

Field Survey on the Effectiveness of Programmes

This chapter presents the post-training status of trainees, particularly in regard to setting up enterprises. It is based on secondary information obtained from the IEDI about the persons trained under the NBC and field surveys carried out by the IEDI and CSIDB in Kaski and Tanahu districts respectively.

Aggregate Placement Status

The IEDI had trained 1,062 people as of August 1995 under the regular NBC training programme. There was a follow-up evaluation of these trainees. It revealed that 399 out of 901 trainees covered in the evaluation, had set up their own businesses (44.3%).

Table 4.1: NBC Trainees by Status of Business

Trainees	Status of Business							
	Set up		In-Process		Pending		Total	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Male	335	47.2	292	41.2	82	11.6	709	100
Female	64	33.3	75	39.1	53	27.6	192	100
Total	399	44.3	367	40.7	135	15.0	901	100

Source: IEDI/PB 1996

Another 40.7 per cent of these trainees were in the process of setting up businesses and the cases of 15.0 per cent were pending. The placement ratio in terms of having started a business was higher for males, at 47.2 per cent, than for females, at 33.3 per cent. The types of business started by the trainees and total employment are given in Table 4.2.

Of the 399 trainees who had set up their businesses, about 54 per cent are in manufacturing, 29 per cent in services, and 17 per cent in commerce. The proportion of women trainees in services was relatively more than that of men. The total employment of the business enterprises promoted by ex-NBC trainees has been estimated to be 2,618 persons, yielding on an average 5.6 persons per establishment set up by the trainees.

Trainees by Gender	Male		Female		Total	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
I. Total Units	335	100.0	64	100.0	399	100.0
Manufacturing	180	53.7	35	54.7	215	53.9
Services	97	29.0	25	39.0	122	30.6
Commerce	58	17.3	4	6.3	62	15.5
II. Employment (Nos.)	2140		478		2618	

Source: IEDI/PB 1996

No follow-up or evaluation study has been made of the placement status of the CSIDB trainees. However, the information available for the year 1994/95 shows an aggregate placement record of about 28 per cent on average (about 34% among male and 24% among female trainees).

Placement Status: Survey Districts

The placement status of trainees trained by the IEDI and CSIDB in Kaski and Tanahu districts is presented in Table 4.3.

EDP trainees	Kaski	Tanahu	Total
Number of trainees	44	79	123
Trainees having achieved placement (Nos)	15	25	40
Placement ratio (%)	34.1	31.7	32.5

Source: Field Survey

The survey of EDP trainees shows an overall placement ratio of 32.5 per cent for trainees in Kaski and Tanahu districts. Placement was better in Kaski district than in Tanahu, though it is lower than the aggregate figure for the IEDI; while the placement of trainees in Tanahu district is higher than the aggregate figure for the CSIDB.

Table 4.4 shows the placement rates of EDP trainees in relation to their socioeconomic characteristics for all the 123 trainees in Tanahu and Kaski districts for district-wise details, see Annexes 8 and 9). Post-training placement was higher for male trainees than for female trainees. The overall placement ratio for male and female trainees in two districts has been estimated at 37.0 and 29.9 per cent respectively. The placement situation for Kaski district shows a ratio of 42.1 per cent among males and 28.0 per cent among females, while for Tanahu district it is 33.3 per cent among males and 30.8 per cent among females. There may be many reasons behind the relatively low post-training placement of female trainees. Some pertinent reasons are that a large proportion of females is in the younger age group and they are unmarried; some of them participate in training as a free time activity; they lack family support to venture into business; and, most importantly, they lack control and ownership of property to provide collateral for securing loans.

Table 4.4: Trainees Characteristics and Placement Status

Trainee Characteristics	Number of trainees		Placement ratio (%)
	Trained (123)	Placement (40)	
a. Sex			
Male	46	17	37.0
Female	77	23	29.9
b. Age group (yrs)			
16 – 20	23	7	30.4
20 – 30	80	25	31.3
30 +	20	8	40.0
c. Educational status			
Below SLC level	64	22	34.4
SLC & higher level	59	18	30.5
d. Marital status			
Married	80	27	33.8
Unmarried	43	13	30.2
e. Family occupation (Kaski)			
Agriculture	27	8	29.6
Trade / industry	12	6	50.0
Service	5	1	20.0
f. Trade skills (Tanahu)			
Had skill / training	31	15	48.4
Had no skill / training	48	10	20.8

Source: Field Survey

Relatively older (aged 30 years and above) trainees had a higher placement ratio (40%) than the younger ones. Placement ratio for those in the age group of from 20-30 years was 31 per cent and for those in the younger age group of from 16-20 it was 30 per cent.

By educational background, the majority of trainees (55%) were simply literate or had formal education below SLC level and the rest (45%) had SLCs and a higher level of education. Post-training placement was relatively higher (34.4%) among trainees who were either simply literate or had formal education below SLC level than the placement ratio (30.5%) for trainees who had SLC and above.

However, the placement situation varied between two districts. In Kaski district, the placement ratio was 36.4 per cent for trainees with SLC and higher levels of education and 27.3 per cent for trainees who were simply literate or had formal education below SLC level; whereas in Tanahu district the placement ratio was 23.0 and 35.8 per cent for trainees in respective educational levels. This difference in placement status can be partly explained as a result of the training modules adopted by different institutions in terms of their target groups and selection criteria, duration and course content, and business and trade skills of the trainees.

Of the total trainees 67.5 per cent were married and the remaining 32.5 per cent unmarried. The placement ratio was slightly higher among trainees who were married (33.8%) than among those who were unmarried (30.2%).

By family occupation, 61.4 per cent of the trainees in Kaski district were from agriculture, 27.3 per cent were from trade/industry/business, and 11.3 per cent were from services. The placement ratio was as high as 50 per cent for trainees who had trade/industry/business as a family occupation, followed by those from agricultural families (29.6%) and services (20.0%).

Information about business/trade skills of the trainees in Tanahu district shows that 60 per cent of the placement trainees had had some exposure and orientation in one or the other kind of business activity/trade skills before participation in EDP training. The placement ratio was as high as 48.4 per cent among trainees having some exposure to business/trade skills compared to 20.8 per cent among trainees who did not have such exposure.

Types of New Business

The entrepreneurs who participated in EDP started different types of businesses, but a majority of the trainees had pursued micro- and small industries, followed by trade and service (Table 4.5).

The 22 trainees who were involved in industrial business, were in textile weaving (including *dhaka* weaving), yarn spinning, carpet, hosiery and sweater knitting, handicrafts, and food products as *dalmoth* (savory snacks), bakery, biscuits, confectionery, and pickle making. Those in trade and service were engaged in various kinds of retail trade such as groceries, stationery, hardware shops, and service businesses (15%) such hotels and restaurants, secretarial services, beauty parlours, and so on.

Table 4.5: Types of Business Started by EDP Trainees

Sector	Nos.	%	Major Types
Industry	22	55.0	Agro/food, textile, handicrafts
Trade	12	30.0	Different retail shops
Service	6	15.0	Restaurant, secretarial services
Total	40	100.0	-

Source: Sample Survey