

Women Entrepreneur's undergone Training in KVK and Rudseti of Dharwad District

Yogita V. Masur^{1*} and Veena S. Jadhav²

¹ Ph.D scholar, Dept of Family Resource Management, RHSc, UAS Dharwad

² Professor and Head, Dept of Family Resource Management RHSc, UAS Dharwad

*Corresponding Author E-mail: yogitavm7@gmail.com

Received: 22.08.2017 | Revised: 20.09.2017 | Accepted: 27.09.2017

ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurship development is an organized and continuous process. The present study was conducted to determine the impact of krishi vigyan kendra and Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute on successful women of Dharwad district. Women entrepreneurs who undergone training on non-agricultural activities and started their enterprise and became successful as an entrepreneur was selected by purposive random sampling method. Sample details was collected through secondary data from KVK, UAS Dharwad and RUDSETI Dharwad. The study concluded that krishi vigyan kendra and RUDSETI playing vital role in raising the economic status of women. KVK and RUDSETI play a positive role for empowerment of the women. Hence training programmes organized by KVKs for women had a great impact in Dharwad district.

Key words: Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, KVK (Krishi Vigyan Kendra) and Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute (RUDSETI).

INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurs are not only born but can also be trained and developed. Entrepreneurial development programmes help the potential entrepreneur to set up his own business enterprise appropriate to his abilities and liking. Entrepreneurship development is an organized and continuous process. Entrepreneurs can be developed through training, education and development. Inculcating entrepreneurial skills for setting up and operating business enterprise can be called development of entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurial development prefers to enhance the skill and

knowledge of entrepreneur through training and development.

KVK is designed to impart need based and skill oriented vocational training to the practicing farmers in service field level extension workers and to those who wish to go in for self employment. KVK is designed and devoted for imparting need – based, skill oriented short and long term vocational training courses. The KVK project is sponsored by ICAR and implemented by the ICAR institutes, agricultural universities selected voluntary organizations and some state departments of agriculture.

Cite this article: Masur, Y.V. and Jadhav, V.S., Women Entrepreneur's undergone Training in Kvk and Rudseti of Dharwad District, *Int. J. Pure App. Biosci.* 6(1): 1154-1160 (2018). doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.18782/2320-7051.5501>

The Krishi Vigyan Kendras provide intensive hands on training in various aspects of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and so on to encourage unemployed farm youth and farmwomen to start their own agrobased enterprise in their locality. These KVKs would also conduct on-farm testing of various agricultural and allied technologies for refinement and conduct frontline demonstrations on oilseeds, cereals and pulses.

Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute (RUDSETI), is a 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, counselling and project consultancy.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was undertaken with an attempt to know the impact of krishi vigyan Kendra on successful women of Unkal village of Hubli taluk of Dharwad district. The sample of the study comprised of rural women trained through various training programme. One women entrepreneur who undergone training and started her enterprise and became successful as a entrepreneur was selected by purposive random sampling method. Sample details was collected through secondary data from KVK, UAS Dharwad. A structured interview schedule was framed and pre-tested to find out any ambiguity. The data collected was tabulated and summarized.

Table 1: Case study of Mrs. Glori Anthony

1.1 : Profile of women entrepreneur

Name of the entrepreneur : Mrs. Glori Anthony
Name of District: Dharwad
Name of taluk: Dharwad
Name of village: Unkal
Age:40 yrs Marital status: widow
Education: SSLC
Family type: nuclear
Family income annually : Rs.50,000

Mrs. Glori Anthony raj was from village named Unkal in Hubli taluk of Dharwad district. She has completed SSLC, after her marriage she was a housewife and she has blessed with two children. Her husband was a government employee, after her husband's death. She started to take tuitions for school children which helped her to get extra income she was in search of some business, she wanted to achieve good position in life and to be known in the society. She was not having any proper guidance to start the enterprise by that time with help of her friend she came to know about training programme arranged by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, UAS Dharwad. Glori Anthony raj has undergone several training programme.

1.2: Entrepreneurial performance:

Name of the enterprise: Komal
Year of training taken: 2010
Year of the establishment: 2010
Products prepared: phenyl, millet products, pickle, masala arecanut, pan masala

After undergoing several training, she gained knowledge regarding products. So she started a small scale enterprise at household level with her personal savings. The products prepared were phenyl, millet products, pickle, masala arecanut and pan masala.

1.3. Production details

Sl.no	Products	Quantity /no
1	Phenyl	200 ltr per month
2	Millet products	8-10 kg per month
3	Pickle	3-5 kg per month
4	Masala arecanut	1 kg per month
5	Pan Masala	2-3 kg per month

The quantity of the products prepared per month are discussed as follows phenyl, millet products, pickle, masala arecanut and preparation of pan masala. The quantity of phenyl prepared per month was 200 litres and about 8 to 10 kgs of millet products were prepared in her enterprise. Also about 3 to 5 kgs pickle per month were being prepared by her. A quantity of 1 kg masala arecanut and 2 to 3 kgs of pan masala were also prepared by the entrepreneurial every month.

1.4: Income details

Source of finance		Expenditure		Investment		Income	
Own	Rs. 8000	Purchase of material	Rs. 5000	Vessels	Rs. 3000	Phenyl	Rs. 11,000
Bank loan	-	Mislleneous / gas, cylinder	Rs. 3000	Furniture	Rs. 3000	Millet products	Rs. 2000
Total	Rs. 8000	Total	Rs. 8000			Pickle	Rs. 1200
> Net profit per month: Rs. 7,300 > Net profit annually: Rs. 87,600				Total	Rs. 6000	Masala arecanut	Rs. 400
						Pan masala	Rs. 700
						Total	Rs. 15,300

The table 4.19.5.4 shows the details of income gained by the entrepreneur. To start the enterprise, she had used Rs. 8000 to purchase vessels and furniture and purchase of raw materials. A total of Rs. 8000 was being spent by the entrepreneur only for purchasing of raw materials and miscellaneous per month. The entrepreneur had expressed the details of income generated in her enterprise such as for phenyl about Rs. 11,000 per month, millet products (Rs.2000), pickle Rs. 1200 per month, masala arecanut Rs. 400, pan masala Rs. 700. So a total of Rs. 15,300 had been gained from entrepreneurial activities. This results in the net profit of amount Rs. 7,300 per month and the annual net profit became Rs. 87,600. The details given in the above table was an approximate income details it gets varied based on the order received by the entrepreneur.

Marketing details

The entrepreneur had purchased raw materials for her enterprise from whole saler. She marketed products to retail shops. She had been taking part in the exhibition like krishi mela which had been organized by UAS Dharwad and food fest organized by KVK, UAS Dharwad. Transportation of the products were through autorickshaw.

Constraints faced by entrepreneur

The entrepreneur had faced constraints like lack of time to look after the children and responsibility of performing legitimate household activities. She also had faced some problems like lack of technical knowledge, marketing problems, lack of proper market linkages, transportation, variability in prices and competition.

Table 2: Case study of Basamma Lingappa Jakkannavar

2.1 : Profile of women entrepreneur

Name of the entrepreneur : Basamma L. Jakkannavar
Name of District: Dharwad
Nmae of taluk: Dharwad
Name of village: Harobelwadi
Age:38 yrs Marital status: Married
Education: SSLC
Family type: Joint
Family income annually : Rs.3,00,000 to 4,00,000

Mrs. Bassamma was from Harobelwadi village in Dharwad taluk of Dharwad district. She had completed SSLC, she was a house wife and in free time she used to go to field to help her husband in agricultural activities, basically she comes from joint family and her hobbies were stitching, embroidery, kundan work. She wanted to establish a small enterprise which she can do in her free time and would help to family as extra income, with help of her relatives she came to know about training programme arranged by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, UAS Dharwad. She has undergone several training programmes like roti making, pickle making, soap powder making, agarbathi making, phenyl making.

2.2: Entrepreneurial performance

Name of the enterprise: Roti making
Year of training taken: 2010
Year of establishment :2010

She underwent training of roti making for one day in which she gained knowledge about preparation, packaging and marketing of the product. She started her enterprise with her personal savings at household level. With her excellence in her work she has been conferred as 'Best Krishi Mahile' award in Krishi mela 2011.

2.3: Production and Employment details

Products	Quantity/ No.
Jowar roti	100 roti/ day
Sajji agroti	100 roti/ day
Agasi chutney powder	5 kg/ month
Groundnut chutney powder	5 kg/ month

The quantity of the products prepared per month are discussed as follows jowar roti, sajji

roti, agasi chutney powder and ground nut chutney powder. The quantity of jowar and sajji rotis prepared per day is 100 each and about 3 to 5 per month of agasi chutney powder and ground chutney powder respectively. She has got one skilled labour to help her to prepare the products.

2.4: Income details

Source of finance		Investment		Expenditure/month		Income / month	
own :	Rs. 21,000	machine	Rs. 20,000	Purchase of equipment/ raw material:	Rs. 2000	Jowar roti :	Rs. 9000
Bank loan :	—	Equipment/ accessories	Rs. 1,000	Transportation	Rs. 1000	Sajji roti :	Rs. 9000
Total :	Rs. 21,000	Total	Rs. 21,000	Labor :	Rs. 1000	Agasi chutney powder / 5 kg :	Rs. 400
Net profit/ month: Rs. 13,750 Net profit annually: Rs. 1,89,000				Miscellaneous	Rs. 1000	Groundnut chutney powder / 5 kg :	Rs. 350
				Total:	Rs. 5000	Total:	Rs. 18,750

Income details of the entrepreneur is shown in the table 4.18.6.4. To start the enterprise, she invested Rs. 21,000 on machinery and equipment/ accessories. A total of Rs. 5000 was being spent by the entrepreneur for purchasing of raw materials, transportation and labor. Detailed income earned by the entrepreneur as follows about Rs. 9000 per month from jowar roti and sajji roti respectively. Agasi chutney Rs. 1,400 per month and ground nut chutney powder Rs. 1,350 per month was Rs. 15,750 and the annual net profit was Rs. 1,89,000. The details given in the above table was an approximate income details gets varied based on the order received by the entrepreneur.

Marketing details

Raw materials like sajji, agasi, and groundnut will be purchased from whole sale market, jowar is from her own land. The prepared products are sold to market in the form of committed to order and prepared by order. She takes part in food fest exhibition arranged by KVK, UAS Dharwad. Products prepared are transported by government public transportation.

Constraints faced by the entrepreneur

The entrepreneur had faced some personal problems like lack of education level and responsibility of performing legitimate

household activities. She had not faced any problems like lack of encouragement from family members, lack of freedom to take decision, lack of child care, Economic problems and technical problems. She had faced marketing problems like lack of proper market linkage, variability in prices and competition.

Table 3: Case study of Miss Nazeera Hasansab Ayatti

3.1 Profile of women entrepreneur

Name of the entrepreneur : Miss Nazeera Hasansab Ayatti
Name of District: Dharwad
Nmae of taluk: Dharwad
Name of village: Kavalgeri
Age:20 yrs Marital status: Un-Married
Education: SSLC
Family type: nuclear
Family income annually : Rs.30,000

Miss Nazeera was from Kavalgeri village of Dharwad taluk. Her father is an agriculturist and holds a small piece of land in his native. Miss Nazeera studied up to SSLC and discontinued her education due to family problem. During this period, she got hands on experience in tailoring and learnt the basic things of dress designing in neighbor's tailoring unit. Income coming from the land was not sufficient to feed the family. Due to this, her elder brothers were compelled to engage in agricultural labor. Her younger

sister was pursuing her studies, under such circumstances, Miss Nazeera, thought of being some help to the family by engaging herself in tailoring activities. She was in search of a suitable institute or a person who could teach her the perfect skills of dress designing, she came across a press release given by RUDSETI, Dharwad regarding conduct of garment manufacturing for women training programme.

3.2: Entrepreneurial Performance

Name of enterprise : Tailoring
Year of training taken : 2010
Year of establishment: 2010

Miss Nazeera started her enterprise with self interest, decision imposed by family by earning some money, she was having some knowledge before establishment of enterprise. She started the enterprise with family at household level

3.3: Product details

Products	Quantity / month
Blouse	15-20
Chudidhar/ Salwar Kameez	18-20
Dress repair	5-7

The entrepreneur stitches 15 to 20 blouses per month, chudidhar/ salwar kameez (18 to 20) and dress repair around 5 to 7 dresses.

3.4: Income details

Source of finance		Investment		Expenditure		Income	
Own	Rs.5000	sewing machine	Rs. 2500	Purchase of materials	Rs. 1000	Blouse 20/month	Rs. 2400
Loan	—	Furniture	Rs.2000	Miscellaneous and maintenance	Rs. 500	Salwar Kameez/ chudidhar 15/month	Rs.1500
Total	Rs.5000	Materials	Rs. 500	Total	Rs. 1500	Repair of dress	Rs. 600
Net profit per month: Rs. 3000		Total	Rs. 5000			Total	Rs. 4500
Net profit annually: Rs. 36,000							

The entrepreneur invested a total of Rs. 5000. Money invested on sewing machine was Rs.2500, on furniture Rs. 2000 and materials Rs. 500. She expended Rs. 1000 on purchase of materials and Rs. 500 on miscellaneous and maintenance. Income derived from tailoring was Rs. 2400 from Blouse, Rs. 1500 from salwar kameez/ chudidhar and repair of dress Rs.600. The net profit per month was Rs.3000 and annually was Rs. 36,000.

Marketing and employment details

She purchases her raw materials from retail shop from Dharwad city. Her family members also help in her activity.

Constraints faced by the entrepreneur

The entrepreneur had faced some of personal problems like low education level, and responsibility of performing legitimate household activities. She had not faced any economic problems and social problems. She faced marketing problems like lack of proper storage facility and competition.

Table 4 : Case study of Mrs. Roopa Pakirappa Ingalahalli

4.1 : Profile of women entrepreneur

Name of the entrepreneur : Mrs. Roopa Pakirappa Ingalahalli
Name of District: Dharwad
Nmae of taluk: Hubli
Name of village: Nulvi
Age:22 yrs Marital status: Married
Education: SSLC
Family type: nuclear
Family income annually : Rs.20,000

Mrs. Roopa comes from a poor family she had completed her studies upto SSLC and got married to taxi driver, she lives in a joint family. Income earned from husband occupation will not be sufficient for a family. She had some knowledge about tailoring because of low knowledge and guidance she could not start the enterprise. With help of her neighbours friends she came to know about the training programme given by RUDSETI, she approached the institute with her husband, with his support she completed training for 21 days successfully and started her enterprise.

4.2 : Entrepreneurial Performance

Name of enterprise : Tailoring
Year of training taken : 2011
Year of establishment: 2011

The entrepreneur started her enterprise with own interest and also it was an decision of family members. She started her enterprise, with her personal savings at household level.

4.3 : Production details

Product	Quantity
Blouse	20/ month
Pico	10-20 / month
Restitching	8-10/ month
Salwar kameez	10/month

The entrepreneur stitches 20 blouses per month, Pico 10 to 20 per month restitching 8 to 10 per month, salwar kameez (10 per month).

4.4 Income details

source		Investment		Expenditure		Income	
Own	Rs.3000	sewing machine	Rs.2300	purchase of materials	Rs. 300	Blouse 20/month	Rs. 2000
Loan	—	materials	Rs.700	Maintaince and miscellaneous	Rs.400	Pico 10-20/month	Rs. 600
Total	Rs.3000	Total	Rs. 3000	Total	Rs. 700	Restitching 8-10/month	Rs. 300
Net profit per month: Rs. 3200 Net profit annually : Rs. 38,400						salwar kameez 10/month	Rs. 1000
						Total	Rs. 3900

The entrepreneur invested a total of Rs. 3000. Money invested on sewing machine was Rs.2300, and materials Rs. 700. She expended Rs. 300 on purchase of materials and Rs. 400 on miscellaneous and maintenance. Income derived from tailoring was Rs. 2000 from Blouse, Rs. 600 from pico, restitching Rs.300. from salwar kameez Rs. 1000. The net profit per month was Rs.3200 and annually was Rs. 38,400.

Marketing and employment details

The entrepreneur purchases her raw materials from retail shop from Dharwad city and her family members also help in her activity.

Constraints faced by the entrepreneur

The entrepreneur had some of personal problems like low education level, and responsibility of performing legitimate household activities. She had not faced any economic problems. She had also faced some social problems like lack of social mobility because of restrictions in the family, and caste system in the village. She faced marketing problems like lack of proper storage facility and competition.

CONCLUSION

Hence it can be concluded that KVK and RUDSETI playing vital role in raising the economic status of women. Many

organizations centre are focusing in training women especially rural women through number of Entrepreneurship Development Programmes and skill development trainings. Women in greater number must come forward to empower themselves through such programmes. Hence training programmes organized by KVKs and RUDSETI for women had a great impact in Dharwad district.

REFERENCES

1. Arunkumar, T.D., profile of SHGs and their contribution for poverty alleviation. *Kisan World*, **32(3)**: 49-50 (2004).
2. Baba, Z.A., Hakeem, A.H., Ganai, N.A., Malik, K.M. and Shiek, T.A., Role of rural women in agriculture and income generating activities. *Asian J. Home Sci.*, **4(1)**: 1-3 (2009).
3. Bandana Gaur, Women empowerment through women entrepreneurship- A socio-economic analysis. In: women entrepreneurship.Ed. Panigrthy R.L., and Nayak S.S., Discovery Publishing House. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, pp. 28-35 (2010).
4. Banrasi Lal and Vikas Tandon, Impact of vocational training programmes on knowledge gain by the rural youths. *Journal of Community Mobilization and*

- sustainable Development*, **6(2)**: 174-176 (2011).
5. Barkha Dhanoliya, Sandhya Choudary, and Swarnakar, V.K., Study of women entrepreneurial behavior in self-help group through krishi vigyan Kendra, kasturba gram indore district of M.P. *Inter. J. Humanities Soc. Sci. Invention*, **2(1)**: 44-46 (2013).
 6. Bharathi, R.A., Assessment of entrepreneurial activities promoted under NATP on empowerment of women in agriculture. *Msc. (Agri.) Thesis*, Uni. Agri. Sci., Dharwad (2005).
 7. Bheemappa, A., Entrepreneurship development in agriculture. *Yojana*, **47(12)**: 19-20 (2003).
 8. Cole, A.H., Business enterprise in it social setting. Mass Harward University Press, Cambridge (1959).
 9. Devalatha, C.M., Profile study of women SHGs in Gadag district of north Karnataka. *M.Sc. (Agri.) Thesis*, Univ. Agric. Sci., Dharwad (2005).