



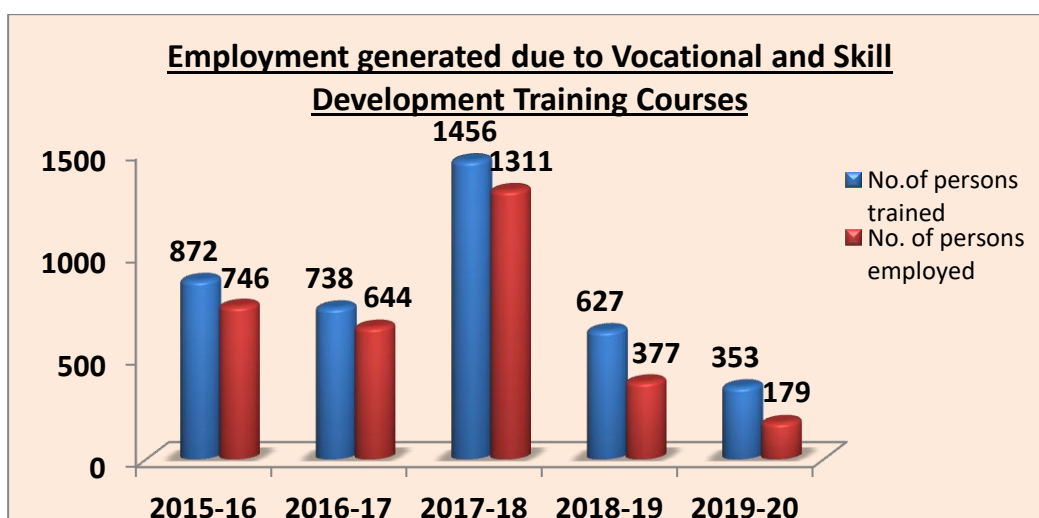
IMPACT ON CREATION OF SELF EMPLOYMENT THROUGH SKILL TRAININGS

KVK being the knowledge and resource centre for the youths to take up self employment has been relentlessly involved in skill development training programmes for the youths. Apart from offering skill training, KVK facilitated backward and forward linkages for the youths. Various topics related to dairy farming, sheep and goat rearing, poultry farming, vermicompost production, onion seed production, food processing, organic input production were conducted. Details are as below:

1) Employment generated due to Vocational and Skill Development Training Courses: KVK organised both on-campus and off-campus training programmes for rural youths with an objective of enhancing the skills in the identified self employment area. The skill trainings organised by KVK has impacted the youths in terms of establishment of self employment units in various enterprises. The details of the vocational courses organised and the persons self employed after the training programmes are presented below :

Sl. No	Year	Title of the vocational and skill development course	No. of persons trained	No. of persons self employed out of trained persons
1	2015-16	Integrated farming	31	24
		Production of organic inputs	81	72
		Scientific Dairy Management	672	580
		Sheep and goat rearing	48	39
		Onion seed production	40	31
2	2016-17	Dryland horticulture	10	10
		Scientific Dairy Management	684	612
		Cultivation of flower crops	4	4
		Onion seed production	40	18
3	2017-18	Protected cultivation of vegetable crops	33	26
		Value additional in Millets and Horticulture crops	55	42
		Scientific Dairy Management	1147	1090
		EDP in agriculture	51	48
		Tailoring, stitching and embroidery	60	58
		Vermicompost production	110	47
4	2018-19	Dairy farming	240	217
		Vermicompost production	122	67
		Food processing	145	42
		Flower cultivation	60	22

Sl. No	Year	Title of the vocational and skill development course	No. of persons trained	No. of persons self employed out of trained persons
		Vegetable cultivation	60	29
5	2019-20	Vermicompost production	135	62
		Dairy farming	135	75
		Vegetable seed production	28	15
		Sheep and goat rearing	55	27
		Total	4046	3257



II) ASCI Sponsored training programmes :

KVK in collaboration with Agriculture Skill Council of India, organised Skill training on the job roles of Dairy Farming, Vermicompost Production and Agriculture Extension Service Provider. A total of 100 participants were covered through organisation of 4 courses. Details of the trainings are as follows

Sl. No	Year	Name of the job role	No. of participants	No. of persons employed / self employed
1	2016-17	Agriculture Extension Service Provider	20	17
2	2017-18	Dairy Farming	20	20
		Vermicompost Production	20	18
3	2018-19	Dairy Farming	20	20
		Vermicompost Production	20	18
		Total	100	93



III) Entrepreneurship Development Programmes for Rural Youths : KVK promoted entrepreneurship skill in food processing sector for creation of self employment opportunities. It has organised EDP programmes on value addition in Sorghum, Mango, Millet and Tamarind. The details of the EDP programmes is furnished below :

Sl. No	Year	Title	No. of youths underwent EDP	Exhibitions organised for promoting entrepreneurs
1	2015-16	EDP on value addition and marketing of Sorghum products	13	3
2	2016-17	Entrepreneurship Development for marketing of Mango fruit	5	4
3	2017-18	Entrepreneurship Development for marketing of Mango fruit	5	3
4	2018-19	EDP on primary processing and marketing of Millet products	3	5
5	2019-20	EDP through primary processing of Millet and sale of processed Millet grains	3	8
		EDP on value addition and marketing of Tamarind	4	5
Total			33	28

Out of 33 number of youths trained, 22 have started their own enterprises.



IMPACT OF SKILL UP-GRADATION TRAININGS IN DAIRY ENTERPRISE IN GADAG DISTRICT

B.M.Muragod¹, S.H.Adapur² and L.G.Hiregoudar³

INTRODUCTION

Dairy is the most promising sector under livestock. In India more than 70 million households are involved in milk production. This sector has a prominent role in up-liftment of socio-economic status of small and marginal dairy farmers. In the dairy sector, buffalo holds the greatest promise for food security and sustainable development of rural economy. Buffalo forms an integral part of Indian agricultural production system. It is the main stay in the production of butter and ghee. Buffalo is also considered for its higher fat content in milk and ability to utilize agricultural by-products more efficiently. It also requires less amount of kilo calories to produce 1 kg of milk. Though dairying being an important means of income and employment, there are technological gaps which affect the productivity of milk. One of the major reasons for low productivity could be due to traditional dairy farming practices by the farmers. It is essential to go for adoption of scientific dairy farming practices in the field of breeding, feeding, health care and management.

DAIRY SCENARIO IN GADAG DISTRICT

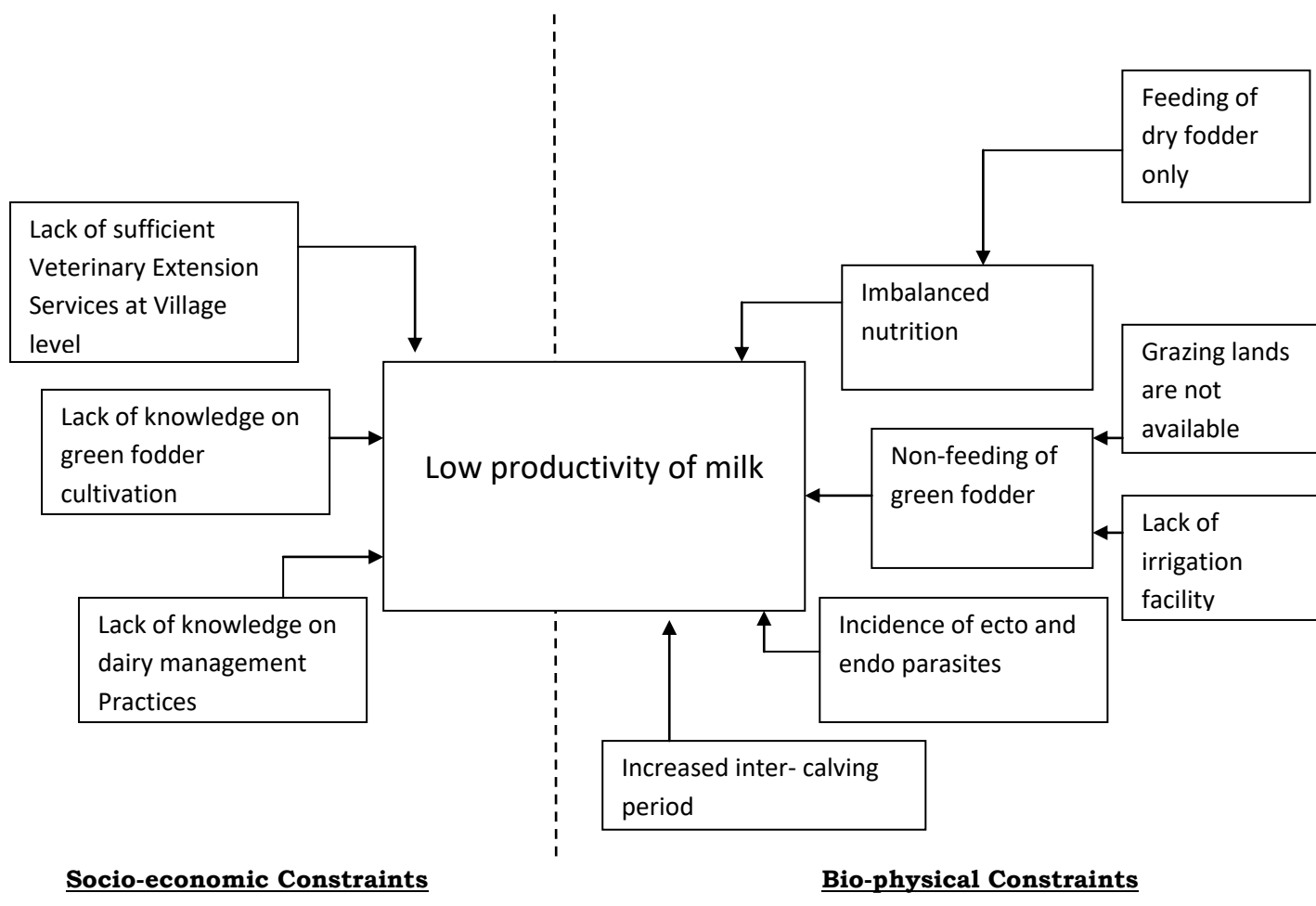
Dairying is the major subsidiary occupation to agriculture in Gadag district of Karnataka State. It is the major source of income for small and marginal farmers. Buffalo forms 50 per cent (80565 no.) of total cattle population (238772) in the district. Most of the buffalo rearing activities are carried out by the Women.

The productivity of buffalo milk in the district is 2.8 kg/day. Low productivity of milk is mainly attributed to improper buffalo husbandry management practices.

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|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Programme Assistant (Animal Science), | 2. Scientist (Ag. Extension) |
| 3. Senior Scientist and Head , ICAR-K.H.Patil Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hulkoti-582205, Dist.: Gadag
Karnataka State | |

The problem-cause tree for low productivity of milk in the district is presented in chart-1.

Chart-1: Problem – Cause Tree for low productivity of milk



Low productivity of milk in Gadag district is mainly due to imbalanced feeding, high incidence of ecto-endo parasites and feeding of mainly dry fodder. This has resulted in increased inter-calving period. Lack of knowledge on scientific dairy management practices and lack of sufficient veterinary extension services are the socio-economic factors that contribute to low productivity of milk.

INTERVENTIONS MADE BY KVK

KVK has developed a strong functional linkage with Zilla Panchayat, Gadag. After the launch of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajagata Yojana (SGSY), a central sector scheme in the year 1999, KVK has been involved in training of Self Help Group members in the identified activities. Among the activities,

dairy forms the major component of training as it is the subsidiary occupation next only to Agriculture.

ABOUT SGSY SCHEME

The SGSY programme was primarily designed to promote self employment oriented income generating activities for the BPL households in the rural areas. Woven around the mechanism of Self Help group (SHGs), the SGSY has been designed to break the financial, technical and market constraints that the individual BPL house-hold face to cross the threshold of poverty line. The main components of the scheme include

- i. Formation of rural poor households into Self Help Groups
- ii. Capacity building training for managing the SHGs and skill training to take up micro-enterprises
- iii. Strengthening thrift and credit in SHGs by providing revolving fund support
- iv. Credit linkage with Banks along with back ended subsidy to take up micro-enterprises

ORGANIZATION OF SKILL UP-GRADATION TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR SELF HELP GROUP WOMEN MEMBERS

Capacity building training programmes on dairy enterprises were organized by KVK for the SGSY participants. The duration of the training programme was 6 days and focus was on skill development with respect to improved animal husbandry practices. The major thrust was on improved buffalo rearing practices as majority of the SGSY participant SHGs selected it as the major activity. Major component of the training programme includes rearing of suitable breeds, shelter management, nutrition management, health management, reproductive management, clean milk production, value addition and insurance coverage for dairy animals.

The details of the training programme organized by KVK from 2007-08 to 2011-12 is presented in the Table – 1.

Table – 1: Year wise details of training on dairy enterprise

Year	No. of SHGs selected under SGSY for Dairy Enterprise	No. of SHG members trained
2007-08	86	1122
2008-09	98	912
2009-10	150	1870
2010-11	137	1716
2011-12	147	1806
Total	703	8458

During the period from 2007-08 to 2011-12, KVK has organized training programme for 703 Self Help Groups comprising of 8458 members. The participants were mainly women belonging to BPL households.

Method demonstrations on enrichment of dry fodder, preparation of low cost feed, azolla cultivation, clean milk production and cattle shed management were organized.

Field visits to dairy units, fodder & forage units of KVK and successful dairy units of farmers were organized for the trainees.

IMPACT OF TRAINING PROGRAMME

1. Increased knowledge level on dairy technology

KVK conducted the knowledge test of the trainees trained under SGSY for dairy enterprise before and after training. The structured proforma was used to elicit the information from the farmwomen during the conduct of training programmes. Out of total knowledge test conducted, a random sample of 200 was selected to assess the knowledge level of the trainees before and after training.

The gain in knowledge with respect to scientific dairy management practices of milch animal is presented in Table- 2.

Table- 2: Gain in knowledge by farmwomen

Knowledge/Activities on dairy farming	Before Training (n=200)	After Training (n=200)	Percentage Gain in Knowledge
Selection of Suitable Breed			
1) H.F cross breed	48	167	59.50
2) Deoni cross breed	24	169	72.50
3) Murraha breed of buffaloes	62	171	54.50
Animal Shelter Management			
1) Design Consideration	14	186	86.00
2) Floor	60	171	55.50
3) Roof	58	150	46.00
4) Ventilation	47	142	93.00
Feed and Fodder Management			
1) Cultivation of perennial grass	37	148	55.50
2) Azolla Cultivation	10	171	80.50
3) Preparation of concentrated feed	29	164	67.50
4) Chopping of forage	39	181	71.00
5) Urea treatment of low grade roughages	0	171	85.50

Perusal of the data presented in Table – 2 reveals that farmwomen have gained sufficient knowledge on scientific dairy farming practices after the training programme. It is found that all the women did not have knowledge of urea treatment of low grade roughage before the training programme. Out of 200 women, only 10 had the knowledge on Azolla cultivation and its feeding to animals but after training 171 women gained the knowledge. There was sufficient knowledge gain in the selection of suitable breeds for dairy farming.

2. Adoption of Improved dairy farming practices

The study was conducted to assess the impact of dairy training on the adoption of improved dairy farming practices by the women

Methodology: Taluka wise list of women trainees who have undergone training at KVK under SGSY on scientific dairy farming practices was

prepared. There are 5 talukas in Gadag district. In each taluka 40 trainees were selected randomly from the entire list of trainees. Thus a sample of 200 was drawn from the district. Structured schedule was prepared to elicit the information from the dairy farmwomen. The finding is depicted in Table-3.

i) Profile of dairy farmwomen

Through structured schedule, profile of women trainees with respect to age, education, caste, type of family and landholding was collected and is presented in Table-3.

Table-3: Profile of dairy farmwomen

Sl. No	Profile of trainees	Value (n=200)		Percentage
1	Age (In years)	Young (< 35)	42	21.0
		Middle(35-50)	143	71.5
		Old (> 50)	15	07.5
2	Education	Illiterate	62	31.0
		Primary	98	49.0
		Middle	9	04.5
		High school	20	10.0
		PUC	7	03.5
		Degree	4	02.0
3	Caste	OBC	58	29.0
		SC	39	19.5
		ST	13	06.5
		Others	90	45.0
4	Type of Family	Joint Family	71	35.5
		Nuclear Family	129	64.5
5	Land Holding	Marginal	44	22.0
		Small	156	78

Information presented in the Table-3 reveals that majority of women belong to middle age category (71.50 percent) followed by young (21 percent). About 50 percent of them have completed primary education and 31 percent of them are illiterate. The table also reveals 64.5 percent of women belonged to nuclear family.

ii) Forward linkage to Banks

After the training programme, trainees were linked to Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks for availing loans to take up dairy

enterprise. The details of the loan taken by the women is depicted in Table-4.

Table - 4: Details of Loan availed for Dairy Unit from Banks

Loan (Rs)	No of women	Percentage
I. First Loan		
a. Rs. 10000-15000	167	83.50
b. Rs. 15000-20000	33	16.50
II. Second Loan for expansion		
a. Not availed	24	12.00
b. Less than Rs.10000	3	1.50
c. Rs. 10000-15000	172	86.00
d. Rs. 15000-20000	1	0.50

Data presented in the Table – 4 reveals that 83.50 percent of women have taken first loan in the category of Rs. 10000 – 15000 for establishment of dairy unit followed by 16.50 percent in the category of Rs. 15000-20000.

It is also found from the study that 86 percent of women have taken second loan in the range of Rs.10000 to 15000 for the expansion of dairy unit.

iii) Adoption level of dairy technologies

During the training programme, farm women were exposed to different technological skills to enhance the milk productivity. The adoption level of different dairy technologies is presented in Table-5.

Table – 5: Adoption of dairy technology by farmwomen

Sl. No	Name of technology	Adoption		Non Adoption	
		Frequency (n=200)	Percentage	Frequency (n=200)	Percentage
1	Enrichment of dry fodder	129	64.50	71	35.50
2	Balanced nutrition	198	99.00	2	1.00
3	Deworming in pregnant animal	107	53.50	93	46.50
4	Deworming in calves	122	61.00	78	39.00
5	Management of Cattle shed	177	88.50	23	11.50
6	Milking method	190	95.00	10	5.00
7	Calf management	198	99.00	2	1.00
8	Vaccination for foot and	191	95.50	9	4.50

Sl. No	Name of technology	Adoption		Non Adoption	
		Frequency (n=200)	Percentage	Frequency (n=200)	Percentage
	mouth diseases				
9	Vaccination for H.S	184	92.00	16	8.00
10	Use of potassium permanganate for management of udder	87	43.50	113	56.50
11	Management of ticks	168	84.00	32	16.00
12	Feeding of cholesterol to young calves	200	100	0	0
13	Cutting of umbelli chord	102	51.00	98	49.00
14	Clean milk production	197	98.50	3	1.50

The adoption of improved dairy farming practices by the women is presented in Table-5. It reveals that majority of the dairy technologies are adopted by the women. It is found that 100 percent of the women trainers have fed cholesterol to young calves. About 99% of the women have adopted technologies of feeding of balanced nutrients and calf management. More than 90% of the women have adopted clean milk production, milking methods, vaccination for foot and mouth disease and H.S. About 88.95 percent of women have adopted the practice of management of cattle shed and 84 percent of women have followed the technology for the management of ticks.

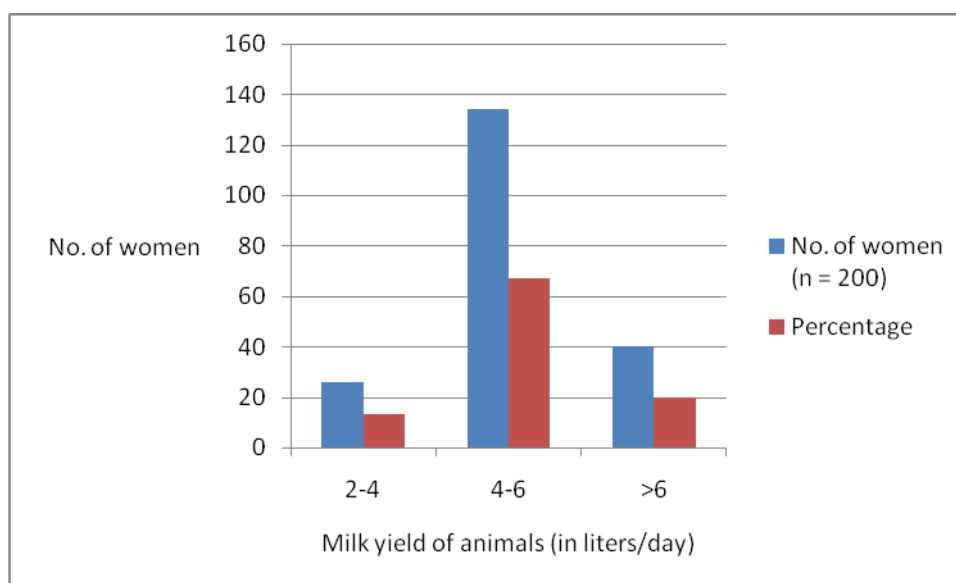
About 46 percent of women have not followed the de-worming practice in pregnant animals and 56 percent of women did not follow the practice of application of potassium permanganate for management of udder. It is also found that 49 percent of women have not followed the practice of proper cutting of umbelli chord during the calf birth.

There is still need to educate the women regarding the importance of some of the technologies which have not yet been adopted.

iv) Increased milk productivity

The data on milk yield of dairy animals is given in Diagram-1.

Diagram 1 : Average milk yield of dairy animals



It is found from the diagram-1 that 67 percent of women are getting average milk yield of 4 – 6 liters per day followed by 20 percent of women getting more than 6 liter of milk per day.

This clearly shows that milk productivity of dairy has increased due to adoption of scientific dairy management practices by the women.

v) Marketing outlet for milk

Dairy farm women sold the milk through various sale outlets viz., KMF Society, Milk vendors and own sales. The details are presented in Table-6

Table-6: Sale of milk through various outlets

Type of Sale outlets	No. of Women	Percentage
KMF society	135	67.5
Milk Vendors	50	25.0
Own Sales	15	07.5

About 67 percent of women are selling milk through Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) Societies followed by Milk Vendors (25 percent).

vi) Value Addition in Milk

Response of dairy farm women on value addition activities of milk was collected and is presented in Table-7

Table-7: Response to value addition in milk

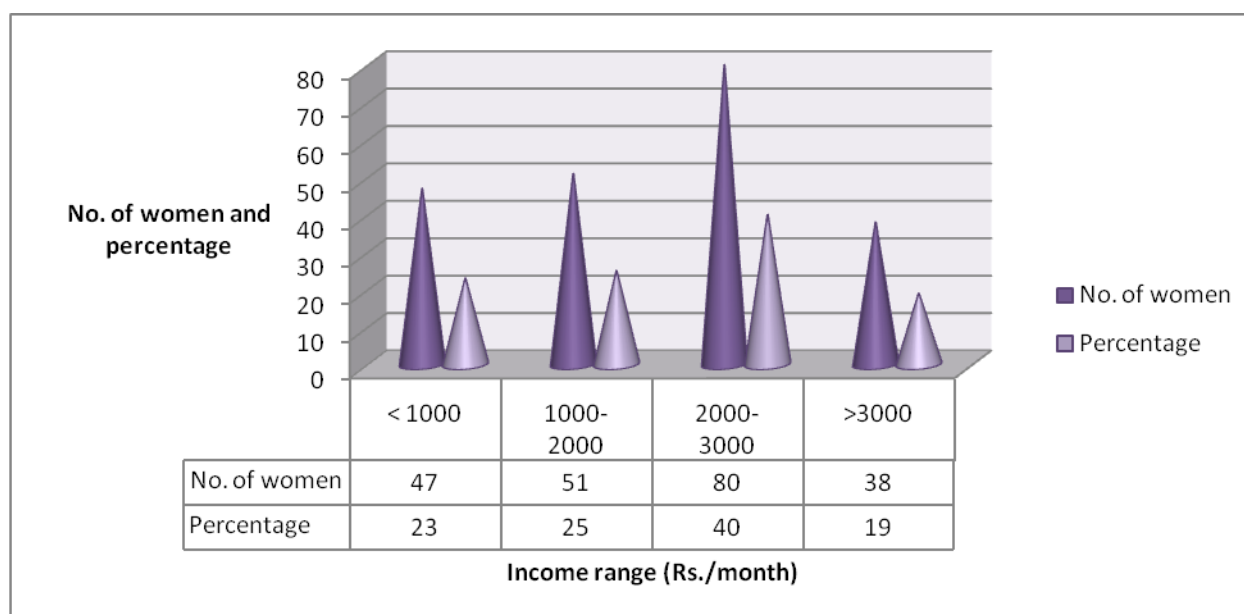
Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	87	43.50
No	113	56.50

About 43 percent of women have revealed that they have started value addition activities by preparation of curd and butter. However 56 percent of women are yet to start value addition activities. The reasons are good market available through KMF & Milk Vendors, lack of time and the tediousness in the value addition activity.

vii) Monthly Income from dairy enterprise

Information on monthly income of farm women from dairy enterprise was collected and is depicted in Diagram-2.

Diagram- 2: Average monthly income from dairy enterprise



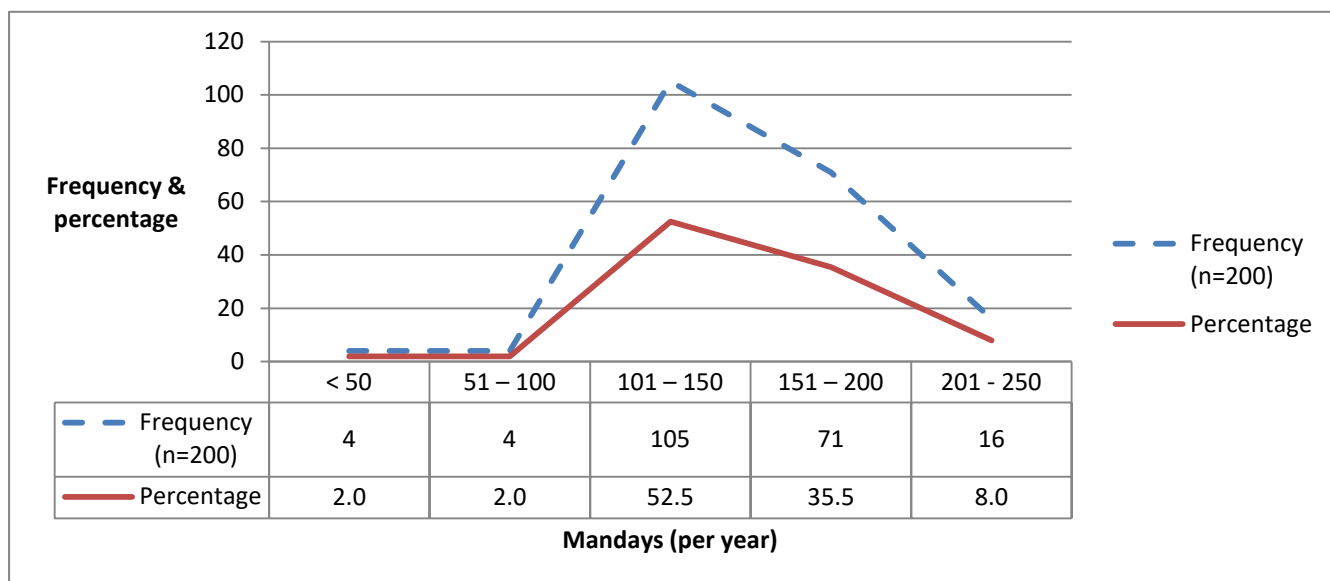
Perusal of the diagram-2 reveals that about 40 percent of women are earning an additional monthly income from dairy enterprise in the range of

Rs 2000-3000 per month (On an average about Rs.30,000 per annum). It is interesting to note that about 19 percent of women are earning an income of more than Rs. 3000 per month. The data shows that women are earning substantial additional income from dairy enterprise.

viii) Availability of man days:

The data on additional man days available for women was collected and is given in Diagram-3.

Diagram-3: Man days available for women



It is found from the diagram – 3 that the dairy enterprise has created additional mandays for women. About 52 percent of women have the man days available in the range 101 – 150 followed by 35.5 percent in the range of 151 – 200.

CONCLUSION

The study conducted to assess the impact of dairy training reveals that the major technologies have been adopted by farmwomen. The women are getting appreciable additional income for their families. The technical guidance of KVK coupled with financial assistance from Banks and subsidy from Government under SGSY has helped the farmwomen to engage themselves in gainful employment through dairying who otherwise would have remained underemployed.