

Entrepreneurship development programmes offered for women by KVK and RUDSETI

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ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurial Development programme can play an important role in influencing potential candidates to take advantage of new business opportunities and establish new business ventures. Women beneficiaries who had undergone Entrepreneurship Development Programmes between 2010-2013 from Dharwad and Hubli taluk were selected from the records of the respective training institutes. Highest number of women beneficiaries (224) had attended training on Integrated Farming System training which included Dairy, Poultry and Vermicomposting. The methodologies used in training included visits, Demonstration, Lecture session, Printed material and Group discussion in all the training programmes. Maximum number of women (131) had attended training on income generating activities which included potato chips making, roti making and paper bag making. 164 had attended training in Dairy. Total number of women beneficiaries in KVK were 342 and in RUDSETI 466 women beneficiaries had participated. Both the institutes have provided follow up services and consultancy for all the women trainees.

INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurial Development Programme can play an important role in influencing potential candidates to take advantage of new business opportunities and establish new business ventures. Lots of efforts has been undertaken by Government and Non Government organization to promote entrepreneurial development in the country through entrepreneurial development programmes (EDP). Programmes are designed for both to help potential candidates to start new ventures or to help existing entrepreneurs to improve their skills or to solve particular business problems. There are three stages for the entrepreneurship development programme's *i.e.* Pre-training, training, Post-training. In this regard many agencies and institutions are working towards organizing, Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP). Some of the important institutions working in this regard are.

Agricultural Universities, Khadi and Village Industrial Commission (KVIC), Rural Development Training Centers, District Industries Centre (DIC), Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute (RUDSETI), Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Karnataka (AWAKE), Centre of entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka (CEDOK), Commercial Banks, the coir board, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO), Small Industries Services Institutes (SISIs) etc. (Goyal and Prakash, 2011).

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) is designed to impart need based and skill oriented vocational training to the practicing farmers/ farm women, rural youth, extension workers and to those who wish to go in for self employment.

Rural Development and Self Employment Training

Institute (RUDSETI), is a Non-Government Organization (NGO) started by Veerendra Heggade, President, RUDSETI with joint efforts of Sri Dharmastala Manjunatheshwara Educational Trust (SDME), Syndicate Bank and Canara Bank as the sponsors. RUDSETI's vision is to transform the youth into productive assets by short duration interventions. The objectives of RUDSETI are to identify, orient, motivate, train and assist the rural unemployment youth to take up self employment ventures, to take up research and development activities in entrepreneurship and rural development, to train village level workers to work in rural development, counseling and project consultancy. The objective of the study was to document the Entrepreneurship Development Programmes offered by UAS-KVK and NGO-RUDSETI.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The KVK was established in the year 2004 in Dharwad and no impact studies on women undergone training in agriculture and non agriculture training have been conducted since inception and also no impact studies on women undergone training in RUDSETI on agriculture and non agriculture training have been conducted since inception. KVK and RUDSETI were purposively selected for the present study. Women beneficiaries who had undergone Entrepreneurship Development Programmes between 2010-2013 from Dharwad and Hubli taluk were selected from the records of the respective training institutes. Questionnaire consisted of information on agriculture and non - agriculture based training programmes, duration, methodologies used, facilities provided and hand hold services provided for the

women beneficiaries was collected by personal interview method.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

Agriculture based training programmes for women conducted by KVK (Table 1) were, vegetable production technology, Income generating activities (IGA) Horticulture, Vermicomposting, integrated farming System (IFS), Dairy, Production technology on spices, Gaillardia flower cultivation and Bee-Keeping. Duration of the training programmes in each category varied from 1 day to 2 days. Highest number of women beneficiaries (224) had attended training on Integrated Farming System training which included Dairy, Poultry and Vermicomposting, this was followed by 171 women beneficiaries attended training on vermicomposting. The methodologies used in training included visits, Demonstration, Lecture session, Printed material and Group discussion in all the training programmes. The findings of Tabasum *et al.* (2012) was also revealed that the training programmes conducted by KVK was fruits and vegetable preservation and mushroom cultivation. The study of Lal and Tandon (2011) also reported that agriculture based training programmes conducted by KVK was Dairy farming and mushroom cultivation and the training programmes varied from 2 days to 5 days. He also reported that agriculture training plays an important role in developing the skill among the rural women and also benefiting the rural women for generation of income.

Programmes conducted on non-agriculture based (Table 2) were on food processing by dehydration, Income generating activity (IGA), Potato chips making, Kasuti and machine

Training Programmes	No. of programmes	Duration (Days)	No. of women beneficiaries	Number of training methodologies adopted						
				Visits	Hands on experience	Games	Demonstration	Lecture session	Printed material	Group discussion
Vegetable production technology	1	1	28	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
Income generating activity from horticulture	2	2	36	2	2	-	2	2	2	2
Vermicomposting	7	1	171	7	-	-	7	7	7	7
Integrated farming system (Dairy, poultry and vermicomposting)	24	1	224	24	-	-	24	24	24	24
Dairy	3	1	25	3	-	-	3	3	3	3
Production technology on spices	3	2	25	3	3	-	3	3	3	3
Gaillardia flower cultivation	1	1	6	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
Bee-keeping	1	1	21	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
Total	42	10	536	42	5	-	42	42	42	42

embroidery, Phenyl preparation, Income generating activities (IGA) on millet based value added products, Paper bag making and Package and sales of millets products. Duration of the training programmes varied from 1 day to 4 days. Maximum number of women (131) had attended training on income generating activities which included potato chips making, roti making and paper bag making. Lal and Tandon (2011) reported that non-agriculture training programmes conducted were value added products from fruits and vegetables, tailoring and stitching. The result of Tabasum *et al.* (2012) also reported that

majority of the respondents adopted the recommended techniques of tilla work, cutting, tailoring and knitting.

Table 3 depicted that agriculture based Entrepreneurship Development Programmes conducted were Dairy, Dairy and vermicomposting, Agriculture, Horticulture and Goat rearing. Duration of the training programmes varied from 6 days to 10 days. 164 had attended training in Dairy, 138 in dairy and vermicomposting. Methodologies used by the institution visits, hands on experience, Demonstration, lecture session, games, printed material and group discussion. The results were similar

Table 2: Non-agriculture based EDP training programme conducted for women by KVK during 2010 to 2013 (On campus)

Training Programmes	No. of programmes	Duration (Days)	No. of women Beneficiaries	Number of training methodologies adopted						
				Visits	Hands on experience	Games	Demonstration	Lecture session	Printed material	Group discussion
Food processing by dehydration	2	1	18	–	2	–	2	2	2	2
Fancy bag making	2	2	24	2	2	–	2	2	2	2
Kasuti and machine embroidery	1	2	12	1	1	–	1	1	1	1
Phenyl preparation	4	2	86	–	4	–	4	4	4	4
Income generating activities (roti making, pickle making, paper bag making, phenyl making, soap powder making)	7	1	131	–	7	–	7	7	7	7
Potato chips making	1	1	20	–	1	–	1	1	1	1
Income Generating Activities on millet based value added products	2	4	12	–	2	–	2	2	2	2
Paper bag making	3	1	32	–	3	–	3	3	3	3
Package and sales of millets products	1	1	7	–	1	–	1	1	1	1
Total	23	15	342	3	23	–	23	23	23	23

Table 3: Agriculture based EDP training programme conducted for women by RUDSETI during 2010 to 2013

Training programmes	No. of programmes	Duration (Days)	No. of women beneficiaries	Number of training methodologies adopted						
				visits	Hands on experience	Games	Demonstration	Lecture session	Printed material	Group discussion
Dairy	5	6	164	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dairy and vermicompost	4	10	138	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Agriculture (Dairy, poultry)	4	6	105	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Horticulture (cultivation practices of flower)	3	6	54	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Goat rearing	3	6	28	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total	19	34	489	19	19	19	19	19	19	19

to the study of Mamata and Renuka (2012).

Table 4 revealed non-agriculture training programmes conducted were tailoring, Dress designing and embroidery, Agarbatti making, Domestic products, Computer tally, Beauty Parlour, Kasuti making and Paper products. Number of programmes offered in each varied from 1-6 programmes. The training programmes varied from 6 days to 45 days. Maximum number of the women (145) had undergone

training in tailoring followed preparation of Domestic products like phenyl making, soap powder making and agarbatti making (68), Beauty parlour (65). Goswami and Devi (2010) disclosed in the study that majority of the women had underwent tailoring followed by beauty parlour and computer related training.

Training programmes conducted by KVK and RUDSETI during 2010-2013 in Dharwad district is depicted in Table 5.

Table 4 : Non-Agriculture based EDP training programmes conducted for women by RUDSETI during 2010 to 2013

Training programmes	No. of programmes	Duration (Days)	No. of women beneficiaries	Number of training methodologies adopted						
				Visits	Hands on experience	Games	Demonstration	Lecture session	Printed material	Group discussion
Tailoring	6	21	145	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Dress designing and embroidery	2	30	50	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Agarbatti making	2	6	40	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Domestic products (phenyl making, soap powder making)	2	15	68	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Computer tally	2	30	53	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Beauty parlor	2	45	65	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kasuti making	1	6	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paper products	2	10	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total	19	163	466	19	19	19	19	19	19	19

Table 5 : Training programmes conducted by KVK and RUDSETI during 2010-2013 in Dharwad district

Type of training	Total no. of programmes		Total no. of women beneficiaries	
	KVK	RUDSETI	KVK	RUDSETI
Agriculture based				
Agriculture	-	4 (21.05)	-	105 (21.47)
Horticulture	7 (16.6)	3 (15.78)	95 (17.70)	54 (11.04)
Integrated farming system	35 (83.33)	12 (63.15)	441 (82.28)	330 (67.48)
Total	42	19	536	489
Non-Agriculture				
Food related training	6 (26.08)	-	57 (16.66)	-
Textile related training	3 (13.04)	9 (47.36)	36 (10.52)	138 (29.61)
Other income generating activities	14 (60.08)	10 (52.62)	249 (72.80)	328 (70.38)
Total	23	19	342	466

Table 6 : Hand holding provided from the institution for the trainees

Sr. No.	Type of hand holding	KVK	RUDSETI
1.	Preparation of project report	Yes	Yes
2.	Linkages to banks	Yes	Yes
3.	Linkages to other departments Agriculture/Horticulture/Homescience/NGO	Yes	Yes
4.	Establishment of enterprise	Yes	Yes
5.	Procurement of the inputs	No	No
6.	Follow up services	Yes	Yes
7.	Consultancy	Yes	Yes

Total number of agriculture based programmes were fourty two programmes whereas in RUDSETI nineteen programmes have been conducted. In KVK 536 women beneficiaries had participated in training programmes and in RUDSETI 489 women had participated in training programmes. Total number of programmes conducted in KVK were 23 programmes and in RUDSETI 19 programmes were conducted. Total number of women beneficiaries in KVK were 342 and in RUDSETI 466 women beneficiaries had participated.

Hand holding facility (Table 6) is vital for any person who completes the training programme. It helps a trainee find a strong foot hold in the business. Trainees need to have sufficient support to start a business. They need to approach financial institutions government agencies, input suppliers and buyers of products for which they do not have any exposure. The training institution can be great help to prospective entrepreneurs by preparing project report, establishing to banks, linkages to other departments, establishment of enterprise, follow up services and consultancy. Neither institutions provided support in terms of inputs for the women entrepreneurs. It can be observed from the Table 6 that both the institutes have provided follow up services and consultancy for all the women trainees. Lal and Tandon (2011) reported that institution provide support like linkages to banks, consultancy and follow up services for the trainees who undergo training programme.

Conclusion :

Entrepneurship Development is an organized and continous process. The basic process of entrepreneurial programme is to influence the potential persons and motivate them to take entrepreneurship as their carrier. Both the institutes KVK and RUDSETI are providing Entrepreneurship Development Programmes for women. Training institutes are providing short duration training programmes to women. However, the period of training programmes is to be increased on the basis of skill development, considering their education level.

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