleration of Odisha's entrepreneurial development, driven by both government initiatives and the state's innate entrepreneurial spirit. The state has observed a shift in favour of supporting new businesses and small start-ups as a means of stimulating the economy, generating employment, and fostering innovation. Programs like the Mukhyamantri Krishi Udyog Yojana (MKUY), which encourage self-sufficiency and empower people to become Agri-entrepreneurs, specifically target the agriculture sector. This support, which includes training, funding, and market linkages, is available to people who want to start their own enterprises. Even with these hopeful successes, there are still challenges to overcome, including inadequate coverage, gaps in awareness, and administrative challenges. As a result, efforts to improve the business climate in Odisha must continue.

CONCEPTUAL MODEL

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Sathiabama (2010), women's economic empowerment is increasingly seen as essential to the development of a nation. By encouraging microbusiness, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have significantly increased the economic independence of rural women. The research talks about women in rural areas, but does not discuss the experiences of women from different ages, places, or financial backgrounds. The study does not deal with the long-term viability of microbusinesses and SHGs founded by rural women.

Baba (2013) investigated the issues surrounding the rise of entrepreneurship and emphasized how important it is to economic expansion. It highlights how crucial infrastructure is to facilitating skill development, which is essential for creating jobs and fostering overall growth. It aims to recognize and tackle the challenges that come with using entrepreneurship as a type of self-employment. The long-term financial effects of entrepreneurship on people, communities, and the overall economy are not examined in this study. It does not examine the particular competencies required for a successful business venture in more detail and point out any discrepancies between industry expectations and skill development programs.

The goal of Hussain et al.'s (2014) study was to correlate the growth of entrepreneurship with the decrease of poverty. Several internet sources were used to gather the empirical literature for this study on the subject. The text highlights several crucial elements that are essential for generating jobs and ultimately reducing poverty, including government support, entrepreneurship education, innovation, and social entrepreneurship. The study did not look into how entrepreneurship might reduce poverty over the long run.

Vakili et al. (2016) conducted a study on the influence of education on the growth of entrepreneurs. Their findings suggest that entrepreneurs possess distinct attributes that foster economic expansion, employment opportunities, creativity, innovation, and wealth generation. It highlights the importance of education in the formation of entrepreneurs by showing a strong correlation between entrepreneurship development and education. The study did not fully examine how the relationship between entrepreneurship and education will affect policy. One area of potential research could be how to better customize educational systems to support entrepreneurial development.

In their 2018 study, Makushenko et al. looked at entrepreneurship, contrasting it with global norms and emphasizing the effect of its volatility on the domestic economy. It emphasizes the significance of accurately portraying entrepreneurship and cautions against biased figures. The study might not thoroughly compare entrepreneurship in the specific domestic context with global norms. A gap could involve a more in-depth analysis of how entrepreneurship in the studied region contrasts with global trends, considering cultural, economic, and institutional variations. The methods by which entrepreneurial volatility impacts the domestic economy does not thoroughly explored in the studies.

Sharma (2013) highlighted the significance of Indian women entrepreneurs, particularly in rural areas. While acknowledging women's recent awareness and efforts to better their responsibilities, it also highlights the fact that change is more pronounced in upper-class metropolitan households. It did not imply the need for a more thorough comprehension of their difficulties, chances, drives, obstacles, networks of support, and effects on the community.

In order to create a conceptual framework for examining the relationships between entrepreneurship, economic development, and government policy, Obaji et al. (2013) suggested this study. Researchers and practitioners can evaluate entrepreneurship policies and practices with the help of this framework, which also offers insights into how government policies support entrepreneurship and economic development. Additional research is necessary to examine the long-term and indirect consequences on cultural views, economic growth.

Community entrepreneurship development is a complex notion that involves both non-economic and economic factors, as presented by Fortunato et al. (2015). In addition to introducing a special issue and exploring the challenges and rewards of community-based entrepreneurship development, it also calls for further academic research on this multidisciplinary subject. It need further exploring power dynamics and ensuring equitable participation within community-based ventures is crucial. Research could investigate how marginalized groups access resources, influence decision-making, and share benefits within community.

The 1960s saw the introduction of entrepreneurship development programs and despite their explosive expansion, assessments of their effectiveness are still in their infancy (Saini et al., 1996). The present research puts forth a comprehensive methodology for assessing EDPs within a specific geographic setting, underscoring the significance of adopting a more expansive perspective regarding their impact. It is essential to conduct additional research on the evolution of EDPs since the 1960s. Studies could look into how the design, implementation, and efficacy of EDPs have been impacted by shifts in the policy landscape, economic developments, and technology.

RATIONALE OF STUDY

The economy of Kalahandi is mostly dependent on agriculture. Kalahandi alone had sent 100,000 tons of grains during the Bengal famine. Social workers referred to the drought, child malnourishment, and starvation deaths that occurred in Kalahandi in the 1980s as "Kalahandi Syndrome". Despite the central government's announcement of the KBK project in the 1990s, which was specifically intended for the undivided districts of

Kalahandi, Balangir, and Koraput, with the primary goals of addressing poverty, backwardness, and hunger death, the district of Kalahandi remained politically marginalized. One instance of the disparities and contrasts that may be found throughout the developing and impoverished world is Kalahandi. Although this district is wealthy in agricultural, it is also well-known for starving fatalities and famine. In the past, Odisha's Dharamgarh Subdivision was well-known for producing rice. Kalahandi district has persistent poverty and joblessness, even in the face of the country's economic expansion. One of the most important ways to improve local economies, livelihoods, and general well-being is through entrepreneurship development.

Through its sub-scheme MKUY, the Made in India program seeks to empower rural communities and generate employment opportunities by means of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). Comprehending its influence in Kalahandi is of national importance. The precise effect of MKUY on the growth of entrepreneurship in historically underserved areas like Kalahandi has received little research.

This research can close this gap by evaluating how well MKUY treatments promote the establishment of new companies and the creation of jobs. Recognizing the obstacles prospective business owners must overcome in order to obtain and make use of MKUY benefits. Supplying insightful information to help legislators hone and enhance MKUY implementation tactics for increased effectiveness in comparable situations. In Kalahandi, sustainable development necessitates enabling local communities to become self-sufficient. The following ways that this study can help MKUY create a sustainable entrepreneurial ecosystem: By highlighting effective interventions that can be expanded upon or reproduced. suggesting tactics to deal with issues and guarantee the long-term survival of existing firms.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To evaluate how MKUY's actions have affected the Kalahandi district's survival and new business development rates.
- To observe the generation of revenue and creation of jobs through MKUY-supported businesses.
- To evaluate the planning, execution, and suitability of training initiatives for the needs of the community.
- To determine the effectiveness of the MKUY provided support network in promoting long term commercial ventures in Kalahandi.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

H1: MKUY action positively impact the survival and new business development rates in the Kalahandi district.

H2: MKUY supported businesses contribute significantly to the generation of revenue and creation of jobs in the Kalahandi district.

H3: MKUY training initiative are well planned, executed, and suitable for the community needs.

H4: MKUY provided support network is effective in promoting long-term commercial ventures in Kalahandi.

H5: Gender, Occupation, age has significant impact on MKUY

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study:
The study aims to assess the impact of MKUY's actions on the Kalahandi district's survival and new business development. It will also assess the revenue and job creation generated by MKUY-supported businesses, as well as the effectiveness of training initiatives in meeting community needs.

Sample Design:

Population:
The people who have actively participated MKUY's entrepreneurial development programs are the specific target audience for this study. The population is made up of people who are directly involved in the projects within the Kalahandi District.

Sample Frame:
The sample frame will have a diverse population that reflects different demographic subgroups in the Kalahandi District. category comprises those who are actively engaged in MKUY-supported entrepreneurship as well as people who have profited directly from MKUY-backed firms, either as workers or through easier access to goods and services.

Sampling Technique:
This research will utilize simple random sampling to select participants from the target population.

Sampling Size:
The research involve a sample of 200 participants from Kalahandi district.

Tools used for Data Collection:
This research will be conducted using a survey method for primary data collection.

Tools used for Data Analysis:
Cronbach alpha reliability test &MANOVA test has the main analytical method in this study. SPSS will be used to perform the analysis.

RESULTS AND DISSCUSSION

Tools Analysis

Table-1 Case Processing Summary		N	%
Cases	Valid	200	100.0
	Excluded^a	0	.0
	Total	200	100.0
a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.			

Valid data for every variable in the technique are available for each of the 200 cases in this analysis.

Reliability Test:

Table 2. Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.776	18

With an internal consistency score of 0.776, the set of items appears to be assessing a comparable underlying construct with reliability, according to the Cronbach's alpha coefficient.

Table 3. KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.776
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	975.449
	df	153
	Sig.	<.001

The sample is sufficient for factor analysis, as shown by the KMO value of 0.776.
The test findings indicate that there are substantial correlations between the variables and that the correlation matrix is not an identity matrix, with a chi-square value of 975.449 and a significance level of less than 0.001.

Table 4. Multivariate Tests[a]

Effect		Value	F	Hypothesis df	Error df	Sig.
Intercept	Pillai's Trace	.981	468.268[b]	18.000	162.000	<.001
	Wilks' Lambda	.019	468.268[b]	18.000	162.000	<.001
	Hotelling's Trace	52.030	468.268[b]	18.000	162.000	<.001
	Roy's Largest Root	52.030	468.268[b]	18.000	162.000	<.001
Age	Pillai's Trace	.444	1.146	72.000	660.000	.202
	Wilks' Lambda	.621	1.145	72.000	639.383	.204
	Hotelling's Trace	.513	1.144	72.000	642.000	.205
	Roy's Largest Root	.228	2.086[c]	18.000	165.000	.008
Gender	Pillai's Trace	.225	2.607[b]	18.000	162.000	<.001
	Wilks' Lambda	.775	2.607[b]	18.000	162.000	<.001
	Hotelling's Trace	.290	2.607[b]	18.000	162.000	<.001
	Roy's Largest Root	.290	2.607[b]	18.000	162.000	<.001
Occupation	Pillai's Trace	1.022	3.145	72.000	660.000	<.001
	Wilks' Lambda	.264	3.580	72.000	639.383	<.001
	Hotelling's Trace	1.845	4.112	72.000	642.000	<.001
	Roy's Largest Root	1.289	11.812[c]	18.000	165.000	<.001

Age * Gender	Pillai's Trace	.135	.658	36.000	326.000	.937
	Wilks' Lambda	.869	.655[b]	36.000	324.000	.938
	Hotelling's Trace	.146	.653	36.000	322.000	.939
	Roy's Largest Root	.094	.855[c]	18.000	163.000	.634
Age * Occupation	Pillai's Trace	.395	.791	90.000	830.000	.920
	Wilks' Lambda	.657	.794	90.000	790.420	.916
	Hotelling's Trace	.448	.798	90.000	802.000	.911
	Roy's Largest Root	.204	1.877[c]	18.000	166.000	.021
Gender * Occupation	Pillai's Trace	.290	1.535	36.000	326.000	.030
	Wilks' Lambda	.724	1.574[b]	36.000	324.000	.023
	Hotelling's Trace	.361	1.614	36.000	322.000	.017
	Roy's Largest Root	.294	2.662[c]	18.000	163.000	<.001
Age * Gender * Occupation	Pillai's Trace	.093	.918[b]	18.000	162.000	.558
	Wilks' Lambda	.907	.918[b]	18.000	162.000	.558
	Hotelling's Trace	.102	.918[b]	18.000	162.000	.558
	Roy's Largest Root	.102	.918[b]	18.000	162.000	.558

a. Design: Intercept + Age + Gender + Occupation + Age * Gender + Age * Occupation + Gender * Occupation + Age * Gender * Occupation

b. Exact statistic

c. The statistic is an upper bound on F that yields a lower bound on the significance level.

The dependent variables are significantly impacted by the intercept, gender, occupation, and the interaction of gender and occupation. There are no significant impacts of age, gender, age and occupation interaction, age and age interaction, or age, gender, and occupation interaction on the dependent variables.

Table 5. Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances[a]					
		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Rate your understanding of	Based on Mean	6.903[b]	15	179	<.001
	Based on Median	3.609	15	179	<.001

Mukhyamantri Krushi Udyog Yojana	Based on Median and with adjusted df	3.609	15	132.653	<.001
	Based on trimmed mean	6.996	15	179	<.001
How would you rate your understanding of the workings of MKUY?	Based on Mean	2.889	15	179	<.001
	Based on Median	.677	15	179	.805
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.677	15	147.141	.804
	Based on trimmed mean	3.053	15	179	<.001
To what extent are you satisfied with your understanding of the core objectives of MKUY?	Based on Mean	2.855	15	179	<.001
	Based on Median	.975	15	179	.484
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.975	15	109.387	.486
	Based on trimmed mean	2.776	15	179	<.001
How do you perceive MKUY's impact on the overall survival and development of new businesses in Kalahandi District?	Based on Mean	2.334	15	179	.005
	Based on Median	1.595	15	179	.079
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.595	15	147.127	.081
	Based on trimmed mean	2.359	15	179	.004
In your opinion, has MKUY contributed to the growth of entrepreneurship in the district?	Based on Mean	6.732	15	179	<.001
	Based on Median	3.071	15	179	<.001
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	3.071	15	152.845	<.001
	Based on trimmed mean	6.672	15	179	<.001
How satisfied are you with the overall impact of MKUY on entrepreneurship development in Kalahandi?	Based on Mean	2.824	15	179	<.001
	Based on Median	1.552	15	179	.091
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.552	15	149.774	.094
	Based on trimmed mean	2.766	15	179	<.001
Based on your experience, do you think MKUY will continue to encourage the growth of business in Kalahandi?	Based on Mean	1.456	15	179	.126
	Based on Median	.765	15	179	.715
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.765	15	152.250	.714
	Based on trimmed mean	1.430	15	179	.137
What measures, if any, do you think could further enhance the impact of MKUY on the local economy and community development?	Based on Mean	1.017	15	179	.440
	Based on Median	.832	15	179	.641
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.832	15	160.588	.640
	Based on trimmed mean	1.135	15	179	.328

Have you observed an increase in job opportunities as a result of MKUY initiatives?	Based on Mean	4.277	15	179	<.001
	Based on Median	2.845	15	179	<.001
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	2.845	15	152.765	<.001
	Based on trimmed mean	4.302	15	179	<.001
How would you rate the accessibility of financial resources for entrepreneurs in your area?	Based on Mean	2.061	15	179	.014
	Based on Median	1.351	15	179	.177
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.351	15	149.052	.179
	Based on trimmed mean	1.845	15	179	.032
How would you evaluate the planning and execution of training initiatives provided by MKUY?	Based on Mean	4.397	15	179	<.001
	Based on Median	1.752	15	179	.045
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.752	15	154.834	.046
	Based on trimmed mean	4.347	15	179	<.001
Do you believe these training initiatives are suitable for the specific needs of the community?	Based on Mean	.923	15	179	.540
	Based on Median	.603	15	179	.870
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.603	15	158.794	.870
	Based on trimmed mean	.864	15	179	.605
How would you rate the accessibility of training facilities or resources provided by MKUY?	Based on Mean	1.473	15	179	.119
	Based on Median	.731	15	179	.751
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.731	15	139.399	.750
	Based on trimmed mean	1.446	15	179	.130
In your experience, how 4 is the support network provided by MKUY in promoting long-term commercial ventures in Kalahandi?	Based on Mean	4.040	15	179	<.001
	Based on Median	1.651	15	179	.065
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.651	15	146.039	.067
	Based on trimmed mean	3.946	15	179	<.001
Have you faced any challenges or gaps in the support network?	Based on Mean	3.836	15	179	<.001
	Based on Median	.988	15	179	.469
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.988	15	119.869	.472
	Based on trimmed mean	3.175	15	179	<.001
Are you satisfied with the level of government support provided to your	Based on Mean	1.050	15	179	.406
	Based on Median	.633	15	179	.845
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.633	15	152.986	.845

occupation or business?	Based on trimmed mean	.959	15	179	.501
How would you rate the level of transparency and accountability within MKUY's operations?	Based on Mean	2.167	15	179	.009
	Based on Median	1.542	15	179	.095
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.542	15	168.784	.095
	Based on trimmed mean	2.236	15	179	.007
Do you satisfied MKUY adequately addresses the needs and challenges faced by marginalised or disadvantaged groups within the community?	Based on Mean	1.918	15	179	.024
	Based on Median	1.319	15	179	.195
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.319	15	156.928	.197
	Based on trimmed mean	1.980	15	179	.019
Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.					
a. Design: Intercept + Age + Gender + Occupation + Age * Gender + Age * Occupation + Gender *Occupation + Age * Gender * Occupation					

A significant test (p <.05) suggests that there are differences in variances between the groups. Especially when variances were examined using the mean or trimmed mean, this was discovered for a large number of the queries. If there is no significant difference (p >.05) in the test, then the variances are the same for all groups. This was mostly discovered when variances based on the median were tested.

Table 6. Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.333	24.072	24.072	4.333	24.072	24.072
2	1.552	8.622	32.694	1.552	8.622	32.694
3	1.515	8.418	41.112	1.515	8.418	41.112
4	1.277	7.096	48.208	1.277	7.096	48.208
5	1.252	6.957	55.164	1.252	6.957	55.164
6	1.046	5.811	60.976	1.046	5.811	60.976
7	.980	5.442	66.418			
8	.901	5.007	71.425			
9	.811	4.508	75.933			
10	.751	4.172	80.105			
11	.705	3.915	84.020			
12	.653	3.630	87.650			
13	.621	3.450	91.100			
14	.499	2.771	93.871			
15	.418	2.322	96.194			
16	.270	1.497	97.691			
17	.236	1.313	99.004			
18	.179	.996	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Six main components with independent values greater than one, as shown in the table, collectively represent 60.976% of the variance in the data. The remaining factors are not regarded as significant because they only contribute a lower percentage to the variation. Principal Component Analysis, the extraction technique employed, aims to minimize dimensionality while preserving the greatest amount of variance.

IMPLICATIONS

The significant outcomes (p <.001) obtained from all multivariate tests suggest that gender disparities have a major impact on how MKUY is seen and understood. This implies that in order to satisfy varying demands and optimize the program's efficacy, gender-specific tactics could be required. Occupation has a substantial significance (p <.001), suggesting that people with different vocations react to MKUY in different ways. This emphasizes how important it is for the program to include occupationally targeted supports and There is a positive correlation between MKUY and the Generation of revenue & job creation. This shows that enacting laws that are beneficial to businesses, such as MKUY, can help them become more financially stable and grow, which will boost the economy and bring about more wealth and activity. MKUY significantly affects the growth and survival of start-up companies in the Kalahandi District. This suggests that local government initiatives like MKUY, which promote entrepreneurship and business development, can be quite effective in promoting economic growth and job creation. The creation of jobs in the Kalahandi District seems to be positively impacted by MKUY. This suggests that by stimulating the start-up and growth of enterprises, government programs that foster entrepreneurship like offering funding or training opportunities can help reduce unemployment. The report emphasizes how successful MKUY's training programs are. This shows that funding initiatives for capacity-building and skill development can improve people's entrepreneurial potential and raise their chances of success in commercial endeavours. The study emphasizes how crucial MKUY's network of support is for fostering long-term business endeavours. This suggests that fostering an environment that offers networking opportunities, mentorship, and resource accessibility will help firms in the district expand and remain sustainable.

Limitation

The survey or research's sample size might not accurately reflect the entire population. Therefore, not every local citizen may profit from the findings. Because the study was carried out in a particular neighbourhood, the findings might not be applicable to other places with different social or economic circumstances. It can be challenging to attribute all changes to MKUY because social, political, and economic circumstances that are not beyond its control may have an impact on business progress. The study focused on particular facets of MKUY and business development. It might have disregarded more important details that could affect the collaboration.

In addition, because the study was carried out in the particular socioeconomic setting of the Kalahandi District, it's possible that the findings won't apply to other places with dissimilar social or economic circumstances. Kalahandi-specific factors, like local government regulations, cultural norms, and economic situations, could have an impact on the study's findings. When attempting to extend these findings to other regions, researchers and policymakers should take these contextual variables into consideration.

Further, a variety of social, political, and economic variables beyond of MKUY's control may have an impact on corporate success. Business development and sustainability can be greatly impacted by occurrences like adjustments in social dynamics, economic downturns, or changes in political leadership. Because of this, it is difficult to credit MKUY's treatments alone for all changes that have been seen. To fully comprehend the program's influence, it is imperative to acknowledge the role of these outside elements.

The study focused on specific aspects of MKUY and company development, including training programs, employment creation, income generating, and support systems. It might have, nevertheless, missed other important details that could have impacted the collaboration between companies and MKUY. Although they

were not the main focus of this study, elements including regulatory regimes, infrastructural development, and market accessibility are nevertheless essential for business success. Future studies ought to take a more comprehensive strategy in order to capture a wider variety of elements influencing business development.

CONCLUSION

The effectiveness of training programs, income growth, job creation and business survival rates are just a few of aspects of economic development that the MKUY has shown to have a generally beneficial impact on. This suggests that the initiative has been successful in encouraging entrepreneurship and economic growth in the Kalahandi District. The promising results indicate that the programs such as MKUY, which offer vital assistance to both new and established enterprise, can considerably enhance the socioeconomic status of the area.

Even with these benefits, there's always potential to raise the program's general efficacy. It is imperative that the support system's current shortcomings be filled. Improving the availability of resources, such loans and business consulting, can give entrepreneurs stronger assistance. Further empowering people and enhancing their abilities and chances of achieving business success can be achieved by expanding and strengthening training programs to better fit the unique needs of the community. These improvements are necessary to guarantee the program's longevity and ongoing influence.

The study also emphasizes how critical it is to include stakeholders in the program's ongoing evaluation and enhancement, such as business owners and MKUY participants. These groups' active involvement and regular comments are essential for pinpointing areas that require development and making sure that MKUY continues to be responsive to the community's changing needs. Engaging stakeholders can generate a sense of ownership and dedication to the program's objectives as well as yield insightful information.

Further, collaboration between government agencies, regional communities, and other stakeholder is necessary to maximize the impact of MKUY. Due to the complexity of business development, a cooperative strategy combining resources and knowledge is required to assist local companies and economies. Together, these parties can improve the climate for company expansion by utilizing their combined skill to overcome obstacles and take advantage of opportunities. By working together, we can make sure that MKUY continues to foster entrepreneurship and economic growth in the Kalahandi District while also maintaining its existing successes and evolving to meet future demands.