

INDEX

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1.	<u>General/Prosviion Store</u>	
2.	<u>Atta Chakki</u>	
3.	<u>TV/VCR Mechanic</u>	
4.	<u>Local/STD/ISD/Pay Phones</u>	
5.	<u>The Plumber</u>	
6.	<u>The Refrigerator Mechanic</u>	
7.	<u>The Electrician</u>	
8.	<u>The Fast Food Shop</u>	
9.	<u>The Photocopier</u>	
10.	<u>The FAX</u>	
11.	<u>The Beautician</u>	
12.	<u>Cable T.V.</u>	
13.	<u>Tractor Mechanic</u>	
14.	<u>Dairy Farming</u>	
15.	<u>The Fashion Designer</u>	
16.	<u>The Motor Mechanic</u>	
17.	<u>The Tomato Ketchup/Sauce</u>	
18.	<u>Water, Electricity, Telephone Bill Deposit Service Centre</u>	
19.	<u>Garment Alteration Job</u>	
20.	<u>Poultry Farming</u>	

21. [The Welding Shop](#)
22. [Beekeeping Unit](#)
23. [Domestic Appliances Mechanic](#)
24. [The Clinical Laboratory](#)
25. [Day Care Centre](#)

	<i>Addresses of Financial Development Corporation relating to Promotion of Self-Employment among special categories</i>	
	<i>Addresses of the State Offices of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)</i>	
	<i>Addresses of the Rural Development and Self-Employment Training (RUDSET) Institutes</i>	
	<i>Addresses of the Institutes of Training in Fashion</i>	

# **1. GENERAL/PROVISION STORE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

In today's society, people need a lot of things for their daily use. The General/Provision Store is the place from where they can go to get the items of their daily use as per their requirements. One can find these types of shops even in the remotest part of the country. These shops are very common where items such as pulses, flour, ghee, oils, soaps, detergents, toiletries and various other items of daily use are available. These items are essential and commonly used by all people. A common man cannot afford to buy these items from the wholesale market where it is available at comparatively cheaper rate. On the other hand, these items are easily available through retail shops in small quantities everywhere and in their vicinity.

With the all round developments taking place in cities and towns and increase in population, there appears to be a good scope for such types of shops. These shops can flourish in the residential localities of both urban and rural areas, if set up at a convenient place.

The venture is even suitable for women and orthopaedically handicapped with minor disability.

## **NATURE OF WORK**

The prospective self-employed in a general/provision store is expected to estimate requirements of goods; contact wholesale dealers, selling agents, stockists, etc. and purchase goods at competitive rates; ensure neatness and cleanliness of premises and proper display and storage of goods; check stock and sales registers every morning; prepare bills or cash memos. for goods sold and collect money from customers; extend credit facilities to regular and reliable customers; study market fluctuations intelligently to decide selling prices and goods in stock; maintain day to day account of transactions made; and perform all tasks usually assigned to salesmen or shop assistants in big establishments such as attending and showing goods to customers, weighing, measuring and packing goods, etc. He/she may attend to correspondence and perform clerical tasks mostly manual.

## **QUALIFICATION AND SKILL**

Literate with knowledge of calculations. Even higher qualified applicants may also take up this venture. Knowledge of local language is a must. He should know the number of items required in a grocery shop.

## **EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING**

Minimum knowledge relating to various grocery items, storing, weighing, purchasing of commodities and input market rates.

Apprenticeship with some grocery shop if he/she has no background. The training for entrepreneur is, however, an essential requirement if the loan is sanctioned under Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY).

## **QUALITIES**

### **INVESTMENT**

Politeness, Receptivity, Intelligence, Hardworking nature, Foresight, good behaviour, Enterprising nature, Confidence in developing business.

Rs.10,000/- and more. Should start from a small venture. Finance can be arranged from own sources or through banks/financial institutions as per their schemes.

### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

Space of 250 sq. ft. plus storage facilities, preferably electric connection, furniture, counters, weighing scale, weights, etc.

### **EARNINGS**

Around Rs.2,000/- per month or more depending upon the number of shops in the locality, size of the venture and other related factors.

### **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

One or two persons or more as per need.

### **EXPANSION/DIVERSIFICATION**

- ❖ Refrigerator for storage/preservation of perishable items
- ❖ Cold drinks, bakery items etc.
- ❖ Home delivery
- ❖ Standard packages

### **SCHEMES**

- ❖ Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana
- ❖ Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana
- ❖ Schemes of National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)

### **SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

- ❖ Employment Exchanges

- ❖ District Industries Centres
- ❖ Banks/Financial Institutions
- ❖ Community Development Societies
- ❖ - State Financial Corporations for Handicapped or through corresponding corporations authorised by State Governments/ Boards set up by Union/State Government/Union Territory Administrations and voluntary organizations.

## **2. ATTA CHAKKI**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Wheat has been the major item of food since time immemorial. It is now being used even in the rice eating areas of the country.

Atta Chakki is an important source of self-employment which caters to the needs of rural as well as urban people. Atta Chakki is for grinding of cereals, spices, etc. Grinding is an essential requirement for preparation of food items. It is easy to operate, economical and large volume of work can be done in a short time. Location of this unit is an important factor so as to attract more volume of work. Based on population, minimum of one such center should be located at the central place of town/village so that it is accessible to users. One such unit will be able to cater to the needs of about 200 families.

### **NATURE OF WORK**

The prospective self-employed who wish to start the Atta Chakki shop should have knowledge to operate grinding machine for grinding wheat, gram or other grains into flour. The operator sets machine by adjusting roller according to fitness of grinding desired, feeds grain into feeding pot by hand, observes process for keeping grain moving at regular rate, examines crushed product periodically by feel of fingers and adjusts roller as necessary, removes flour collected in bag or container at delivery end, cleans and oils machinery. May weigh grain and flour, calculates charges and collects payment for services rendered to the customers.

### **QUALIFICATION AND SKILL**

Literate, capable to operate the machine and able to undertake running repairs to the machine.

### **EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING**

No specific experience/training is required. However, one should have experience/apprenticeship training to operate the machine and know the techniques of grinding various cereals and spices and should also be able to undertake running repairs of the machines. Training for entrepreneurship is, however, an essential requirement if the loan is sanctioned under PMRY.

### **QUALITIES**

Able bodied, hard worker, good mannered, honest, polite in speaking, etc.

### **INVESTMENT**

Rs.40,000/- and more. Should start from a small venture. Finance can be arranged from own sources or through banks/financial institutions as per their schemes.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE**

Space of 300 sq. ft. with proper power connection or with diesel engine. Complete atta chakki with electric motor and accessories, weighing machine with weights, wheat cleaner, etc.

## **CONDITION OF WORK**

Mostly physical work. Working hours according to the needs of the residents of the area.

## **EARNINGS**

Around Rs.2,000/- per month or more depending upon the number of shops in the locality, size of the venture and other related factors.

## **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

One or two persons or more, as per the need.

## **EXPANSION/DIVERSIFICATION**

Small grinders to grind spices. Standard packages of spices of his own or of the standard companies. Wholesale of cereals, sugar, ghee, etc.

## **SCHEMES**

- Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)
- Schemes of National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)
- Schemes of Khadi & Village Industries Commission.

## **SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

- Employment Exchanges
- District Industries Centres
- Banks/Financial Institutions
- Community Development Societies
- State Financial Corporations for Handicapped or through corresponding Corporations authorised by State Governments/Boards set up by Union/State Government/Union Territory Administrations
- Voluntary Organizations
- Office of the KVIC/Boards at the local level

## **ADDRESSES OF MACHINERY/EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIERS**

1. M/s. F.H. Engg. Company, Paltan Bazar, Guwahati-781001.
2. M/s. Laxmi Machinery Stores, Atgaon, Guwahati-781001.
3. M/s. Kishan Krishi Jantra Udyog, Collector Ganj, 64, Moti Bhavan, Kanpur (U.P.).
4. M/s. Kusum Engg. Works, 20, Swallow Lane, Kolkata-700001.
5. M/s. Hard Gase Engg. Works (Pvt.), Laljee Magjee Compound, Mahatama Gandhi Road, Secunderabad-5.



### **3. TELEVISION/V.C.R. MECHANIC**

## **INTRODUCTION**

With the development of Science and Technology, the present day world is an electronic world. Television and V.C.R. play an important role in the life of modern society. Now-a-days most homes, however humble may be, are having Television sets and even V.C.Rs. In the present day world, Television has not only become a powerful medium of mass-communication but also a necessity. The demand for Television and V.C.R. Mechanic is increasing day by day.

## **NATURE OF WORK**

The person who wishes to become self-employed as a Television/V.C.R. Mechanic has to be qualified and able to repair and adjust television receivers, V.C.R./V.C.Ps., electronic testing instruments and soldering tools. He tunes T.V. receiver on all channels and observes audio and video characteristics to locate source of trouble; adjusts controls to obtain desired density, linearity, focus and size of picture; examines chassis for defects, tests transistors, capacitors and resistances of circuits to isolate defects following schematic diagram and using volt-meter, oscilloscope, signal generator and other electronic testing instruments; tests and changes tubes, solders loose or broken connections and repairs or replaces defective parts using hand-tools and soldering iron and may repair other audio equipment. He attends the service calls at the customer's premises to carry out minor repairs and adjustments. Like any other electric/electronic mechanic, a TV/VCR Mechanic is exposed to the possibility of electric shock.

## **QUALIFICATION AND SKILL**

10<sup>th</sup> class with specific training in the trade. Should know how parts are assembled and how they function. Should be able to follow schematic wiring diagram for making and checking connections and the colour codes of electronic components. Should have knowledge of wiring and soldering. Should be able to detect faults in a T.V./V.C.R. set and rectify the defects. Should have normal eye-sight, good colour vision and normal hearing capacity. Should be conversant with the precautions to be observed while working on electric line. Should be able to instal T.V. antenna. Should also know simple estimation of cost of repair job.

## **EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING**

Practical experience is essential for this trade. Then only the mechanic can locate the fault in a particular area of circuit. Training facilities for T.V. repairing are available in Industrial Training Institutes with a duration of two years. The minimum educational requirement is 10<sup>th</sup> class of the 10+2 system with science or equivalent. Age limits are 14-25 years for general and 28 years for SC/ST candidates. In addition, private institutions also impart training in T.V., V.C.R. repairing. The minimum requirements differ from institution to institution.

Rural Development and Self-Employment Training (RUDSET) Institutes under their Self-Employment Programme provide training in the field of Radio, Television and VCR repairs. Any youth genuinely interested to take up Self-Employment and educated upto 7<sup>th</sup> Standard is eligible to apply for training. Unemployed youth belonging to the age-group of 18 to 35 years are preferred.

Training for entrepreneurship is, however, an essential requirement if the loan is sanctioned under PMRY.

## **QUALITIES**

- Should speak politely

- Honest
- Hard working
- Must have lot of patience
- Prompt in service to attract the customers
- Must be mindful of inconvenience, if any, caused to others

### **INVESTMENT**

Rs.10,000/- and more. May start from the small venture. Finance can be arranged from own sources or through banks/financial institutions as per their schemes.

### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| - Shop with electricity | - Soldering Iron                                     |
| - Multi Meter           | - Spanners   |
| - Manual Meter          | - Pliers   |
| - Digital Meter         | - Working Table                                      |
| - Screw Drivers         | - Show racks   |
| - Brushes               | - Chairs   |
| - One table lamp        | - Lead Paste, I.C. Tone Bottle,<br>Spare parts, etc. |

### **CONDITION OF WORK**

Manual as well as mental. Home service will earn good name and will attract customers also.

### **EARNINGS**

Around Rs.2,500/- per month and more depending upon the workload, size of the venture and other related factors.

### **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

One or more person as per the need.

### **EXPANSION/DIVERSIFICATION**

Can have a show room or agency of televisions/radios, other audio-visual electronic items like two-in-ones, tape-recorders etc. or repair thereof or both.

### **SCHEMES**

- Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana
- Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana
- Schemes of National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)

### **SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

- Employment Exchanges
- District Industries Centres
- Banks/Financial Institutions
- Community Development Societies
- State Financial Corporations for Handicapped or through corresponding corporations authorised by State Governments/Boards set up by Union Government/State Government/Union Territory

Administrations, and voluntary organisations.

- Rural Development & Self-Employment Training (RUDSET) Institutes
- Small Industries Service Institutes (SISIs).

### **NAME AND ADDRESSES OF RAW MATERIAL, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT SUPPLIERS**

1. M/s. Toshniwal Bros. Pvt. Ltd., Jhandewalan, New Delhi.
2. M/s. Ruttonsha Simpson Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai Agra Road, Vikhroli, Muumbai-63.
3. M/s. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Charapalli, Hyderabad.
4. M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Jallahalli, Bangalore.
5. M/s. Formica India Ltd., Akurdi, Chinchward, Pune.
6. M/s. Bakelite Hylem Ltd., Hyderabad.
7. M/s. Asia Electronics Ltd., 220, Dr. D.N. Road, Mumbai-1.
8. M/s. Electronics Development Laboratory, 6/3, Kirti Nagar Industrial Area, New Delhi-110015.
9. Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi (for day to day need of Electronic Components).
10. M/s. Tayal Telesystem (P) Ltd., 2/3, Sarai Julena (Opp. Surya Hotel), Okhla Road, New Delhi-110025.

## **4. LOCAL/STD/ISD/PAY PHONES**

In the present day context, communication network is a basic requirement for social and business contacts. The modern infrastructure of communication does not restrict itself to the postal set up. Scientific inventions added to the latest means of communication. These have proved that distances are no more relevant. To fulfil one of the basic needs of the society, Telephone Department provides telephone connections to the public through Manned STD/ISD/Pay Phone Scheme to enhance the accessibility to a telephone for the general public. Operation of such Pay Phone Booths is one avenue of self-employment. These units can be set up at busy places which are sure to generate adequate number of calls and good earning. Some of them are bus stands, airports, railway stations, public libraries, tourist centres, hospitals, pilgrim places, commercial centres, national highways, etc. Normally, advertisements are issued by the concerned telephone departments inviting applications for such booths in the leading dailies. However, applicants may be advised to contact the concerned telephone department personally from time to time.

### **NATURE OF WORK**

To provide communication facilities through phones.

### **QUALIFICATION AND SKILL**

Educated and capable to operate the instrument. However, preference is given to:-

- Handicapped

- Ex-Servicemen
- War Widows
- Retired DOT Personnel
- Women (Educated and Unemployed)
- Scheduled Castes
- Scheduled Tribes
- And other weaker sections of the society

## **EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING**

No specific experience is required. However, telephone department provides suitable training to the selected individuals to operate such pay phones. Training for the entrepreneur is, however, an essential requirement if the loan is sanctioned under PMRY.

## **QUALITIES**

To attract the customers, one should speak politely, be prompt and courteous in service, and greet customers with a smile. Wide social contacts also needed.

## **INVESTMENT**

Rs.40,000/- and more. One should start with the minimum. Finance can be arranged from own sources or through banks/financial institutions as per the schemes.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE**

A booth of the size of 8' x 10' with necessary sign boards as prescribed by the Telephone Department. Any other fixture like fan, AC, light etc., is to be decided in consultation with Telephone Department.

## **CONDITION OF WORK**

Manual. Working hours according to the needs of the customers. Can also run the booth round the clock. Normally customers are more during concession hours.

## **EARNINGS**

An average income of Rs.100 per day and more depending upon the number of booths in the area, workload and other related factors.

## **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

One or more person as per the need.

## **EXPANSION/DIVERSIFICATION**

Can instal Fax Machine, electronic typewriter, photocopier, cyclostyling machine etc. according to the market needs.

## **SCHEME**

- Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana
- Schemes of National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)

## **SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

- Employment Exchanges
- District Industries Centres
- Banks/Financial Institutions
- State Financial Corporations for Handicapped or through corresponding corporations authorised by State Governments/Boards set up by Union Government/State Government/Union Territory Administrations, and voluntary organisations.

Applicants may be advised to contact the local Telephone Department at the district level for further information. The terms and conditions are liable to be revised, hence it is desirable that the applicant should do spade work in this regard before deciding the venture.

## **INSTRUMENTS SUPPLIER'S ADDRESSES**

Through approved suppliers of Telephone Department.

## **5. THE PLUMBER**

### **INTRODUCTION**

All of you know that among the basic needs of a person housing ranks next only to food and clothing. Man has always desired to have dwelling unit as his most cherished possession. There is a large scale house building activity in and around big cities and towns all over the country. This has generated large scale additional self-employment opportunities in the house building industry. One of the occupations which has come to stay as a result of spurt in the house building activities is that of the 'PLUMBER'. This is not the end. The services of Plumber are also needed to repair the sanitary system, and other household fittings, in case of any fault.

It is the Plumber who safeguards the health of people by providing a satisfactory supply of pure, wholesome water to the public through the water schemes of cities and towns and properly disposing of by sewerage system. Neat, hygienic and well-planned houses, colonies and cities have a stabilising effect on the living conditions and working conditions of a community.

### **NATURE OF WORK**

Plumber's work consists of assembling, fitting, installation, maintenance and repair of plumbing pipes, fixtures, fittings for water, gas supply and drainage systems, according to the drawings, blue-prints, sketches etc. In the course of fitting, he drills holes in the structure through which pipes are to pass. He also ensures that all joints and connections are closed tightly against passage of air and liquid.

### **QUALIFICATION AND SKILL**

8<sup>th</sup> pass with specific training in the trade. Should be an expert in his work and may also be able to read the drawings, blueprints, sketches etc. to acquaint himself about the details of the pipe-laying system and different parts of the structure through which pipes are to pass. He should also be able to select the pipes of the required diameter and sizes. Further, trained plumbers can get themselves registered as a licensed plumber with local bodies like municipalities, corporations etc. where such bye-laws exist, for becoming independent contractor in plumbing and sanitary work.

### **EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING**

Training facilities exist in I.T.Is. The minimum qualification is 8<sup>th</sup> pass. Age 21 to 25 years, relaxable upto 28 years for SC/ST candidates. The requirements may differ from institution to institution at the local level. Practical experience is essential for this trade for good business. Training for entrepreneur is, however, an essential requirement if the loan is sanctioned under PMRY.

## **QUALITIES**

He should be

- Able bodied
- Hard worker
- Polite speaking and able to give replies to the customer's queries
- Honest
- Prompt in service

## **INVESTMENT**

Rs.15,000/- or more. Should start from the minimum. Finance can be arranged from own sources or through banks/financial institutions as per their schemes.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE**

10' x 10' shop, spare parts, tools and equipments, safaida, thread, dies of different sizes, spanners, hammers, hacksaw frames and blades, etc.

## **WORKING CONDITIONS**

Plumbers have to work both inside and outside, all types of buildings, at times at high places and that too in cramped positions.

## **HAZARDS**

Danger of falling from heights.

## **EARNINGS**

Rs.4,000/- p.m. and more depending upon the size of the venture, workload and other related factors.

## **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

One or more persons as per the need.

## **EXPANSION/DIVERSIFICATION**

- Can take work on contract basis
- Can open a shop of sanitary/hardware items



## SCHEMES

- Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana
- Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana
- Schemes of National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)
- Schemes of Khadi & Village Industries Commission

## SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE

- Employment Exchanges
- District Industries Centres
- Banks/Financial Institutions
- Community Development Societies
- Distt. Rural Development Agencies/Panchayat Samitis
- State Financial Corporations for Handicapped or through corresponding corporations authorised by State Governments/Boards set up by Union Government/State Government/Union Territory Administrations, and voluntary organisations.
- Rural Development & Self-Employment Training (RUDSET) Institutes
- Offices of the KVIC/Boards at the local level.

## **6. THE REFRIGERATOR MECHANIC**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Now a days Refrigerator is a part of household items because of necessity and its use in multiple ways. It plays an important role in providing comfort to people. It is an added advantage for working couples. In big cities and towns almost every household owns a refrigerator. Refrigerator, which was once considered a luxury, has now become a necessity. Both raw and cooked food can be stored for house together. Refrigerators are used in several places apart from houses like restaurants, hotels, hospitals, chemist shops etc. for preservation of fruits, vegetables and milk products, medicine etc. There are different types and sizes of Refrigerators, depending upon their usages like domestic, commercial and industrial.

The demand for Refrigerators is increasing day by day and hence the scope for taking up self-employment as a Refrigerator Mechanic is wide open and this opportunity can be encashed by all those who are interested in venturing the same. In case of any defect in the refrigerator, it is the Refrigerator Mechanic who locates the defect and rectifies the same.

### **NATURE OF WORK**

A Refrigerator Mechanic is responsible for assembly, servicing and maintenance of domestic and commercial refrigerators. As a service mechanic he diagnoses the cause of malfunctioning. In doing so he often dismantles various components and inspects their condition. After the trouble is located, he rectifies it by changing or repairing the faulty components. In maintenance work he inspects various parts of the system to detect leakage and other faults, adjusts compressor, motor and thermostatic controls to keep the temperature at a specified level and attends to service calls at customer's premises to make minor repairs and adjustments. He also estimates the cost of minor repairs.

### **QUALIFICATION AND SKILL**

Must be literate, preferably 10<sup>th</sup> class pass with Science. Should be conversant with the construction and functioning of various components. Should have the basic knowledge of electrician and the use of electrical instruments like Volt Meter, Am Meter, and Walt Meter etc. used in testing and servicing of a refrigerator. Should be able to do repair and servicing, dismantle, assemble and overhaul refrigerator, should be able to charge the refrigerant, i.e., to fill in the liquid, should know the adjustments of refrigerant controls and be able to operate them.

### **EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING**

Qualification required is 10<sup>th</sup> with Science or equivalent. Training facilities are available in I.T.Is. Age 14 to 25 years. 28 years in the case of SC/ST candidates. In addition, private institutions also impart training in this field. The requirements may differ from institution to institution at the local level. Experience is essential because of its relevance to provide qualitative services. Training for entrepreneur is, however, an essential requirement if the loan is sanctioned under PMRY.

## **QUALITIES**

Should be tactful, courteous, honest and able to attend customer's needs effectively. Should be able to convince and satisfy the customers by proper handling and operation of the refrigerator. Should maintain good health in general and vision in particular. Should be capable of lifting the heavy components. Should be able to work with both hands simultaneously.

## **INVESTMENT**

Rs.25,000/- and more. Should start from the minimum. Finance can be arranged from own sources or through banks/financial institutions as per their schemes.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE**

A room of about 10' x 10' with electrical installation having water facility and necessary tools and equipments (tool-kit) apart from arrangement for customers to sit.

## **CONDITION OF WORK**

- Manual
- Standing work
- Both indoor and outdoor
- Attending customers at their residence if sought for.

## **HAZARDS**

Exposure to refrigerant and electric shock.

## **EARNINGS**

Around Rs.3,500/- p.m. Earning may increase or decrease depending upon workload on hand, skill, location of the unit and other related factors.

## **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

Can employ 1 or 2 persons depending upon the indoor as well as outdoor work demand.

## **EXPANSION/DIVERSIFICATION**

Can expand his scope after gaining sufficient experience by carrying out repairs of air conditioners, air conditioning plants of big commercial establishments and sales and service agency of Refrigerators and air conditioners either on individual or contractual basis.

## **SCHEMES**

- Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana
- Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana
- Schemes of National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)

## **SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

- Employment Exchanges
- District Industries Centres
- Banks/Financial Institutions
- Community Development Societies
- State Financial Corporations for Handicapped or through corresponding corporations authorised by State Governments/Boards set up by Union Government/State Government/Union Territory Administrations, and voluntary organisations.
- Rural Development & Self-Employment Training (RUDSET) Institutes
- Small Industries Service Institutes (SISIs).

## **7. THE ELECTRICIAN**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Now a days electricity has become a part and parcel of modern civilization. No society can afford to ignore its utility. Fast expanding Rural Electrification programme in India has further extended its scope to reach to the remote villages.

We have known the use of electric light, fans, room/water coolers, room/water heaters and many other appliances in homes, schools, offices, etc.

More complex machines like electric generators, electric motors, electronic transformers are used in offices, factories, workshops and other places. The services of some person are often required to man these systems for its installation and/or repairs. Such person is known as ELECTRICIAN. Since the electric system has become a vital source of progress, the role played by an electrician has become essential. The demand of electrician is constantly increasing. It goes without saying that electricity has become a part and parcel of present society, an electrician may have a good scope to earn and to expand the activities in this area. This unit can be set up at busy roads, local markets, commercial centres, shopping complexes etc.

### **NATURE OF WORK**

The electrician installs, maintains and repairs electrical fittings in residential premises/factories/workshops/commercial houses and home appliances. Studies drawings and other specifications to determine electrical circuit, installation details etc. May instal electric motors, transformers, loud speakers (public address system) and other electrical equipments. Tests electrical installations and equipment, locates faults by using tester, test lamps, etc. Repairs and replaces defective wiring, burnt out fuses and defective parts and keeps fittings and fixtures in working order.

### **QUALIFICATION AND SKILL**

10<sup>th</sup> class with specific training in the trade. Should have the knowledge of the electrical circuit, direct and alternative current, Indian Electricity Act and various rules framed by particular State. Knowledge of safety, precautions and measures. Further, trained electrician can get himself registered as Licensed Electrician with local bodies like municipalities, etc. where such bye-laws exist for becoming independent contractor in electric work.

### **EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING**

Duration of training for electricians is of 2 years and such facilities are available in the Industrial Training Institutes located all over the country under Craftsmen Training Scheme of D.G.E.&T. Minimum qualification is 10<sup>th</sup> class with Science or equivalent. Age limit required for such training is 14 to 25 years, while for Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates, it is 28 years. Terms and conditions may vary from institution to institution at the local level. One should have some on-the-job experience and also know the correct use of testing equipments so that he can locate the fault. Training for entrepreneurship is, however, an essential requirement if the loan is granted under PMRY.

## **PERSONAL QUALITIES**

Must possess both hands and fingers, steady nerves and cautious and careful habits. Should have convincing nature, readiness to work hard even at odd hours. Should be polite in behaviour, speech and prompt in service. Should know the local language. Must be mindful of inconvenience, if any, caused to others.

## **INVESTMENT**

Rs.10,000/- or more. Should start with the minimum. Finance can be arranged from own sources or through banks/financial institutions as per their schemes.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE**

A shop measuring 10' x 10', spare parts, tools and equipments etc.

## **CONDITION OF WORK**

Basically laborious, needs to do a lot of manual work:-

- Inside
- Outside
- On heights
- Underground
- In cramped positions
- May have to stand for long hours

## **HAZARDS**

- Danger of fall
- Electric shocks
- Burns from wire etc.

## **EARNINGS**

About Rs.3,000/- p.m. However, income may increase or decrease depending upon the workload, the will to work, and other related factors.

## **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

One or two persons as per need.

## **EXPANSION/DIVERSIFICATION**

After gaining sufficient on-the-job experience in service, one can start a shop of electrical goods like bulbs, tubes, wires, fittings etc. and other electrical appliances.

## **SCHEMES**

- Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana
- Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana

- Schemes of National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)
- Schemes of Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC).

### **SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANC**

- Employment Exchanges
- District Industries Centres
- Banks/Financial Institutions
- Community Development Societies
- State Financial Corporations for Handicapped or through corresponding corporations authorised by State Governments/Boards set up by Union Government/State Government/Union Territory Administrations, and voluntary organisations.
- Offices of the KVIC/Boards at the local level.
- Rural Development & Self-Employment Training (RUDSET) Institutes
- Small Industries Service Institutes (SISIs).

## **8. THE FAST FOOD SHOP**

### **INTRODUCTION**

No one can deny that eating is one of the greatest pleasure of life or that it is essential need of all living beings. It inevitably makes you feel good and contented. Most of the people remain busy these days and do not find enough time to prepare food by employing indigenous methods, it is more so in a situation where both husband and wife are employed. In big cities, it has become a fashion to go out and have some food just for a change or to get a break from the usual routine. Fast food items are more popular with students, children, office-goers, working couples, working bachelors (who stay alone) attending the office by commuting from far off places, persons engaged in travelling jobs such as salesman etc. Fast food items are also popular for small/kitty parties as their prices are reasonable and affordable. The fast food items are finding an important place in the modern era because of their popularity. In other words, fast food shops are serving the society in the form of mobile kitchenette (kitchen on wheels). The running of a fast food shop in a busy shopping centre may be more profitable. People also go to the fast food shops to satisfy their food requirements of various types of cooked food.

Scores of opportunities are wide open as far as taking up Fast Food Shop for entrepreneurial venture because of its wide utility and egalitarian importance. It is a boon for those who cannot afford to spend that much time in their kitchens in view of their busy schedule of work. It is significant particularly in cosmopolitan cities, as every one virtually finds no time to take care of this vital aspect of day's itinerary. The Fast Food Shops are zooming up in every nook and corner thereby attracting thousands of people who belong to different streams of life. These can be set up at busy places, office complexes, shopping complexes, bus stands, courts, university/college campus, etc.

### **NATURE OF WORK**

One should know how to cook/prepare fast food items which include chowmins, hamburger, hot dog, omelette, butter slice, samosa, dosa, vada, sandwiches (veg. & non-veg.), idli, patties, soup, pastry, tikki, gole gappa, pakora of different items, cold drinks and chhola bhaturey, etc. depending upon the taste of customers. One has to serve these items to the customers as per their requirement and, therefore, it is essential that proper cleanliness is maintained at the shop. Hygiene plays an important role in eating-places. Used utensils should be properly cleaned and arranged.

### **EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING**

To start with this venture, one should have sufficient experience regarding preparing these food items. Training facilities also exist in Food Craft Institutes located all over the country for which minimum qualification is matriculation or equivalent with English as compulsory subject. Age requirement is between 17 to 25 years. Age relaxation upto 5 years for all the candidates sponsored by Govt./Semi-Govt./State Governments having been on the roll for atleast six months. Twenty percent seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates. The requirements



may differ from institution to institution at the local level. Training for an entrepreneur is, however, an essential requirement if the loan is sanctioned under PMRY.

### **QUALIFICATION & SKILL**

One should be literate preferably a matriculate with certificate in Cooking/Food Preservation. Should also be able to prepare fast food items according to the taste of the customers. Rates should be competitive. His success of business lies in his skill of sustaining and satisfying the customers through his pleasing manners and service and in maintaining cleanliness.

### **QUALITIES**

One should possess healthy physique (ability to stand and work for long hours), positive attitude to hygiene and sanitation, good memory, sociable temperament and courteous and pleasant at all times.

### **INVESTMENT**

Rs.20,000/- and more, should start from the minimum. Finance can be arranged from own sources or through banks/financial institutions as per their schemes.

### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

Generally a shop measuring 10' x 10' is required but it may vary. Gas Stove, Cylinders, utensils, crockery, furniture, etc.

### **EARNINGS**

About Rs.3,000/- p.m. However, earning may vary according to the location/area of the shop and other related factors.

### **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

One or two persons or more as per the need.

### **EXPANSION/DIVERSIFICATION**

May start with the minimum fast food items and can expand this activity according to the needs of the customers after gaining some experience.

### **SCHEMES**

- Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana
- Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana

### **SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

- Employment Exchanges
- District Industries Centres
- Banks/Financial Institutions
- Community Development Societies

## **9. THE PHOTOCOPIER**

### **INTRODUCTION**

In the present day world, every one requires copies of important documents/certificates to submit the same in Government as well as non-government offices whether one is a student, employed or unemployed, professional or a businessman, and for that matter, any citizen. This requirement starts from the day of one's birth (copies of birth certificate to get the same entered in the Ration Card). In the past if some one was in need of a copy of any important document, one had to get the same typed or to copy the same by hand. This process was time consuming and also not error-proof. But with the introduction of the photocopier, copies of the documents can be prepared within a few seconds, which is almost 100 percent similar to the original and is also error-proof. As compared to the typed copies, photocopying is many times faster and is also error-proof. It totally eliminates the time required for comparison of typed copies. Size can be reduced or enlarged according to the needs. Hence, this process of producing copies has become very popular in recent times and there is a lot of scope of good income if one starts providing this facility. It would be advantageous (from sale point of view) to set them up close to public dealing offices, such as office of the Tehsildars, Courts, Housing Boards, Sales Tax Offices, Income Tax Offices, rationing offices, employment exchanges, college/university campus, commercial centres, busy markets, local markets, shopping complexes, etc. If one has transport one can even think of a mobile unit.

### **NATURE OF WORK**

To produce copies of the documents, drawings, manuscripts or any type of material directly on paper with the help of photocopying machine. It is basically a service unit.

### **QUALIFICATION & SKILL**

While formal educational qualifications are not essential, education upto matriculation would be useful and should be able to operate the photocopier.

### **EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING**

Photocopying requires simple skills, which can easily be acquired through on-the-job training in less than a week. Training for an entrepreneur is, however, an essential requirement if the loan is granted under PMRY.

### **QUALITIES**

One should be a hard worker, prompt in service, good mannered, polite in speaking, social contacts etc.

### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

An area measuring about 10 sq. meters with electricity, photocopier machine, photocopy paper, toner, working table and other furniture, etc.

## **INVESTMENT**

Rs.45,000/- and more depending upon the model of the machine, etc. Finance can be arranged from own sources or through banks/financial institutions as per their schemes.

## **CONDITION OF WORK**

Photocopying is done standing.

## **EARNINGS**

Approximate earning per month is Rs.3,000/- or more depending upon the size of venture and other related factors.

## **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

One or two persons as per the need.

## **EXPANSION/DIVERSIFICATION**

Usually, other facilities and office automation machines like ISD/STD/Pay Phone Booth, FAX/Telex machines, electronic typewriters, etc. are installed in combination with photocopying, but it is not necessary.

## **SCHEMES**

- Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana
- Schemes of National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)

## **SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

- Employment Exchanges
- District Industries Centres
- Banks/Financial Institutions
- State Financial Corporations for Handicapped or through corresponding corporations authorised by State Governments/Boards set up by Union Government/State Government/Union Territory Administrations, and voluntary organisations.

## **10. THE FAX**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The telecommunication network today has emerged as nerve centre of all economic development. FAX is one of them. It has increased the speed of business, transaction, efficiency and productivity in the industry. The FAX machine has become almost indispensable in the modern world and it is a common, cheapest and modern innovation for quick transmission of news, communication etc. any where in the world.

FAX machine enables instant transmission of documents including hand-written material, graphics, diagrams, signatures, photographs, etc., to distant locations within or outside the country. In other words, it is a distant photocopier. The machine can be installed only after obtaining permission from the Telephone Department by paying charges. The FAX machine is connected with the telephone network.

“FAX IT TO ME” is one of the common words that you can hear in an up-to-date office.

Good communication translates into good business. The business houses that do not have good communication systems are left behind. As such, each business house either tries to have a FAX machine or get such work done by some one who is having a FAX machine. To conclude, there is a lot of scope to earn by having a FAX machine by an individual. This unit can be set up near to the commercial complexes, public dealing offices, busy markets, etc.

### **NATURE OF WORK**

To send the messages, drawings, manuscripts, signatures, photographs or any other type of material – handwritten, typed, computerized prints or printed – to distant places with the help of FAX machine.

### **QUALIFICATION & SKILL**

While formal education is not necessary, however, education upto matriculation level would be useful.

### **EXPERIENCE & TRAINING**

No special skill/experience is required to operate the FAX machine. However, on-the-job training is a must. Training for an entrepreneur is essential requirement if the loan is sanctioned under PMRY.

### **QUALITIES**

- Hard worker
- Prompt in service
- Polite speaking
- Good mannered
- Good personality
- Social relations
- Good knowledge

### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

A shop measuring at least 10 sq. ft. with telephone and electricity connection. FAX machine, paper and other related items.

## **INVESTMENT**

Rs.50,000/- and more, depending upon the size of the venture. Finance can be arranged from own sources or through banks/financial institutions as per their schemes.

## **CONDITION OF WORK**

Working hours depend on the need of the customers. However, services can be provided since morning to midnight.

## **EARNINGS**

One can earn as per the rates prescribed by the Telephone Department. However, earnings may be around Rs.3,000/- p.m. and more depending upon the size of the venture, workload and other related factors.

## **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

One or two persons as per the need of the working hours.

## **EXPANSION/DIVERSIFICATION**

Usually other facilities and office automation machines like ISD/STD/Pay Phone Telephone Booth, Photocopier, electronic typewriters, computers, etc. can also be installed in combination with FAX machine, though it is not necessary but installation of other equipments within the same premises by making some alteration/addition may lead to more income.

## **SCHEMES**

- Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana
- Schemes of National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)

## **SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

- Employment Exchanges
- District Industries Centres
- Banks/Financial Institutions
- State Financial Corporations for Handicapped or through corresponding corporations authorised by State Governments/Boards set up by Union Government/State Government/Union Territory Administrations, and voluntary organisations.

## **NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF SUPPLIERS OF MACHINERY & EQUIPMENTS**

1. **STD/ISD Call Monitor and Billing Equipments:-**
  1. M/s. Analog & Digital System, 1-B, Lavelle Road, Bangalore-1.
2. **Telephone Instruments**
  1. M/s. Bharati Telecom Ltd., 15<sup>th</sup> Floor, Devika Tower, 6, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019.
  2. M/s. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., 45/1, Magarath Road, Bangalore-25.

3. **FAX Machine**

1. Electronic Trade & Technology Development Corporation, New Delhi-110021.

2. M/s. Cordless Technologies, No. 98, 'A', 44<sup>th</sup> Cross, 7<sup>th</sup> Main, 4<sup>th</sup> Block, Rajajinagar, Bangalore-560010.

4. **Photocopying Machine**

1. Modi Xerox Ltd., Modipuram-250110, Meerut (U.P.), India.

2. Rex-Rotary (India) Pvt. Ltd., 811, Mount Road, Ist Floor, Nummidians Shopping Centre, Chennai-600002.

3. M/s. H.C.L. Ltd., A-10/11, Sector-III, NOIDA-201301 (U.P.).

5. **Electronic Typewriter**

1. M/s. Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd., Pirojshanagar, Vikhroli, Mumbai-400079.

2. M/s. Network Ltd., D-10, Commercial Centre, Poorvi Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi-110057.

# **11. THE BEAUTICIAN**

## **INTRODUCTION**

A desire to improve personal appearance is a basic instinct in human nature. Because of the need of attending social gatherings of formal and informal nature, people have become more beauty conscious. Every one wants to look more attractive, beautiful and smart.

Such beauty consciousness, especially among youngsters, has created a demand for the beautician, who as an expert renders the professional services on payment to the clientele for this purpose. In addition to the youngsters and beauty loving persons, regular service seekers from the beautician are TV artists, stage artists, TV newsreaders/announcers, models, newly weds especially brides etc. Moreover, status of women in the society is also improving. Their life style is changing. Economic independence makes them to resort to these types of services.

Beauty Parlours, as they are commonly known, are, therefore, commonly seen at many places in the big cities. As majority of the customers of beauticians are women, young and small girls, such parlours are mainly situated near to the residential areas. Starting of such venture under self-employment provides sufficient scope to earn one's living. Beauty Parlour is now in vogue in all parts of the country. It is a profession for both males and females. One can start this venture even at home and does not require much capital.

## **NATURE OF WORK**

Beautician gives various forms of beauty treatment to clients. Examines clients' skin and suggests suitable treatment. Applies lotions, creams and packs to stimulate blood circulation. Lubricates tissues and removes wrinkles and lines. Massages face, neck, arms, legs or other parts of the body and gives treatment for superficial skin blemishes. Removes undesirable superfluous hair by wax treatment or other methods. Shapes, colours and otherwise treats eye-brows and eye-lashes and applies cosmetics and advises on suitable make up. May cut, comb and weave hair according to clients' instructions or according to a particular style, tint or dye hair and give scalp treatment. May clean, shape and polish finger nails, etc.

## **QUALIFICATION AND SKILL**

Matriculates with specific training in the trade or on-the-job training is necessary. Should know the use of modern gadgets and cosmetics. Should have artistic view to suggest the clients a suitable make-up and hair style.

## **EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING**

Experience/training is a must to get perfection under the guidance of a professional of repute. Training facilities are available in selected ITIs./Polytechnics and some private institutes. The requirements may differ from institution to institution at the local level. Training for an entrepreneur is, however, an essential requirement if the loan is sanctioned under PMRY.



## **INFRASTRUCTURE**

At least one big room or two small rooms with facilities of water and electricity, cosmetic equipments, furniture, etc.

## **INVESTMENT**

Rs.25,000/- or more. Should start from small venture. Finance can be arranged from own sources or through banks/financial institutions as per their schemes.

## **QUALITIES**

Beauticians must be tactful, pleasant, courteous, friendly and hard working. Sociable temperament and smiling face is an asset.

## **WORKING CONDITIONS**

Beauticians usually work in well lighted and properly ventilated work places. There should be comfortable seating arrangement as the clients have to wait for their turn. They have to work standing for most of the time. The regular use of shampoos, lotions and other solutions and chemicals may cause irritation on the skin of the beauticians.

## **EARNINGS**

Rs.3,000/- p.m. and more depending on workload and other related factors.

## **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

May employ one or more persons as per the need.

## **EXPANSION/DIVERSIFICATION**

May start with the minimum. After gaining sufficient experience, one can expand it into a full-fledged beauty clinic or parlour by installing modern gadgets required to gain quality of work with speed.

## **SCHEMES**

- Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana
- Schemes of National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)

## **SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

- Employment Exchanges

- District Industries Centres
- Banks/Financial Institutions
- State Financial Corporations for Handicapped or through corresponding corporations authorised by State Governments/Boards set up by Union Government/State Government/Union Territory Administrations, and voluntary organisations.

## **12. CABLE T.V.**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Television has become a powerful media of family entertainment and every family desires to have one T.V. set at their home. All T.V. manufacturers in the country have various brands/models offered which could be accessible to different strata of people as per their purchasing capacities. Its commercial value has also attracted Government as well as private agencies to use it to reach the masses with their programmes, schemes, products, etc. Apart from the T.V. channels allotted to Doordarsahan and its branches, private agencies like Star T.V., Zee T.V., M.T.V., Jain T.V., B.B.C., etc. have also been permitted to use different channels which has opened up a new field to start a new business venture called Cable T.V. in our country. The beaming of programmes on multi channels is, however, not possible unless special type of Antenna is made available to catch such programmes at customer's place.

The T.V. has become very common in big cities as it brings a whole new world of entertainment as well as awareness to the homes. As a result, its use for the purpose of Cable T.V. has also got a boost as the population of T.V. viewers is increasing day by day. Such popularity of T.V. has opened a new area of operating Cable T.V. in the vast field of self-employment. The medium of Cable T.V. has also become popular among the businessmen of the area to advertise their business ventures.

### **NATURE OF WORK**

Most of the time a Cable T.V. Operator sits comfortably in his room having small arrangement of transmission through cable. He makes his programmes available to the enlisted customers on their own T.V. sets by providing a cable connection from his control room to the residences of the enlisted customers. He tunes the programmes in different channels on their T.V. sets. He also operates his V.C.R. by loading therein video tapes for the purpose of transmission. Occasionally the operator may have to visit the homes of the customers to supervise the result of his transmission, to attend customers' complaints received in respect of quality of the programme and check the unauthentic viewership.

### **QUALIFICATION AND SKILLS**

A Cable T.V. Operator does not require any high technical skill/knowledge. Any person of average intelligence can operate Cable T.V. transmission. Possession of some technical knowledge to adjust better viewing of picture transmission which relates to knowing V.C.R. mechanism, antenna angle-adjustments, examination of cables and their connections, etc. is, however, a pre-requisite for the operator.

### **EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING**

No formal training is required to become a T.V. Cable Operator. Knowledge about the V.C.R. can be an extra qualification to manage the cable operations with confidence, which can be possessed even by experience of working under an expert already operating in the field. Training regarding T.V./V.C.R. repairing can also be an additional advantage to the operator. Radio and T.V. (Mechanic) training facilities (of 2 years duration) are available at I.T.Is. for which educational requirement is 10<sup>th</sup> class with Science of 10+2 system or equivalent in the age group of 14-25 years and upto 28 years for SC/ST candidates. The requirements may differ from institution to

institution at the local level. Training for entrepreneurship is, however, an essential requirement if the loan is sanctioned under PMRY.

## QUALITIES

Expansion/success of his entrepreneurial venture depends on how he develops basics of public relations like pleasing manners, ensuring promptness in service, patient listening to the problems of customers in viewing the picture on T.V. screen, etc.

## INVESTMENT

Rs.50,000/- and more. May start from minimum. Finance can be arranged from own sources or through banks/financial institutions as per their schemes.

## INFRASTRUCTURE

- Built up area of 50 sq. meters
- Dish Antenna
- Tap off/Splitters to distribute the cables to carry the signal from control room.
- Adjacent Channel Modulator
- Satellite receiver
- V.C.R.
- Colour T.V. Receiver
- T.V. Antenna
- Distribution Amplifier (suitable for 200 T.V. points)
- Buffer Amplifier
- Power divider
- Room Sockets with connecting leads
- Power supply for modulator
- Main Cable and branch cable for RGII and RG-8 make to carry the signals.
- Field Strength Meter

## HAZARDS

- i) May get electric shock while working with electronic equipments. It can be avoided if proper care is taken by using shock absorbing shoes/hand-gloves/gadgets and equipments etc.
- ii) Exhaustion – May experience it while visiting residences of customers staying in multi-storeyed buildings etc. when frequent visits may be needed to attend complaints or while providing installation services.  
**\*Preventive Measures** – Must develop mental make up to work systematically to avoid such hazards.

## WORKING CONDITIONS

Manual and mental absorption during the working hours which may demand early morning or late night attention. Home services may be required at any time as per demand of the customers.

## EARNINGS

Rs.100/- to Rs.125/- on an average per customer/connection on monthly basis in big cities. Income goes on increasing as per the addition to the number of enlisted viewers/members, attracting advertisements from businessmen etc. A minimum of 115 connections are needed for running the unit profitably.

## SCHEME

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY).

## EXPANSION/DIVERSIFICATION

- By using personal computer to advertise local products etc.

- By increasing the number of channels to the customers.

### **SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

- Small Industries Service Institutes (SISIs.)
- Local D.I.C.
- Local Lead Banks/Financial Institutions.

### **NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CABLE T.V. NETWORK SYSTEM SUPPLIERS**

1. M/s. Shakti Teletronics Pvt. Ltd., Shanti Niketan, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, XI/3834, Pataudi House Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110002.
2. M/s. Shree Vallabhdas Electronics Pvt. Ltd., A-3, Sutirth Apartment, Vastrapur Road, Ahmedabad-380015.
3. M/s. Shreedas Electronics, 2-A, 'B' Block, Rangdeep Flats, Behind Ishwar Ishuvan, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009.
4. M/s. Blaze Marketing Pvt. Ltd., A-227, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi-110020.
5. M/s. Angel Communnications, 19, Capital Commercial Centre, Near Sanyas Ashram, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380009.
6. M/s. Transcom, 33, Electronic Estate, Pune Catara Road, Pune-411009.
7. M/s. Bhawani Engg. Works, 12/B-2, Kartar Mansion-2, Tribuvan Road, Off. Lamington Road, Mumbai-04.
8. M/s. Raju and Raju, Dongre Bldg., 384, Dr. D.B. Marg, Lamington Road, Mumbai-400007.
9. M/s. M.C. Engg. Co. Pvt. Ltd., 220, Okhla Indl. Estate, New Delhi-110020.
10. M/s. Shyam Antenna Electronics Pvt. Ltd., A-4, 'C' Block, Community Centre, Naraina Vihar, New Delhi-110028.
11. M/s. N.G. Electronics, B/249, Okhla Indl. Area, Phase-I, New Delhi-110020.
12. M/s. Catvision Products Ltd., 209, Skylark Building, 60, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019.

## **13. TRACTOR MECHANIC**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Use of latest technology in agriculture has now been accepted by the Indian farmers in general. The rich enlightened farmers have already started using it progressively which has revolutionised Indian agriculture. The use of tractors in agriculture has proved a boon to the farmers being a multipurpose self-propelled machine which can be used for effective operation of various agricultural implements like ploughs, harrows, cultivators, mowers, reapers, threshers, seed drillers etc. It is also used for tilling, reclaiming soil and levelling of land for agricultural activities, and also for transportation.

Extensive use of such farm equipments require proper maintenance and repair because breaking down of any machine proves very expensive for the farmers in terms of loss of time in using them. The mechanics are very often not easily available in the villages itself. As calling a mechanic from the city or taking the farm equipment/machines to the city is more expensive and inconvenient, the availability of such a mechanic in the village itself will definitely be welcomed. Modernisation of farm equipment is expected in near future and this will create further need for these mechanics. By choosing this venture as a self-employment one can earn a lot without running to a city for his own livelihood. This unit can be started in the villages itself or near the towns as the Tractor Mechanic Trade's demand is great in rural area.

### **NATURE OF WORK**

A tractor mechanic looks after the job of repairing and overhauling tractors. He checks and examines defects in the engine of tractor. He ensures accuracy of fittings. Complete assembly of engines, its installation on chassis, connecting of oil and fuel lines and fixation controls, etc., are some of his other jobs. Besides, he may repair and overhaul fuel pumps, agricultural machinery, etc. He may also, at times, weld, braze or solder tractor parts.

### **QUALIFICATION AND SKILL**

No formal educational qualification is essential but one must be literate to undergo training or to gain experience of repairing tractors. He should also possess a valid driving licence for the purpose. He should also have good knowledge of the functions of different tools and equipments, the soil condition under which they are to be used. Matriculates can, of course, grasp such knowledge and skills faster, and hence, preferred.

### **EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING**

For better performance, a tractor mechanic should be well experienced in his filed of work and which could be gained by on-the-job training.

Training facilities are available with the I.T.Is. for those who are 8<sup>th</sup> pass or its equivalent and are in the age group of 14-25 years, relaxable upto 28 years for SC/ST and upto 45 years in case of Ex-servicemen. The requirements may differ

from institution to institution at the local level. Training for an entrepreneur is, however, an essential requirement if the loan is sanctioned under PMRY.

### **QUALITIES**

- Willingness to learn
- Positive attitude
- Sincere
- Good mannered
- Thorough knowledge in the field
- Good communication with customers
- Social contacts with customers especially farmers
- Polite in speaking
- Hard-working

### **INVESTMENT**

Rs.10,000/- or more. May start with the minimum. Finance can be arranged from own sources or through banks/financial institutions as per their schemes.

### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

- One shed
- Spare parts
- Tools and equipments for repair purposes
- Furniture etc.

### **CONDITION OF WORK**

- Both with hands and tools depending upon the nature of defect
- On the spot repairs
- Standing/lying on the floor or partially sitting on the body of tractor

### **EARNINGS**

Varies from Rs.2,000/- p.m. or more depending upon the workload, own skill, number of tractors used, and other related factors.

### **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

Possible for one or more persons as per the need.

### **EXPANSION/DIVERSIFICATION**

After gaining sufficient experience one can have a full-fledged service station including denting and painting. In addition to this, one can go for repair, sales & service and maintenance of other farm equipments which are used by the farmers.

### **SCHEMES**

- Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana

- Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana
- Schemes of National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)

## **SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

- Employment Exchanges
- District Industries Centres
- Banks/Financial Institutions
- Community Development Societies
- Distt. Rural Development Agencies
- State Financial Corporations for Handicapped or through corresponding corporations authorised by State Governments/Boards set up by Union Government/State Government/Union Territory Administrations, and voluntary organisations.
- Rural Development & Self-Employment Training (RUDSET) Institutes
- Small Industries Service Institutes (SISIs).
- Agro Industries Department at the local level.

## **14. DAIRY FARMING**

### **INTRODUCTION**

“One reason for the bright prospects of the Indian Dairy Industry is the abundant supply of the relevant raw material i.e. milk. Indian milk production increased by 4% in the last year as against decline of 2% in the world milk production”.

- F.A.O. Estimates (Source: Times of India {Career & Competition Times} Dated May 10, 1995, New Delhi)

“We have now become the largest milk producer in the world by producing 18 million tonnes of milk to surpass the U.S.”

- Shri Sompal, former Union Agriculture Minister (Source: The Hindustan Times Dated 18.2.1999)

### **INTRODUCTION**

Everyone knows that milk is a nourishing foodstuff required for the proper growth of a person. Milk is, therefore, consumed in natural form or in various other forms like milk powder, curd, butter milk, butter, ghee, khoya, yogurt, etc. Besides the little ones of the animals, the milk is largely consumed by human beings of all age groups. Its production has, however, not kept pace with the increasing demand as a result of increase in population. As per one estimate, every year the demand for milk is increasing by 10 percent.

Activities relating to the production of milk/milk products come under ‘Dairy Farming’. Under this venture, one has to purchase milch animals like cows, buffaloes, etc. and maintain them properly to get milk and milk products. Dairy farming is also an important source of subsidiary income to the poor villagers/



farmers. For more profitable dairying, one has to rear the milch animals on scientific lines.

Now a days better prices are offered to farmers by new private companies. Also, good technology for production is being adopted. No one, therefore, can deny the necessity for increasing the milk production for which ample opportunities are available for motivated persons to work under the area of self-employment.

### **NATURE OF WORK**

- To select and purchase cows/buffaloes etc. as per the local demand of the milk.
- To rear and feed them for getting milk from them.
- To sell the milk in the market.
- To make proper arrangement for housing/feeding/washing of animals and treatment in case of diseases.
- To take proper care of the milch animals during birth of young and take necessary precautions during upbringing of young animals.

### **QUALIFICATION AND SKILL**

To start a dairy no formal educational qualification is essential but one must be literate to undergo training in this field. He should also have the technical knowledge/skill of selecting the milch animals, feeding them, getting milk from them, etc.

### **EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING**

Training/experience is the most important aspect to achieve better performance and good results. Training facilities are provided by the State Government Departments at the local level. Rural Development and Self-Employment Training Institutes (RUDSET) (list enclosed) also impart training to the youth interested to take up dairy farming as a self-employment venture and is educated at least upto 7<sup>th</sup> standard. The age group of 18 to 35 years is preferred for this purpose. Training for an entrepreneur is, however, an essential requirement if the loan is sanctioned under PMRY.

### **QUALITIES**

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| - Hard working for taking care of the milch animals                               | - Sincere       |
| - Thorough knowledge in the field to adopt newer methods and improvements readily | - Patience      |
| - Fit to overcome any situation relating to dairy farming                         | - Good mannered |
| - Good salesmanship supported with common sense and observation.                  | - Good physique |

### **INVESTMENT**

Rs.30,000/- or more. It depends on (i) the cost of the land for housing the milch animals (if already not available); (ii) number of cows/buffaloes etc. to be purchased; and (iii) their prevailing prices in the market. To start with, one should purchase atleast two to six cows/buffaloes of good quality atleast 10 kg. of milk per day per cow/buffalo. May start with the minimum. Finance can be arranged from own sources or through banks/financial institutions as per their schemes.

### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

- One shed for housing the cows/buffaloes – housing of the animals should be hygienic.
- The shed should have rough floorings with slope and a drain to carry away the urine/waste etc.

- Ample supply of drinking water for the animals and proper washing facilities for them.
- Sufficient stock of (a) green fodder, (b) dry fodder, and (c) concentrated food mixture to feed the animals.

### **CONDITION OF WORK**

- Manual
- Can use the modern techniques/machines/equipment in milching the cows/buffaloes, cutting the fodder, maintaining the cleanliness, etc.

### **EARNINGS**

Very good. One can earn Rs.5,000/- per month approximately depending upon the number of cows/buffaloes, their quality and other related factors.

### **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

Possible for one or more persons.

### **EXPANSION/DIVERSIFICATION**

After getting sufficient experience in the field, one can increase the number of cows/buffaloes and can also go for making additional milk products like ghee, butter, paneer, etc. to be sold in the market. Can also diversify in low fat milk production.

### **SCHEMES**

- Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana
- Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana
- Schemes of National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)

### **SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

- Employment Exchanges
- District Industries Centres
- Banks/Financial Institutions
- Community Development Societies
- State Financial Corporations for Handicapped or through corresponding corporations authorised by State Governments/Boards set up by Union Government/State Government/Union Territory Administrations, and voluntary organisations.
- Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Departments at the local level.
- Block Development Offices at the local level.
- District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) at the local level.
- Krishi Vigyan Kendras.
- National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal-132001 (Haryana).
- Rural Development and Self-Employment Training Institutes (RUDSET)
- Dairy Section, Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI), Pusa, New Delhi-110012.

## **15. THE FASHION DESIGNER**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Clothing like food, shelter etc. is one of the basic necessities of the human being and, therefore, big leaves of trees, animal skin, etc. were used in the past for this purpose. Lately, use of cotton became more popular being durable, convenient and suitable for the garments. Before the invention of sewing machine, all garments used to be stitched by hand which was more time consuming, painful, straining and costly. Wealthy, who could afford to pay more, were greatly concerned with the identity of self through garments fashion and, hence, preferred to select skillful/specialist dress-makers for this purpose. The styles of clothing/garment, however, changed slowly with the demand which came from various types of people attaching self-identity to such dresses.

Now a days, the status of a person is judged by the type and style of apparel he/she uses/wears. The mobility of the person has not only created but improved awareness further for fashion. Today most of the magazines have, therefore, exploited this basic emotion of the people and, therefore, have also included "fashion garments" as their regular columns/features. They occasionally also publish special issues/edition on Fashion. T.V. at home also plays an important role in creating awareness of fashion among the viewers because besides various serials in which different types/styles of costumes are exhibited, the Doordarshan and others also telecast Fashion Shows on the screen.

The Fashion is not limited to women but is also being adopted firstly for the children and lately by the men irrespective of their age, etc., depending of course, on their movements in various circles/offices etc. As people like change, variety and newness, it is the Fashion Designer who creates new designs and satisfies such demands of the people. Many fashion designers can, therefore, find ample scope in Fashion Designing as a self-employment venture. This scope, especially in the present time, has broadened to great extent because readymade garments are being exported from India which are very popular and accepted in many foreign countries.

Glamour and visibility of the fashion industry make it very attractive to youngsters today. For those who wish to enter this uncertain but glamorous world it is important to understand that the designers who have attained fame have put in long years towards perfecting their styles, their stamp of individuality, building up their canvass of experience using their time and opportunities intelligently.

### **NATURE OF WORK**

Fashion Designer creates new designs for almost anything which is a part of costume of men, women or children. Fashion Designer may design both outer and inner garments, hats, shoes and socks, purses etc. A fashion designer has to study/review the literature on designing. He/she has to observe and understand keenly garments, clothing used by the people in all parts of the globe and develops designs of new pattern and colour combinations. He/she prepares rough drawing of designs, reproduces final designs on graph-paper, gets the cloth cut according to the pattern/design, tries garments on models and makes changes in the design, if necessary. He/she may also supervise the production work.

### **QUALIFICATION AND SKILL**

A person may start 'Dress Making' as a self-employment venture with basic qualification of Matriculation. To become a 'Fashion Designer' under self-employment, the entrepreneur should be more qualified having interest in creating new designs, supported with training received from recognized/reputed institutes.

They are likely to learn more skills through the working in readymade garments factories, garments selling shops, arranging fashion shows, etc.

### **EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING**

A Fashion Designer must be well experienced in his profession. Fashion conscious customers may not accept any item/design from him/her if it is uncomfortable/defective. Hence the designer should be well experienced and careful. He/she should possess interest/knowledge in crafts, etc. to create new and attractive designs.

National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi, offers 3 years Diploma in Fashion Designing for which one must be 10+2.

Training facilities also exist in selected I.T.Is. for 'Cutting & Tailoring' for those who are 9<sup>th</sup> class pass and in the age group of 18 to 25 years, relaxable upto 28 years for SC/ST and upto 45 years in case of Ex-Servicemen and widows/separated women upto 35 years. 'Dress Designing' is another training course for which one must pass National Trade Certificate in 'Cutting & Tailoring' trade.

Art Colleges in different parts of the country offer specialization in certain streams of design such as textile design which can be used to enter the fashion industry.

RUDSET Institutes also provide training in tailoring, knitting, dress designing for women under their self-employment programme.

Many Computer Training Institutes are also offering training in computer-aided fashion design/textile design. The requirements may differ from institution to institution at the local level. Training for an entrepreneur is, however, an essential requirement, if the loan is sanctioned under PMRY.

### **QUALITIES**

- Creative mind
- Sincere and hard-worker
- Polite to customers
- Always ready to accept the challenge
- Good communication with people
- Positive thinking
- Interest in crafts, etc.
- Knowledge about texture, colour of cloth etc.

### **INVESTMENT**

Rs.15,000/- and more depending upon the size of the venture. May start with the minimum. Finance can be arranged from own sources or through banks/financial institutions as per their schemes.

### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

- One office type room
- Electricity
- Raw material and other items/equipments like drawing instruments, sewing machine, scissors, measuring tape etc. connected with the preparation of design.

### **CONDITION OF WORK**

- Mostly manual
- Must keep abreast of the changing styles by reading literature on fashions, visit show-rooms to look at the designs prepared by other competitors, travelling within the city or outside cities to show his designs, attending fashion shows, etc.

## **EARNINGS**

One can earn approximately Rs.5,000/- or more per month depending upon the size of the venture and other related factors.

## **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

One or more person as per the size of the venture.

## **EXPANSION/DIVERSIFICATION**

Fashion designing is a highly competitive profession due to the boost for readymade garments market on international level. The better an aspiring designer is prepared, the broader his opportunities will be. The most common of specialties is that of a particular type of garments. For instance casual/daily wears, resort wears, sports wears, wears on ceremonies like marriages, religious functions, etc. etc. One of the interesting specialties in Fashion Designing is 'theatrical designing', a relatively limited field but challenging to those who have liking/interest for theatre where different types of costumes with various designs are in demand.

Professional training in Fashion Designing can be utilized to further a career in teaching and training in professional institutes. Fashion writing is also an area of self-employment/employment which is looking up as the fashion industry throws up specialist journals/magazines. Established magazines today devote special sections to fashion trends, portfolios of upcoming and established designers, covering of fashion events. Established designers find lots of opportunities in fashion co-ordinating, anchoring fashion shows on T.V. etc.

## **SCHEMES**

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)

### **SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

- Employment Exchanges
- District Industries Centres
- Banks/Financial Institutions
- Rural Development and Self-Employment Training Institutes (RUDSET)
- Concerned Training Institutes.

## **16. MOTOR MECHANIC**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The number of automobile vehicles, as per the statistics available with the Transport Research Division, Ministry of Surface Transport, Government of India, produced was only 79,000 in 1960. However, it increased to the extent of 22,58,000 in 1993. As per one of the estimates (published in "The Hindustan Times" dated 30.1.1999) approximately 2,65,500 cars; 90,205 commercial vehicles; 79,349 multi-utility vehicles; 1,49,749 three-wheelers and 24,61,903 two wheelers were sold during the period April-December, 1998).

These automobile vehicles were of many types viz. cars, jeeps, scooters, buses, trucks, tractors, three-wheelers, motorcycles, mopeds, etc. They have gained an important place in the day-to-day life of an individual. The use of such vehicles has become a necessity to cope up with the difficulties of the life. They, therefore, require proper and timely maintenance and repairs for which a Motor

Mechanic steps in the picture. Ever increasing number of vehicles in turn also demand increase in the number of Motor Mechanics who, therefore, have a tremendous scope to earn by self-employment by opening a repair workshop or garage or a service station. This unit can be started near the markets, commercial complexes, taxi stands, transport companies and any other suitable places.

## **NATURE OF WORK**

A motor mechanic repairs, overhauls and services motor vehicles to keep them in good running condition. He examines vehicles to ascertain nature and location of defects either by running engine or driving vehicles on the road. He dismantles partially or completely defective parts of vehicles such as engine, gear box, rear axle, front axle, according to the nature of defect and repairs to be done. He also replaces or repairs the defective parts, lubricates joints, tightens loose parts, tests performance of vehicles by driving on the road and makes necessary adjustments to attain desired standards.

## **QUALIFICATION AND SKILL**

Actually no formal educational qualification is essential to become a Motor Mechanic and, therefore, even a literate can also be a successful motor mechanic. However, to work independently as a Motor Mechanic he should undergo informal training or gain experience of repairing motor vehicles. If he happens to be a middle or matriculate/10<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> pass standard of education, it of course will be an added qualification in his career to understand easily the complexity of the modern machine by reading relevant literature.

## **EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING**

For better performance, which is absolutely essential while working independently, a motor mechanic should be well experienced in his field, which he could gain by on-the-job training. He should also be able to handle all machines/tools, which are used in the repairing process.

Training facilities exist in I.T.Is. for which one should be 8<sup>th</sup> pass or equivalent and should be in the age group of 14-25 years relaxable upto 28 years for SC/ST candidates. The requirements may differ from institution to institution at the local level. Training for an entrepreneur is, however, an essential requirement if the loan is sanctioned under PMRY.

## **QUALITIES**

Following psychological qualities are required to work as Motor Mechanic:-

- i) Special Aptitude
- ii) Intelligence
- iii) Numerical Attitude
- iv) Neuro-muscular coordination

In addition, possession of the following qualities are also necessary to run the venture successfully:-

- i) Sincere
- ii) Honest
- iii) Hard-working
- iv) Physically fit to work in different positions viz. standing, bending, lying down etc.
- v) Work done should satisfy the customers
- vi) Special contact with people
- vii) Polite in speaking to win customers.

### **INVESTMENT**

Rs.10,000/- and more depending upon the size of the venture. May start from the minimum. Finance can be arranged from own sources or through banks/financial institutions as per their schemes.

### **EARNINGS**

Rs.3,000/- and more per month depending upon the workload and other related factors.

### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

- One shed
- Tools, equipments, machinery, furniture, spare parts, etc.

### **CONDITION OF WORK**

- Manual as well as with machines.
- Has to perform most of the duties on standing position. Sometimes he has to work lying on the floor/under the vehicle depending upon the nature of work/defect.

### **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

One or more persons as per the need.

### **EXPANSION/DIVERSIFICATION**

After having sufficient experience in the line, one can go for a full-fledged service station/workshop having all modern machines/tools including denting and painting. Work relating to tube/tyre repairing e.g. puncture repairing, retreading of tyres etc.

### **SCHEMES**

- Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana
- Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana
- Schemes of National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)

### **SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

- Employment Exchanges
- District Industries Centres
- Banks/Financial Institutions
- Community Development Societies
- Distt. Rural Development Agencies

- State Financial Corporations for Handicapped or through corresponding corporations authorised by State Governments/Boards set up by Union Government/State Government/Union Territory Administrations, and voluntary organisations.
- Rural Development & Self-Employment Training (RUDSET) Institutes
- Small Industries Service Institutes (SISIs).



## **17. TOMATO KETCHUP/SAUCE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Think about eating the omelette without tomato ketchup/sauce or think about consuming hot pakora without ketchup/sauce or a bread toast or a slice without such eating supplements? Obvious answer is “Oh: it is not enjoyable. Give me.....please”.

One's food habits have changed to such an extent that eating such items without supplements like tomato ketchup/sauce/chatney or pickles gives us a feeling of missing something important from the dish. The tomato ketchup/sauce has, therefore, gained an important place in the plates served for eating purposes. Because of such changing habits, a number of fast food centres/restaurants, etc. specially in the metropolitan cities or at the railway stations or bus stands or any dhaba at any main road, are demanding the tomato ketchup/sauce in huge quantity.

Such demand can of course be satisfied regularly now a days because tomatoes are also being grown extensively throughout the country. The tomato crop is abundant not only throughout the country but also available throughout the year. Such increase in the crop of tomato has also compelled the agriculturists to sell them fast being a highly perishable item. The need to establish a tomato ketchup/sauce unit nearest to the tomato growing areas has, therefore, been strongly felt in the recent years. Tomato has been proved as a valuable fruit which is very rich in vitamins and, therefore, is widely used in processing the product in the form of ketchup/sauce, puree, snacks, etc.

The tomato ketchup/sauce is highly consumable and popular product not only in homes but also with the restaurants, hotels, railways, airlines, canteens, etc. A very good scope is, therefore, available for the would be entrepreneur to earn their livelihood through this venture.

### **NATURE OF WORK**

To select the fully ripe tomatoes of good quality for preparing of ketchup/sauce. To prepare the ketchup/sauce as well as to sell the same in the market.

### **QUALIFICATION AND SKILL**

It is better if the would be entrepreneur wishing to start this venture, is a literate, preferably a matriculate. Must have some experience and on-the-job training in preparing the product.

## **EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING**

To start this venture, both experience and training are essential. On-the-job training can be had from the organisations producing the products.

Food and Nutrition Board, Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Women & Child Development) through its Community Food & Nutrition Extension Centres spread all over the country, conducts two weeks training course on 'Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables' under which preparation and preservation process of tomato ketchup/sauce is also covered.

Experience can be gained while working in the tomato ketchup/sauce production units. Training for entrepreneurs is, however, an essential requirement if the loan is sanctioned under Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana.

Tomato product should conform to the specifications laid down under the Fruit Product Order (FPO), 1955. Necessary licence must be obtained from the concerned authorities.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE**

- An area measuring 500 sq. ft.
- Raw material
- Equipment & vessels, preparation table with aluminium top, gas stove, etc.
- Packing material like empty bottles, caps, labels, sealing machinery, plastic buckets etc.

## **QUALITIES**

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| - Hard-working      | - Skilled                                 |
| - Sincere           | - Thorough knowledge to adopt new methods |
| - Good behaviour    | - Polite                                  |
| - Good salesmanship |   |

## **INVESTMENT**

Rs.10,000/- and above depending upon the size of the venture. May start with the minimum. Finance can be arranged from own sources or through banks/financial institutions as per their schemes.

## **CONDITION OF WORK**

- Mostly manual
- Mostly indoor
- Regular outdoor visits are also to be made for selling the product and getting the feed-back.

## **EARNINGS**

Approximately Rs.3,000/- p.m. Fluctuation depends on the quality, production, marketing and other related factors.

## **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

One to two more persons.

## **EXPANSION/DIVERSIFICATION**

- Vegetable sauce
- Pickles

- Squash
- Tomato puree, jam, juice, etc.

### **SCHEMES**

- Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana
- Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana
- Schemes of National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)
- Schemes of Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC)

### **SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

- Employment Exchanges
- District Industries Centres
- Banks/Financial Institutions
- Community Development Societies
- Distt. Rural Development Agencies
- State Financial Corporations for Handicapped or through corresponding corporations authorised by State Governments/Boards set up by Union Government/State Government/Union Territory Administrations, and voluntary organisations.
- Offices of the KVIC/Boards at the local level.
- Rural Development & Self-Employment Training (RUDSET) Institutes
- Community Food and Nutrition Extension Centres.

### **SUPPLIERS OF PLANT AND MACHINERY**

M/S. B.S. Bery Engg. Company,  
63/11, Rohtak Road, New Delhi-110005.

## **18. WATER, ELECTRICITY, TELEPHONE BILL DEPOSIT SERVICE CENTRE**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

In urban areas every family uses the water and electricity supplied by the Government agencies and most of the families have telephone connection at their homes. The bills to these effects are received by the users from the respective departments on a regular interval basis. These bills are to be paid by the fixed date, otherwise they will have to pay penalty or to face disconnection of the facilities. It is, therefore, essential to make the payment of these bills on or before the last date fixed by the concerned department. These departments are not open on the weekly off days i.e. Saturday and Sunday. To ensure the payment of these bills on time, one is left with no other option either to reach late in the office or to take leave from the office. The position becomes more worse for those families where both wife and husband are working. The need the services of some one who can help them in the need of hour. They will not mind paying some charges towards the services they receive. If someone sets up this type of venture, i.e. depositing these bills with the concerned department, there is a very good scope of earning one's livelihood.

### **2. NATURE OF WORK**

To receive the bills from the customers, depositing the same with the concerned department and handing over the receipts to the customers.

### **3. QUALIFICATION AND SKILL**

One must have studied atleast upto High School and familiar with the departments where these bills are to be deposited.

### **4. EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING**

No specific training or experience is required. One must be familiar with the location, timings, etc. of the concerned departments.

### **5. INFRA-STRUCTURE**

1. A small room in the house itself or a small office on rent basis
2. Telephone connection (one-time investment)
3. Telephone Bill/Charges Rs.500.00 p.m.
4. Travelling expenses Rs.500.00 p.m.
5. Electricity charges Rs.250.00 p.m.
6. Advertisement/Publicity (one-time investment) Rs.10,000/-

7. Office furniture (one time investment)

Rs.10,000/-

## **6. INVESTMENT**

As per above.

## **7. QUALITIES**

- ❖ Honest
- ❖ Good mannered
- ❖ Prompt in service
- ❖ Polite in speaking

## **8. EARNINGS**

One can charge Rs.7/- to Rs.10/- for depositing each bill.

## **9. CONDITION OF WORK**

Work has to be completed on the same day.

## **10. ADDITIONS/DIVERSIFICATIONS**

- ❖ Can deposit the school fees
- ❖ Insurance premium
- ❖ Cheque in the banks, etc.

## **11. EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

One can do all the work himself. If workload is more, the services of one man can be hired.

## **12. SCHEME COVERED UNDER**

- PMRY (Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana)

## **SOURCE OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

- Employment Exchanges
- Self-Employment Promotion Cells

(NOTE: This is not a Project Report/Profile but only a Motivational/Awareness material)

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

We are thankful to the following SEPCs. :

- ❖ Gorakhpur
- ❖ Meeut

for forwarding the requisite information which was mainly used while preparing this material.

## **19. GARMENT ALTERATION JOB**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Food, clothing and shelter are the three basic needs of human beings. Now a days readymade dresses are more popular than dresses stitched by local tailors after taking measurements as dresses are more convenient, cheaper and suitable for all age groups irrespective of their sex. But sometimes readymade garments require some alterations to make them user friendly.

Human beings usually require more clothes as they grow in age and size. Swift changing fashions put the clothes outdated. In all such cases, alteration of clothes becomes necessary; hence we find considerable percentage of population in our society depending on altered garments. Therefore, Garment Alteration Job has lot of scope. Some of the tailors specialize in garment alteration job and eke out their living. Since all garment alteration workers are basically tailors, usually they take up stitching of both new dresses, news clothes as well as 'garment alteration work'.

### **2. NATURE OF WORK**

Garment Alteration job workers besides stitching the clothes according to the pattern, also alter and renovate, give new shape to the used garments of customers, with the help of dewing machines scissors, etc. Develop designs and pattern for new styles of men's, women's and children's wears.

### **3. QUALIFICATION AND SKILL**

8<sup>th</sup> Standard. However, possession of higher qualification is an added advantage since the job itself requires planning. Being well conversant with stitching and designing are additional attributes. Designing, cutting, dress making, etc. are essential aspects of such a job.

### **4. EXPERIENCE**

Possessing adequate experience is an asset.

### **5. TRAITS REQUIRED**

- ❖ Appreciation for needs of customers and ability to take personal care and pay adequate attention to the demands of customers.
- ❖ Hard working, sincere and pleasant manners.
- ❖ Positive attitude.
- ❖ Ready to accept challenges.
- ❖ Keep up commitments and time schedules.
- ❖ Good eye sight and sound health.
- ❖ Public relations ability.
- ❖ High sense of social service.
- ❖ Sense of admiration for news designs/styles/fashions.

### **6. FINANCE**

Minimum amount of Rs.10,000/- and more depending upon the size of the venture.

### **7. INFRASTRUCTURE**

- ❖ Sewing Machine with accessories.

- ❖ Scissors, tools, etc.
- ❖ Raw material.
- ❖ Electricity connection, Electric iron.
- ❖ Hangers.
- ❖ Furniture like cutting table/chairs/benches.
- ❖ Over-locking machine.
- ❖ Tape marker.
- ❖ Buttons, zips, thread, etc.
- ❖ Lubricant oil, etc.



## **8. WORKING ENVIRONMENT**

A congenial working environment is essential for the success of the project. Shop should be located in a place which is easily accessible to the customers. Dry and well-lit bright light is another requisite.

## **9. TRAINING**

No formal training is available in the Garment Alteration Job. A motivated person can learn the work over a period of six months time under a master cutter. There are some private organizations where training facilities are available. Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) impart regular training in the trade of "Cutting and Tailoring", "Dress Making", "Embroidery", etc. There are few organizations which provide training based target groups.

Karnataka SC/ST Development Corporation, Viveswaraial Towers, Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi, Bangalore conducts six months 'Tailoring and Readymade Garments Training' for those SC/ST candidates who are 7<sup>th</sup> standard pass with a provision of stipend of Rs.150/- p.m. Similarly, Karnataka State Women Development Corporation, M.G. Road, Bangalore conducts 'Tailoring Training' of nine months duration for those who are 7<sup>th</sup> standard pass (desirable) with a provision of stipend of Rs.300/- p.m.

## **10. RETURNS/INCOME**

Rs.3000/- to Rs.4000/- approximately (Annexure) depending upon the size of the venture and other related factors.

## **11. EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

One or more persons depending upon the size of the venture.

## **12. SCHEME COVERED UNDER**

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana.

## **13. SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

- ❖ Employment Exchanges/Self-Employment Promotion Cells.
- ❖ Training Institutes.
- ❖ District Industries Centres.
- ❖ Banks/Financial Institutions.

### **NOTE:**

This is not a Project Profile/Report but only a Motivational/Awareness material.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are thankful to the Directorate of Employment and Training, Karnataka, Bangalore and following Self-Employment Promotion Cells for supplying the information to prepare this material:-

- ❖ Alwar
- ❖ Balasore
- ❖ Dumka
- ❖ Jowai
- ❖ Meerut
- ❖ Sangareddy (Medak)
- ❖ Srikakulam
- ❖ Tumker

## ANNEXURE

### FINANCE AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Fixed Capital			
a)	Sewing Machine	1 No.	Rs.1736.00
b)	Over-lock Machine	1 No.	Rs.1300.00
c)	Scissors	1 No.	Rs. 50.00
d)	Electric Iron	1 No.	Rs. 300.00
e)	Furniture, Decorations, Hangers etc.	-	Rs.4000.00
f)	Tape	1 No.	Rs. 5.00
Total:-			Rs.7391.00

### 2. Working Capital

#### I. Raw Material

a)	Cloth Lining 10 Mtrs.	Rs.100.00
b)	Buttons (1 week)	Rs. 50.00
c)	Zips (1 week)	Rs. 75.00
d)	Thread (1 dozen) (1 week)	Rs. 15.00
e)	Lubrication Oil (1 bottle)	Rs. 15.00
f)	Marker (2 Nos.)	Rs. 2.00
Total:-		Rs.257.00

#### II. Salaries and Wages (per month)

a)	Self	Rs.1000.00
b)	Worker	Rs. 800.00
Total:-		Rs.1800.00

#### III. Miscellaneous Expenses (per month)

a)	Rent	Rs.300.00
b)	Electric Charges	Rs. 50.00
c)	Transport	Rs. 50.00
d)	Consumable Stores	Rs.100.00
Total:-		Rs.500.00

### 3. Working Capital

a)	Raw Material	Rs. 257.00
b)	Salaries	Rs.1800.00
c)	Misc. Expenses	Rs. 500.00
Total:-		Rs.2557.00

#### 4. INVESTMENT

a)	Fixed Capital	Rs.7391.00
b)	Working Capital	Rs.2557.00
	Total:-	Rs.9948.00

#### 5. MEANS OF FINANCE

a)	Banks	80%	Rs.7958.00
b)	SETWIN	20%	Rs.1990.00
		Total:-	Rs.9948.00

## 6. MANUFACTURING COST (per month)

a) <u>Raw Material</u>	
Cloth Lining	Rs. 100.00
Buttons	Rs. 200.00
Zips	Rs. 300.00
Thread	Rs. 60.00
Lubrication Oil	Rs. 30.00
Marker	Rs. 2.00
b) Salaries and Wages	Rs.1800.00
c) Misc.	Rs. 500.00
d) Depreciation	Rs. 121.00
e) Interest	Rs. 100.00
Total:-	Rs.3213.00

## 7. SALES REVENUE (per month)

By income of 8 items per day @ Rs.35/- each for 25 days      Rs.7000.00

## 8. PROFIT

a) Total Revenue per month		Rs.7000.00
b) Manufacturing Cost	(-)	Rs.3213.00
Total:-		Rs.3787.00

## 9. BREAK-EVEN POINT

At Rs.4585, i.e., 65.50% of total sales.

## 10. REPAYMENTS (per month) (33 months)

Bank interest	Rs.242.00
Interest @ 14%	Rs. 79.00
SETWIN Instalment	Rs. 60.00
Interest @ 6.5%	Rs. 10.00
Total:-	Rs.391.00

(Source:- SEPC, Distt. Employment Exchange, Sangareddy, Distt. Medak, Andhra Pradesh)

## **20. POULTRY FARMING**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

As per the summary on Employment and Unemployment released by DGE&T for the month of April, 1995, the number of candidates who registered themselves with Employment Exchanges was 4.82 lakh during January 1995 as against 4.68 lakh during December 1994. During the same period, 14,383 placements were effected during January 1995 as against 21,605 during the previous month. The total number of persons awaiting employment in the Employment Exchanges at the end of January 1995 was 367.37 lakh as against 366.91 lakh at the end of December 1994.

As many as 101.5 thousand women had registered themselves with the Employment Exchanges during January 1995 as against 108.8 thousand during the previous month. With the total number of women job seekers stood at 80.36 lakh at the end of January 1995. Out of a total 14,383 placements made by the Employment Exchanges during 1995, only 2,340 were women. The Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped registered and placed 470 and 147 handicapped persons respectively during January 1995. The number of handicapped persons waiting for jobs in the Employment Exchanges at the end of January 1995 was 67,254. The employment in the organized sector (i.e. all public sector establishments and all private non-agricultural establishments employing 10 or more workers) as per the quick estimate, was 272.51 lakh as on 31.3.1994 as against 271.77 lakh as on 31.3.1993. During the period March 1993 – March 1994, the private sector registered an increase of 0.19 per cent against an increase of 0.30 per cent as in public sector. The overall increase in employment was only 0.27 per cent. Participation of women in public and private sector employment as on 31.3.1994 was about 13 per cent and 20 per cent respectively as against the overall participation of about 15 per cent.

(Source :- Manpower Journal Vol.XXXI – No. 4 January-March 1996)

Open unemployment at the beginning of the VIIIth Plan was estimated at 17 million out of a labour force of 319 million. Besides this, 6 million of the work force of 302 million were estimated to be severely under-employed since they were without work for half of the reference week. Addition to the labour force during the VIIIth Five Year Plan and period 1997-2002 were estimated to be 35 million and 36 million respectively. This means that achieving full employment by 2002 would mean creation of about 94 million additional employment opportunities.

(Source :- Yojana Vol.39, No. 14, December 1995 P-21)

The world is witnessing a pattern of economic growth characterized by increasing marginalisation of the poor, jobless, feminization of poverty and degradation of environment. There is an urgent need to promote a new paradigm of agricultural and rural development based on the integrated application of the principles of ecological sustainability, social equity and economic viability. To ward off the rising unemployment in the country, the Indian economy needs to generate over 100 million new jobs or livelihood opportunities by the year 2005 AD. A majority of these new livelihood will have to come from both farm (crop husbandry, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry) and non-farm (agro-based industries, small scale enterprises and service sector) occupations.

(Source :- Yojana January 1996 – P-13)

The Indian Administrative Service or IAS is perhaps the best possible Government job available in our country to young aspirants. As per the recent statistics,

around 2.5 lakh candidates compete for a meager 700 seats. Quite obviously, the bright & determined make it.

(Source :- CSR January 1996 – P-35)

### **UNEMPLOYMENT LEVEL**

The ILO's latest report on the global unemployment scenario has noted that India's registered unemployment level has gone up by half a million between August 1994 and August 1995, touching 37.2 million.

(Source :- CSR –May 1996 – Page 100)

### **SECTORIAL VIEW OF THE EIGHTH PLAN**

#### **Employment Generation**

Expansion of employment opportunities is a pre-condition for eradicating of poverty.

- ❖ The goal is to provide job for all in next ten years.
- ❖ This would mean creation of 10 million additional job opportunities every year.
- ❖ Promotion of employment oriented development activities such as waste-land development, diversified agriculture, housing, rural roads, small scale manufacturing, etc.

Apart from creating fresh opportunities, the earning level of those who are already employed are to be improved through upgradation of skills.

(Source :- Civil Services Chronicle – September 1996 –P.94)

“The poultry sector in India has grown considerably with per capita availability of eggs increasing from 17-18 a year in 1970 to 26-27 at present. Our country is the world's fifth largest egg producer with an annual production of 23 billion eggs and more than 250 million broiler birds. However, poultry development has taken large strides only in parts of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Bangalore and Mumbai-Pune region. Whereas many of the northern and eastern States lag behind in this sector”.

“The National Commission of Agriculture has projected the demand of eggs to the tune of 30,000 million and that of poultry meat to 300,000 tonnes by 2000 for the human population estimated roughly at one billion by that year. It has been projected to achieve an annual production of 30.3 billion eggs, 400 million broilers, 135 million improved layers, 150 million day-old egg type chicks and 450 million day-old broiler chicks by the year 2000.”

(Excerpts from the Employment News dated March 25-31, 1995, Page-1)

Thousands of flock owners have now visualized that poultry farming is a profitable venture as a means of livelihood and economic prosperity. Today poultry industry has been playing a very significant role in various socio-economic development programmes by way of providing self-employment, supplementary income and protective food to all the sections of people in the country.

## **2. NATURE OF WORK**

Owns and manages poultry farms to raise fowls, chicken, ducks, etc. for eggs and table use and sells produce. Determines varieties of poultry to be raised. Selects and buys fertile eggs, incubators, feed, chicken and pan for adult birds. Providing heating arrangements as required by different types of stock. Get poultry area cleaned. Treats minor diseases of birds and arranges medical aid in serious cases. Get them vaccinated at proper ages. Isolates and treats or properly

disposes of failing birds and takes measures against spread of epidemic. Determines amount of basic feed required, prepares it or gets it done and feed birds at prescribed hours. Adopts measures to avoid feed waste, water contamination, protection from wild animals and thieving. Provides them fresh water to drink, prevents them from wandering and being lost and from eating poisonous stuff or drinking polluted water. Rears young stock carefully. Matches eggs through natural process of providing heat for specified period by stock themselves and through incubators. Keeps records of breeding. Estimates cost on feed and other items of expenditure on poultry farm and fixes selling prices for eggs of different grades and stock of different ages and pedigree. Packs and prepares stock of eggs for transportation. May raise and exhibit select stock. May specialize in breeding any particular type of poultry stock. May grow and cultivate feed.

### **3. GENERAL QUALIFICATION AND SKILL**

Literate preferably matriculation and have the skill in selecting the good layers birds, washing and cleaning the birds, in mixing feed, look after the birds in case of disease, etc.

### **4. EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING**

To start this venture, training and experience is a must. These can be had from the Poultry Farms run by the States/individuals.

Government Poultry Farm, Mehrauli, New Delhi conducts one month's course on Poultry Farming for which minimum age requirement is 18 years.

RUDSET Institutes also conduct short-term training programme on Poultry Farming under self-employment programme for the benefit of unemployed youth in the age group of 18-35 years.

### **5. TECHNICAL ASPECT**

The area should preferably have temperature not exceeding 105 degree F. (40 degree C). Chicks prefer a temperature of about 65 degree F. and most comfortable at temperature from 55 degree F. to 75 degree F. Birds may go heat stress if the temperature goes beyond 75 degree F.

The area should be free from drafty winds and water-logging conditions. Sandy and rocky soils are preferred. Good drainage of the soil is essential.

Adequate supply of fresh water, availability of electricity and nearness to all weather roads are also important. Nearness to the source of supply of chicks and poultry feed are desirable. Veterinary and marketing facilities should be available at easily approachable places.

For continuous production of eggs, entrepreneur should have ready stocks of chicks and growers to replace the laying stock which are usually culled and disposed of when they attain 18 months of age. For this purpose, the farm house should have a brooder-cum-grower house and preferably 3 layer houses.

For continuous production of broilers, day-old broiler chicks should be purchased by the entrepreneur every fortnight. Five sheds would help to ensure continuous broiler production.

In case of people with small means, the ideal housing arrangement narrated above, having 3 layer sheds and one brooder-cum-grower house may not be practicable. With a view to have maximum egg production with as short a period of break-in egg production as possible, the rearing of adult ready to lay birds is practised in one shed.



The shed should be constructed in such a way that the end walls (narrow ends) face east-west and the side walls face north-south to reduce the glare and heat due to radiation from the sun.

The brooder house must be constructed away from the layer houses at least at a distance of 40 ft. Sheds may be located in such a way that wind blows from the brooder houses to the lay houses and not vice-versa. A minimum distance of 20 ft. to 30 ft. must be kept between the layer houses for proper ventilation. As far as possible, cheap and locally available material should be used for construction. The floor should be 1 to 1.5 ft. above the ground level and plastered. The bottom one third of the side walls should be closed and the remaining 2/3 walls should be covered with netting. The door must be at the end wall.

The roofing can be of thatch, tiles, asbestos or zinc sheets and it should be water proof. The slope of the roof should have a fall of 4 ft. in 10 ft. breadth. Roof hand (extended beyond the side walls) of at least 3 ft. will help to keep the litter dry in monsoons and the house cooler in summer.

Heavy investment on building is not advisable.

## **6. CONDITION OF WORK**

Mostly manual.

## **7. QUALITIES**

- ❖ Hard worker
- ❖ Polite in nature
- ❖ Good salesmanship
- ❖ Social contacts with the customers

## **8. INFRASTRUCTURE**

Please see Annexure – I.

## **9. INVESTMENT**

Please see Annexure – I.

## **10. EARNINGS**

Rs.3,000/- or more depending upon the size of the venture.

## **11. EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

One or more persons as per the need.

## **12. SCHEME CAN BE COVERED UNDER**

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana

## **13. ADDITIONS/DIVERSIFICATIONS**

- ❖ Hatchery/breeding unit

- ❖ Production of poultry feed.

#### **14. SOURCE OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

- ❖ Animal Husbandry Departments
- ❖ Poultry Farms
- ❖ Financial institutions
- ❖ Self-Employment Promotion Cells
- ❖ RUDSET Institutes
- ❖ Local Employment Exchanges

**(NOTE : THIS IS NOT A PROJECT REPORT/PROFILE BUT ONLY A MOTIVATIONAL/AWARENESS MATERIAL)**

#### **SOURCES**

1. Employment News dated 25-31 March, 1995.
2. We are thankful to the following for assisting us through discussions/supply of information:-

- ❖ SEPC, Balasore
- ❖ SEPC, Guwahati
- ❖ SEPC, Kollam
- ❖ SEPC, Meerut
- ❖ SEPC, Srikakulam
- ❖ SEPC, Ujjain
- ❖ RUDSET Institute, Ghaziabad
- ❖ RUDSET Institute, Gurgaon

## ANNEXURE - I

### Economics (1000 Broiler Unit)

#### Capital Expenditure

1.	Cost of Shed (1000 sq.ft.) @ Rs.40/- per sq.ft.	40,000.00
2.	Equipment Feeder, Drinker, Bukhari, Brooder etc. @ Rs.4/- per bird	4,000.00
3.	Hand Pump (If necessary)	1,000.00
	<b>Total Capital Expenditure :-</b>	<b>45,000.00</b>

#### Working Capital

1.	Cost of 1000 birds @ Rs.9/- per bird	9,000.00
2.	Cost of feed for 1000 birds @ 2.5 kg. per bird @ Rs.6/- per kg. of feed	15,000.00
3.	Misc. Expenses for 1000 birds @ Rs.2/- per bird	2,000.00
	<b>Total:-</b>	<b>26,000.00</b>

#### Total Project Cost –

Capital Expenditure	45,000.00
Working Capital	26,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,000.00</b>

(Source : - RUDSET Institute, Gurgaon)

(Note :- The prices given in the project profile are only indicative)

### INCOME & EXPENDITURE PER BATCH

#### Expenditure

1.	Total estimated working capital per batch	26,000.00
2.	Depreciation on shed equipment	750.00
		<b>26,750.00</b>

#### Income

1.	Sale value of 950 broiler birds @ Rs.32/- per broiler (taking into consideration mortality rate 5%)	30,400.00
2.	Sale value of manure & gunny bags @ Re.1/- per bird	1,000.00
		<b>31,400.00</b>
	<b>Net surplus (per batch)</b>	<b>31,400.00</b>

Income (-) Expenditure	(-)	26,750.00
		<b>4,650.00</b>

(Source : RUDSET Institute, Gurgaon)

(Note : The prices given in the project profile are only indicative.)

## **21. THE WELDING SHOP**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

As per the summary on Employment and Unemployment released by DGE&T for the month of April, 1995, the number of candidates who registered themselves with Employment Exchanges was 4.82 lakh during January 1995 as against 4.68 lakh during December 1994. During the same period, 14,383 placements were effected during January 1995 as against 21,605 during the previous month. The total number of persons awaiting employment in the Employment Exchanges at the end of January 1995 was 367.37 lakh as against 366.91 lakh at the end of December 1994. (Source : Manpower Journal Vol. XXXI No. 4, Jan. – March, 1996).

Addition to the Labour Force during the VIII Five Year Plan and period 1997-2002 were estimated to be 35 million and 36 million respectively. This means creation of about 94 million additional employment opportunities. (Source – Yojana Vol. 39 No. 4 Dec. 95 P.21)

To ward off the rising unemployment in the country, the Indian economy needs to generate over 100 million new jobs or livelihood opportunities by the year 2005. A majority of these new livelihood opportunities have to come from both farm (crop husbandry, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry) and non-farm (agro-based industries, small scale enterprises and the services sector) occupations. (Source – Yojana – Jan. 96 – P.13).

There is every reason to believe that the number of unemployed people is swelling year after year.

What they need is motivation and skill to take up self-employment in their own areas infusing entrepreneurial ventures and help and guidance to establish their units.

Welding is one of the most common method of joining metal parts. Many parts of the automobiles, aeroplanes and house-hold appliances and steel items such as grills, frames of doors and windows, railings, ventilators/glazings (roshandans) etc. used in the construction of a house, are joined this way. Steel structures of bridges, storage tanks, etc. are often welded. Broken parts of the same are also joined and repaired by welding.

Many welders, with initiative have established their own shops and are not only earning their own livelihood but have also generated employment for others. It is evident that demand of wood for furniture, window/door frames, etc. is reducing due to its high cost, etc. The steel is, therefore, replacing the wood and use of steel in manufacturing many items at home as well as in construction of a building is increasing day by day. As such, to start a WELDING SHOP as a venture under Self-Employment is definitely going to help an unemployed to earn profit in today's circumstances.

### **2. NATURE OF WORK**

A welder's work is to join pieces of metal by heating the joints at a certain temperature and melting and fusing them together. There are mainly two methods of welding, i.e. Gas and Electric. Before the welder starts his work, he examines the parts to be welded, cleans portions to be joined, hold them together by suitable device, selects correct type and size of welding rods, etc. He also uses protective wears such as rubber gloves, dark glasses, welding screen of dark glasses, etc. After the welding is over and cooled down, he rectifies the defects, if any.

### 3. GENERAL QUALIFICATION AND SKILL

Eighth class pass. Should know all the operations of the welding i.e. from, beginning to end, and should also be able to do the work independently. He should also be able to do the work in various positions like vertical, horizontal, underhand, overhead, etc.

### 4. TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE

To become a successful welder, training and experience is a must. Training facilities exist in Industrial Training Institutes for those who are 8<sup>th</sup> class pass and are in the age-group of 14-25 years relaxable upto 28 years for SC/ST. In addition to above, the training facilities also exist in :-

- a) Prototype and Development Training Centre, Rajkot (Gujarat) conducts one year course in Sheet Metal and Welding under Rural & Backward Area (Special) Training Programme for those who are 9<sup>th</sup> class passed and in the age-group of 17 to 30 years. A stipend of Rs.130/- p.m. is also paid.
- b) Prototype Development & Training Centre, Balitikpuri, Distt. Howrah also conducts one year course of Welder under Craftsmen Training Scheme for which one must have passed school final or equivalent with a minimum of 45 percent marks in Physics and Physical Sciences and should be between 18 to 25 years of age.
- c) SISI, Trichure also offers six months training course in Electric and Gas Welding for those who are 8<sup>th</sup> class passed and are in the age-group of 18-35 years. A fee of Rs.100/- p.m. (Rs.50/- in case of SC/ST/PH) is charged.
- d) SISI, Cuttack and Br. SISI, Rourkela also conducts six months training course in the trade of welder for those who are VIII standard passed and between the age-group of 18-35 years. SC/ST may get 5 years upper age relaxation. A nominal fee of Rs.100/- p.m. (Rs.50/- in case of SC/ST/PH) is also charged.

Experience can be had while working in welding shops/workshops.

### 5. INFRASTRUCTURE

- ❖ One shop with some open space
- ❖ Welding machine
- ❖ Tools and equipments of various sizes depending upon the nature of work.
- ❖ Raw material.

### 6. INVESTMENT

Rs.47,000/- or more depending upon the size of the venture. One should start with the minimum investment. Capital to buy equipments and tools can be raised as loan from the nationalized banks./financial institutions.

### 7. QUALITIES

- Careful and cautious in his work
- Hard working
- Good eye-sight
- Polite in speaking
- Prompt in service

### 8. CONDITION OF WORK

- ❖ Mostly manual
- ❖ Have to work and weld in positions like flat, underhand, over head, vertical, horizontal etc.

### 9. EARNINGS

Can earn approximately Rs.2,500/- and more depending upon the size of the venture, workload, skill earned and place/area of work.

## **10. EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

One and more persons as per the need.

## **11. WHERE THESE CAN BE SET UP**

These shops can be set up in

- a) Market
- b) Residential areas
- c) Industrial areas

## **12. ADDITIONS/DIVERSIFICATIONS**

- ❖ Can take the work on contract basis
  - Can manufacture the steel furniture etc.

## **13. SCHEMES CAN BE COVERED UNDER**

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)

## **14. SOURCE OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

- ❖ Small Industries Service Institutes
- ❖ District Industries Centre
- ❖ Employment Exchanges
- ❖ Self-Employment Promotion Cells
- ❖ Banks/Financial Institutions

## GAS AND ELECTRIC WELDING WORK

### 1. INTRODUCTION

It is a job work. Carbide, tip, broken part of automobiles are repaired by welding.

### 2. RAW MATERIAL

- ❖ Welding Rod
- ❖ Calcium Carbide
- ❖ Oxygen Gas, etc.

### 3. DEMAND AND JURISDICTION

The demand of this work is both in the rural as well as in urban areas.

### 4. MANUFACTURING PROCESS

Broken parts are welded according to the need by using Electric or Gas welding.

### 5. TARGET PER ANNUM

Total Job Work Rs.1,47,000/-

### 6. LAND AND BUILDING

15 SQ. YARD ON RENT Rs. 500/-

### 7. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Are welding set 350 AMP with accessories                                  | Rs. 8,000/- |
| 2. Nozzle Hose, Pipe regulation, etc. with accessories alongwith welding set | Rs. 5,000/- |
| 3. A set of Hand Tools   | Rs. 2,500/- |
| 4. Installation Charges 10%  | Rs. 1,500/- |
| 5. Furniture for Office & Store  | Rs. 3,000/  |

Total :-

Rs. 20,000/-



## 8. WORKING CAPITAL (PM)

a)	<b>Wages and Salaries</b>  1. Skilled Worker 2. Unskilled Worker  Total:	Rs.1,200/- Rs.1,000/-  Rs.2,200/-
b)	<b>Raw Material</b>  ❖ Welding Rod ❖ Calcium Carbide ❖ Oxygen etc.	Rs.2,000/- Rs.1,000/- Rs.2,000/-
	Total:	Rs.5,000/-
c)	<b>Utilities</b>  ❖ Rent ❖ Electricity, Water ❖ Repair & Maintenance ❖ Misc. Expenses	Rs. 500/- Rs. 200/- Rs. 500/- Rs. 600/-
	Total:	Rs.1,800/-
	<b>Total working capital for 3 months :</b>	Rs.9000 x 3 = Rs.27,000

## 9. TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT

1. Machinery & Equipment	Rs.20,000/-
2. Working Capital	Rs.27,000/-
Total:	Rs.47,000/-

## 10. PRODUCTION COST (P.A.)

-	Recurring Expenditure	Rs.1,08,000/-
-	Depreciation on Machinery, etc.	Rs. 3,200/-
-	Interest on Capital Investment @ 14%	Rs. 5,180/-
	Total:	Rs.1,16,380/-

11. SALES (PER ANNUM)

@ Rs.490/- per day on Job Work Rs.1,47,000/-

12. PROFIT (P.A.) Rs. 30,500/-

13. BREAK-EVEN POINT 47.6%

14. PROFIT ON TURN-OVER 20.7%

15. RETURN ON INVESTMENT 65%

16. SOURCES OF MACHINERY

1. Popular Machinery Traders,  
Latoosh Road,  
Kanpur.
2. James Engineering Co. Ltd.,  
Birhana Road,  
Kanpur.
3. M/s. Himatrai Kirpa Shanker,  
Latoosh Road,  
Kanpur

Raw Material available locally.

Note: This information is for guidance and prices are only indicative.

(SOURCE: PMRY (PROJECT PROFILES – 1993-94, SISI, KANPUR)

## **22. BEEKEEPING UNIT**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

It is a fact that unemployment problem is increasing day by day due to paucity of jobs. It is felt in responsible quarters that if the young people are properly guided and motivated to take up self-employment ventures, the problem of unemployment can be tackled to a considerable extent.

Beekeeping is one such venture which can provide adequate and satisfactory avenues of self-employment. The bright aspect of this venture is that it needs low investment and moderate skill. By pursuing this venture, one can make a living by earning a reasonable good income. And if it is started on technical lines and expert advice, the income can be modestly high.

In addition, beekeeping is an ideal activity for development as a subsidiary occupation providing supplementary income to people living in rural and hilly and tribal areas particularly because rich flora are available in the rural and hilly tracks. Besides supplying honey and other bee products, beekeeping also enriches the agro-horticultural crop pollination services.

Beekeeping actually does not need any formal introduction as this is a natural creation and is found all over the country. Hence, the need for beekeeping increases which paves the way for self-employment of the entrepreneurs, irrespective of their sex, age, qualification, etc.

It is generally believed that honey can be nourishing food product for human beings. It has medicinal value and is good for health. It is a useful food item for growing children, young and old people alike. It contains 3,500 calories of energy per kilogram. Hence, there is a growing demand for honey. If someone chooses to start this venture as a self-employment avenue, there is a lot of scope to earn handsome income.

### **2. NATURE OF WORK**

A beekeeper rears honey-bees for production of honey, pollen, bee wax, bee-venom, royal jelly, pollination of crops, etc. He/she selects suitable place for rearing bee-colonies; purchases complete bee-hive boxes and affixes foundation in half portion of each frame and places them in bee-hive boxes. After this, he/she catches the bees and induces them into boxes and transfers bee from the oversubscribed beehives. In this manner, he/she creates bee hive colony consisting of queen bee, workers bee and drones, then inspects beehives to locate formation of surplus queen-cells and catches or destroys them, cleans wax hives and removes dirt. At this stage, the beekeeper detects wax moth and removes it before it spreads into different combs, feeds the bees with sugar solution when necessary dearth period (June to September), keeps the hives on stools with their legs dipped in water bowls to prevent ants from attacking the hives. The hives are covered with wire nets for protection against birds. He/she has to be vigilant to catch swarming queen and bees with the help of swarming net and keep them in hives to start new colonies. As the flow of honey starts into upper chamber, he/she has to frequently check the honey flow into upper chamber of beehives boxes and replace fresh unfilled ones periodically depending on this flow.

After raw honey is collected from the extractor, it needs to be processed by heating, filtering and sealing in good bottles. This process is important from the hygienic point of view and for preservation. Briefly, the bee keeping activity is summed up as follows:-

1. Identification of proper plants and flowers in the surrounding areas where bee can occasionally rest and suck flower nectar/juice;
2. Study the character of bees;
3. Manufacturing techniques and use of different material for boxes;
4. Regular and proper care taking of the bees to ensure optimum production.
5. Use of safety apparatus;
6. Extraction of honey from hive.
7. Processing of honey; and finally,
8. Storage and packaging.

### 3. QUALIFICATION AND SKILL

To start beekeeping, no formal educational qualification is required. However, one must be literate (preferably High School or above) to undergo training in this field, and should have the technical knowledge/skill of selecting places and maintaining bee boxes.

Success in beekeeping and honey production requires a thorough knowledge on the part of the beekeeper about the behaviour of the bees and their reactions to change in availability of forage, temperature, climate and other local factors.

### 4. EXPERIENCE

Experience is a must. Any individual can acquire sufficient knowledge of beekeeping activity if he/she is involved in one or two cyclic rotation of seasonal bee collection. This may vary from six to 12 months.

What is chiefly required is the love for nature, interest in observing and learning the work of another living being that bees are.

### 5. TRAINING

Training is a vital input in any developing industry and beekeeping in particular because bees are required to be handled gently and carefully. The Central Bee Research and Training Institute (CBTRI), KVIC, 1153, Ganeshkhind Road, Pune-411016, through its Regional Bee Research Centres (RBRCs) and Field Observation Stations (FOSs) established in different States (Annexure-I) conduct these training programmes. Apart from these Centres, some of the prominent and directly aided institutions of KVIC, Departmental Centres of the State KVI Boards and Institutions. Besides, Cooperatives assisted by the Boards also provide training in the one-month beekeeping course. A list of various Courses is as under:-

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Apiarist                        | - Duration 9 months; Qualification: Science and Agricultural Graduate.   |
| 2. Fieldsman Course                | - Duration 3 months; Under-Graduate or Matriculate                       |
| 3. General Beekeeping Course       | - One month:, Local Language; Beekeepers; farmers; tribals, women, SC/ST |
| 4. Red Bee Honey Collection Course | - One month; Local Language; Honey Hunters                               |
| 5. Refresher Course                | - Two weeks; English/Hindi; Departmental Candidates                      |
| 6. Short-term Course               | - One week:, English, Hindi; Hobbyists                                   |

7. Special Course - Honey Processing, Honey Testing and Analysis; technology of bee products/comb foundation sheet, pollination, queen rearing, mellifera management, etc.  
All Courses: Duration one week

## **FACILITIES**

- a) For courses 1 to 4 above:-
- c) No learning fee levied;
  - d) Stipend Rs.300 to 350 p.m. to residential/non-residential trainees;
  - e) Actual to and fro second class railway fare by the shortest route to the training centre, plus D.A. Rs.20 per day during the journey period for joining and going back, Rs.10 per day during the study tour, if any.
- b) For courses 5 to 7:-  
No stipend, D.A./T.A. etc. The trainees will have to pay the prescribed fee.

## **6. FINANCE OR INVESTMENT**

Beekeeping can be started with a meager investment. Samples of project profiles published/prepared by the Directorate of Beekeeping Industry, KVIC, 3 Irla Road, Vile Parle (West), Mumbai-400056, may be referred in this regard (Annexure-II to V).

## **7. SOURCES**

- K.V.I.C.
- State K.V.I. Boards
- S.C./S.T. Finance Development Corporation
- D.R.D.A.
- Blocks level
- National Horticulture Board

## **8. INFRASTRUCTURE**

- Suitable site
- Bee boxes
- Honey extractors
- Flowers, plants, etc.

For more details, refer to Annexures II to V. A State-wise list of manufacturers of beekeeping equipment is at Annexure-VI.

## **9. WORKING ENVIRONMENT**

Similar to horticultural activities. However, the hazard of bee-sting is present in the work, but one can get protected with the use of hand gloves, face mask, etc.

## **10. TRAITS REQUIRED**

- Hard work to take care of bees and their production;
- Social outlook regarding marketing of honey;
- Patience and sincerity are essential;
- Interest in proper utilization of natural resources;
- Must of aware of inconvenience, if any caused to others;
- Interest in beekeeping;
- Watchfulness;
- Integrity
- Attentive and pains taking; and finally,

## **11. EARNINGS/RETURNS/INCOME**

The amount of income from the beekeeping activity depends on the number of bee colonies one maintains. Details in Annexures II to V.

## **12. EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

One or more persons as per the need.

## **13. MARKET**

The use of honey begins right from the birth of a child till his/her death. Besides, honey is used for curing several ailments. It is also used in Puja and in the preparation of Homeopathic and Ayurvedic medicines. Hence, one can say that market prospects are bright.

## **14. SCHEME CAN BE COVERED AS UNDER:-**

The development of beekeeping industry is primarily taken up through 27 State Khadi and Village Industries Boards and 192 registered institutions/cooperative societies directly financed by KVIC. The KVIC extends a package of assistance, inclusive of finance, training, technical guidance and marketing support through its various offices and Central Bee Research and Training Institute, Pune, and its field observation stations in areas with concentration of beekeepers or with good potential for beekeeping. The performance of the industry during 1996-97 was quite impressive. The cost of its production totaled at Rs.31.83 crore. In all, it offered employment to some 2.56 lakh persons during 1996-97.

## **15. SOURCE OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

1. Directorate of Beekeeping, KVIC, Central Office, 3, Irla Road, Vile Parle (W), Mumbai-400056.
2. Concerned State Directors of KVIC/State KVI Boards.
3. The Central Bee Research and Training Institute, 1153, Ganeshkhind Road, Pune-4111016, and its Regional Bee Research Centres and Field Observation Stations
4. District Village Industries Offices of State KVI Boards.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- Directorate of Beekeeping, KVIC, 3, Irla Road, Vile Parle (W), Mumbai-400056.
- Directorate of Beekeeping, Maharashtra State KVI Board, Government Bungalow No. 5, Mahabaleshwar-412806, Maharashtra.
- Self-Employment Promotion Cells at Alwar, Balasore, Gorakhpur, Jowai, Meerut, Mirzapur, Sangareddy, Srikakulam and Tumker.

## ANNEXURE - I

Name and addresses of Regional Bee Research Centres and field observation stations are as follows:

1.	Regional Bee Research Centre	Pathankot, Distt. Gurdaspur, Punjab
2.	-do-	Sakrepatna, Distt./ Chikamgalur, Karnataka
3.	Field Observation Station	Bhaatyari, Distt. Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir
4.	-do-	Mukkampur, Distt. Dehradun, Uttaranchal
5.	-do-	Muzaffarpur, Distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar
6.	-do-	Khetri, Kamrup, Assam
7.	-do-	Haldwani, Nainital, Uttaranchal
8.	-do-	Vijayarai, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh
9.	-do-	Pialitown, 24-Parganas, West Bengal
10.	-do-	Mahasi, Distt. East Champaran, Bihar
11.	-do-	Gudlur, Distt. Madurai, Tamil Nadu
12.	-do-	Jaiprabhagram, Distt. Gonda, Uttar Pradesh
13.	-do-	Shirunanthpal, Distt. Latur, Maharashtra
14.	-do-	Kadosikodavu, Distt. Idukki, Kerala
15.	-do-	Nayyantinkara, Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu
16.	-do-	Baliapal, Distt. Balasore, Orissa
17.	-do-	Poonjakhara, Distt. Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh
18.	-do-	Salga, Distt. Gumla, Bihar
19.	-do-	Pune, Distt. Pune, Maharashtra

(SOURCE: PROJECT PROFILES OF BEE KEEPING INDUSTRY PUBLISHED BY DIRECTORATE OF BEE KEEPING INDUSTRY, KVIC, 3, IRLA ROAD, VILE PARLE (W), MUMBAI-400056 – JULY 1995)

## ANNEXURE - II

### SCHEME - 1

Medium Scale Apiary Unit (15 Bee Colonies)

1.	Name of the industry	: Beekeeping			
2.	Name of the scheme	: Medium scale apiary unit (consisting of 15 bee colonies)			
3.	No. of persons required	: Two			
4.	Production capacity	<b>Apis Cerana (Amt. in Rs.)</b>		<b>Apis Mellifera (Qty. in Kgs.)</b>	
	Honey @ Rs.40	350	14,000	600	24,000
	Wax @ Rs.50	2	100	2	100
	Division @ Rs.350 A.C. @ Rs.450 A.M.	20	7,000	25	11,250
	Package @ Rs.350 A.C. @ Rs.450 A.M.	10	3,500	25	11,250
	Queens @ Rs.50 A.C. @ Rs.450 A.M.	15	750	25	2,500
	TOTAL:-		25,350		49,100

5. Capital requirement : Equipments and Implements

(Amount in Rupees)

Item	Qty. needed	A. Cerana	A. Mellifera	A. Cerana	A. Mellifera
1	2	3	4	5	6
Beehives (Set)	15	500	800	7,000	12,000
Nucleus Box	10	200	350	2,000	3,500
Hive Stand	25	100	125	2,500	3,125
Ant Well	100	10	10	1,000	1,000
Queen Gate	20	15	15	300	300
Feeder Bottle	25	20	30	500	750
Feeder Frame	25				
Hive Tool	1	30	30	30	30
Swarn Bag	1	100	100	100	100



Bee Veil	1	100	100	100	100
Smoker	1	100	100	100	100
Honey Extractor	1	600	1,200	600	1,200
Bee Colonies	15	300	400	4,500	6,000
Miscellaneous Equipment	1	200	200	200	200
Honey Sugar Storage Drums	1+1	300	300	300	300

7.	Consumables	A. Cerana	A. Mellifera
	Comb foundation sheet @ Rs.100	700	1,000
	Sugar for feeding 100 kg. and 125 kg @ Rs.15	1,500	1,875
	Migration for survival and pollination	750	750
	Disease control	500	500
	Total:-	3,450	4,125
8.	Wages Apiary beekeepers(2) Rs.20 per day	12,000	12,000
9.	Depreciation @ 10 percent	1,973	2,870
<b><u>ECONOMIC</u></b>			
Fixed Working Capital			
	a) Insurance @ 1 percent	197	287
	b) Interest as term loan @ 16 percent	3,157	4,593
	Total:-	3,354	4,880
	Rounded to:	3,400	5,000
	Fixed working capital requirement for one operating cycle (25 percent)	850	1,250
<b><u>VARIABLE WORKING CAPITAL</u></b>			
	a) Wages of apiary keepers	12,000	12,000
	b) Consumables	3,450	4,125
	c) Interest of working capital @ 18%	<u>900</u>	<u>1,000</u>
		<u>Rs.16,350</u>	<u>Rs.17,125</u>
	Rounded to	Rs,16,500	Rs.17,000
	Variable working capital requirement for one operating cycle (25 percent)	<u>4,125</u>	<u>4,250</u>
	Total working capital	Rs.5,000	Rs.5,500
	Funds requirement	Rs.24,730	Rs.34,200
	(Term loan and working capital one cycle		
	Bank loan (90 percent)	22,257	30,780
	Say	(22,300)	(30,800)
	Cost Analysis (80 percent capacity utilization)		
	a) Fixed costs (interest)	197	287
	b) Variable costs (wages + consumable) 80 %	<u>12,360</u>	<u>12,900</u>
	c) Cost of production (a + b)	12,557	13,187
	d) Estimated sales realization (80%)	20,280	39,280
	e) Gross surplus (d – c)	7,723	26,093
	f) Interest and depreciation	<u>6,030</u>	<u>8,463</u>

g) Net surplus (e – f)	1,693	17,630
h) Disposable surplus (net surplus + depreciation)	3,666	20,500

The project can pay back the loan in 9 and 3 years respectively even at capacity utilization of 80 percent.

(SOURCE:- PROJECT PROFILES OF BEE KEEPING INDUSTRY, July 1995 Edition published by Directorate of Beekeeping industry, KVIC, Mumbai-400056).

## ANNEXURE - III

### SCHEME - 2

#### COMMERCIAL APIARY UNIT FOR INSTITUTION/SOCIETY

##### Scheme for Apiary consisting of 100 bee colonies

1. Animal capacity                      Sales worth Rs.1,22,000 for Apis Cerana  
Rs.1,49,000 for Apis Mellifera
2. No. of persons required              One full time and two part-time
3. Estimated work period                8 to 10 months
4. Estimated area of work place        It is assumed that the area required is  
already available with society/institution
5. Cost of project                         Capital expenditure

Sl. No.	Items	Qty. required	Approx. Rate (Rs.)		Total Amount (Rs.)	
			A.Cerana	A.Mellifera	A.Cerana	A.Mellifera
1.	Bee hives	100	500	800	50,000	80,000
2.	Nucleus hives	50	200	350	10,000	17,500
3.	Hive stand	15	100	125	15,000	18,750
4.	Ant well	600	10	10	6,000	6,000
5.	Queen gate	50	15	15	750	750
6.	Feeder	100	20	30	2,000	3,000
7.	Hive tool	1	50	100	100	100
8.	Swarm bag	1	100	100	100	100
9.	Bee veil	1	100	100	100	100
10.	Smoker	1	100	100	100	100
11.	Honey extractor	1	600	1,200	600	1,200
12.	Miscellaneous equipment	1	200	200	200	200
13.	Honey and sugar storage	1 + 1 drums	300	300	600	600
14.	Cost of bee colonies	100	300	400	30,000	40,000
	<b>TOTAL:</b>				<u>1,15,500</u>	<u>1,68,400</u>

## 6. CONSUMABLES

	A. Cerana	A. Mellifera
	(Rs. Amount)	
a) Comb foundation sheet	800	1,600

b) Sugar for feeding	4,000	6,000
c) Migration charges, medicines and sanitation, disease control @ Rs.30	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
	7,800	10,600
	7,800	10,600

## 7. Salary/Wages

a)	Apiary Keeper	- 1 @ Rs.750 p.m.	9,000	9,000
b)	Workers	- 2 @ Rs.20 person/days for 300 days	12,000	12,000

**8. Raw materia** : No raw material required because the nectar collected from flowers by bees is a gift of nature.

**9. Final product** : Honey production of 1,200 kg + 100 new bee colonies + 20 kg. wax, 100 queen bees + 100 packages worth Rs.1,22,000 (A. Cerana).

: Honey production of 2,000 kg + 100 new bee colonies + 40 kg. wax + 100 queen bees + 50 packages worth Rs.1,49,000 (A. Mellifera).

**10. Depreciation** : @ 10 percent 11,500                      16,840

## WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

	A. Cerana (Rs.)	A) Mellifera (Rs.)
1) Fixed working capital		
a) Salary of the apiary keeper @ Rs.750 p.m.	9,000	9,000
b) Insurance 1 percent	1,155	1,684
c) Interest on term loan 16 percent	18,480	26,944
TOTAL:	28,635	37,628
Rounded to:	29,000	38,000
Fixed working capital require-ment for one operating cycle	7,300	9,500
2) Variable Working capital		
a) Wages	12,000	12,000
b) Consumables	7,800	10,600
c) Interest on working capital 18 percent	2,200	2,800
	22,000	25,400
Variable working capital for one operating cycle	5,500	6,400
3) Working capital for one cycle	12,800	15,900
4) Total funds required (term loan + working group capital)	1,28,300	1,84,300

5)	Bank loan (85 percent)	1,09,100	1,56,700
6)	Cost Analysis (80 percent capacity utilization)		
	a) Fixed cost (salary + insurance)	10,500	11,000
	b) Variable cost (wages + consumables 80 percent)	15,800	18,100
	c) Cost of production (a + b)	26,300	29,100
	d) Estimated annual sales realization	97,600	1,19,20
	e) Gross surplus (d - c)	71,300	90,100
	f) Interest and depreciation	32,230	46,584
7)	Net Surplus	39,070	43,516
8)	Disposable Surplus (Net surplus + depreciation)	50,620	60,356

The project can, therefore, pay back the loan in 6 years even at a capacity utilization of 80 percent.

(SOURCE: Project Profiles of Beekeeping Industry – July, 1995 published by Directorate of Beekeeping Industry, KVIC, Mumbai-400056).

## ANNEXURE - IV

### SCHEME - 3

#### SCHEME FOR SEMI-COMMERCIAL APIARY UNIT (50 BEE COLONIES)

- 1) Name of Industry Beekeeping
- 2) Annual production capacity Worth Rs.58,500 in the case of Apis Cerana and Rs.84,500 in the case of Apis Mellifera.
- 3) No. of persons required 1 full time and 1 part time
- 4) Estimated work period 8 to 10 months

#### I. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (TERM LOAN)

Sl. No.	Items	Qty. required	Approx. Rate (Rs.)		Total Amount (Rs.)	
			A.Cerana	A.Mellifera	A.Cerana	A.Mellifera
1.	Bee hives	50	500	800	25,000	40,000
2.	Nucleus hives	25	200	350	5,000	8,750
3.	Hive stand	75	100	125	75,000	9,375
4.	Ant well	300	10	10	3,000	3,000
5.	Queen gate	50	15	15	750	750
6.	Feeder	50	20	30	1,000	1,500
7.	Hive tool	100	100	100	100	100
8.	Swarm bag	1	100	100	100	100
9.	Bee veil	1	100	100	100	100
10.	Smoker	1	100	100	100	100
11.	Honey extractor	1	600	1,200	600	1,200
12.	Miscellaneous equipment	1	200	200	200	200
13.	Honey and sugar storage	1 + 1 drums	300	300	300	300
14.	Cost of bee colonies	50	300	400	15,000	20,000
	TOTAL capital expenditure				<u>58,750</u>	<u>85,475</u>
	Rounded to:				<u>58,700</u>	<u>85,400</u>

#### II. CONSUMABLES

	A. Cerana	A. Mellifera
	(Rs. Amount)	
a) Comb foundation sheet	800	1,600
b) Sugar for feeding	1,500	2,500
c) Migration charges, medicines and sanitation, disease control @ Rs.30	1,500	1,500

	3,800	5,600
--	-------	-------

III. Wages/Salaries

a)	Apiary Keeper	- 1 @ Rs.750 p.m.	9,000	9,000
b)	Workers	- 1 @ Rs.20 /day for 300 days	6,000	6,000
			15,000	15,000

IV. Raw material : No raw material required as the pollen and nectar collected from flowers by bees are a gift of nature.

V. Final product : (1) Honey production of 950 kg + 50 divisions + 50 packages + 10 kg. wax, 50 queen bees worth Rs.58,500 in the case of Apis Cerana.

(2) Honey production of 1,500 kg + 50 divisions 50 packages + 20 kg. wax + 75 queen bees worth Rs.84,500 in the case of Apis Mellifera.

VI. Depreciation : @ 10 percent 5,870 8,540

**ECONOMICS**

**A. Cerana (Rs.)**      **A. Mellifera (Rs.)**

1)	<u>Fixed working capital</u>		
	a) Salary of the apiary keeper @ Rs.750 p.m.	9,000	9,000
	b) Insurance 1 percent	587	854
	c) Interest on term loan @ 16 percent	9,392	13,664
	TOTAL:	18,979	23,518
	Rounded to:	19,000	23,500
	Fixed working capital requirement for one operating cycle	4,750	5,875
2)	<u>Variable Working capital</u>		
	a) Wages	6,000	6,000
	b) Consumables	3,800	5,600
	c) Interest on working capital 18 percent	1,300	1,580
		<u>11,100</u>	<u>13,180</u>
	Rounded to	<u>11,100</u>	<u>13,200</u>
	<b>Variable working capital for one operating cycle</b>	2,800	3,300
3)	Total working capital for one cycle	7,500	9,200
4)	Funds required (C.E. + W.C. for 1 cycle)	66,200	94,600
5)	Bank loan (90 percent)	59,600	85,100



6)	Cost Analysis (80 percent capacity utilization)		
	a) Fixed cost (salary + insurance)	9,587	9,854
	b) Variable cost (80 percent)	7,840	9,280
	c) Cost of production (a + b)	17,427	19,134
	d) Estimated annual sales realization 80 percent	46,800	67,600
	e) Gross surplus (d - c)	29,373	48,466
7)	Interest and depreciation	16,562	23,784
8)	Net Surplus (e-7)	12,811	24,682
9	Disposable Surplus (Net surplus + depreciation)	18,681	33,222

The project can pay back the loan in 7 years and 6 years respectively even at a capacity utilization of 80 percent.

(SOURCE: Project Profiles of Beekeeping Industry – July, 1995 published by Directorate of Beekeeping Industry, KVIC, Mumbai-400056).

## ANNEXURE - V

### SCHEME - 4

#### SMALL SCALE HONEY HOUSE AND HONEY PROCESSING PLANT

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1) Name of the industry    | Beekeeping                                       |
| 2) Name of the scheme      | Small Scale House and Honey Processing Plant     |
| 3) Annual capacity of unit | 20,000 kg. of processed honey worth Rs.15,00,000 |
| 4) Estimated work period   | 200 days in a year                               |
| 5) Implementing agency     | Institution/Society                              |
| 6) Estimated area of work  | 10 m x 10 m (land) 750 ft. (built-up area)       |

7) <u>COST OF PROJECT (C.E. Term Loan)</u>	<u>Amount (Rs.)</u>
i) Building 750 sq. ft. @ Rs.200 sq. ft.	1,50,000
ii) Machinery and equipment	
a) Honey processing	
b) Storage tank	1,50,000
c) Bottle washing, drying and filling and capping machine	
d) Honey handling equipment	
e) Laboratory equipment, furniture	3,00,000
iii) Raw material requirement	8,00,000
a) Raw material @ Rs.40 per kg. for 20,000 kg. of honey	
b) Bottles, lids, labels, etc.	2,16,000
c) Packing material	72,000
	10,88,000
iv) Salary	
a) Operator – 1 @ Rs.1,500 per month	18,000
b) Helper technician – 1 @ Rs.1,000 per month	12,000
	30,000
v) Insurance @ 1 per cent on C.E., 3,000 !	5,720
@ 0.25 per cent on stock 2,720 !	
vi) Water and power expenses @ 1,000 p.m.	12,000
vii) Depreciation @ 10 per cent on building - 15,000 !	30,000
@ 10 per cent machinery & equipments -15,000 !	

This unit is based on an assumption that there will be four operating cycles in a year.

<b>Working capital required</b>	Amount (Rs.)
I. Fixed Working Capital	
a) Salary	30,000
b) Interest on term loan @ 16 per cent	48,000
c) Insurance	5,720
d) Repairs and maintenance	<u>3,000</u>
TOTAL: -	86,720

Fixed cost for one operating cycle @ 25 per cent of total i.e. Rs.21,680 or say 21,000.

II. Variable working capital	
a) Interest of working capital @ 18 per cent	54,000
b) Raw material	10,88,000
c) Electricity and water charges	<u>12,000</u>
TOTAL:-	11,54,000

Variable working capital for one operating cycle  
Rs.2,88,500

III. Total working capital for one cycle Rs.3,09,500 or say 3,00,000

Total funds required (C.E. + W.C.)	6,00,000
Bank loan	5,10,000

IV. Cost analysis (80 per cent capacity utilization)	
a) Fixed cost (salary + insurance + repairs)	38,720
b) Variable cost 80 per cent (raw material + electricity)	<u>8,88,000</u>
c) Cost of production (a + b)	9,18,720
d) Estimated sale realization annually (80 %)	<u>12,00,000</u>

e) Gross surplus (d – c)	2,81,280
--------------------------	----------

V. Interest + depreciation	<u>1,32,000</u>
----------------------------	-----------------

VI. Net surplus	<u>1,49,000</u>
-----------------	-----------------

VII. Disposable surplus (net surplus + depreciation)	1,79,280
--	----------

The project can, therefore, pay back the loan in 7 years at a capacity utilization of 80 per cent.

(SOURCE:- Project Profiles of Beekeeping Industry  
July 1995 – published by Directorate of Beekeeping  
Industry, KVIC, Mumbai-400056).

## ANNEXURE - VI

### STATE-WISE LIST OF MANUFACTURERS OF BEEKEEPING EQUIPMENT

1.	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b> (a) Khadi Gramodyog Sansthan, Toorangi, Kakinanda, Distt. East Godavari	Bee Boxes	Honey extractors
	(b) S.J.N.K. Sangam, P.O. Srika kulam, Distt. Srikakulam	-do-	-do-
	(c) Seetamahalakshmi Timber Depot, P.O. Kachhipudi-521136, Mowa Mandal, Distt. Krishna	-do-	-do-
2.	<b>ASSAM</b> (a)Saranjam Nirman Kendra, Assam KVI Board, Hengtrabari, Guwahati	-do-	-do-
	(b) Tamulpur Anchalik Gramdan Sangh, P.O. Kumarikata, Distt. Nalbari	-do-	-do-
	(c) Tezpur Anchalik Gram Bikas Sangh, P.O. Dehargaon, Distt. Sonitpur	-do-	-do-
	(d) Kasturba Seva Mandir, Bharabi Temple Road, Tezpur	-do-	-do-
	(e) Barkhetri Unnayan Samity, P.O. Mukalmua, Distt. Nalbari	-do-	-do-
	(f) Gram Swaraj Parishad, P.O. Rangia, Distt. Kamrup	-do-	-do-
	(g) Gram Lok Seva Sangh, P.O. Dhamdhama, Distt. Nalbari	-do-	-do-
3.	<b>BIHAR</b> (a) Chhotanagpur Khadi Gramodyog Sansthan, Sarvodaya Ashram, Tiril, Ranchi	-do-	-do-
	(b) Muzaffarpur Zilla Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, Sarvodaya Gram, Muzaffarpur	-do-	-do-
	(c) Samastipur Madhumakhi Palan Audyogik Sahayog Samiti Ltd., Adarshnagar, Mohanpur Road, Samastipur	-do-	-do-
	(d) Muzaffarpur Madhumakhi Palan Sahayog Samity Ltd., Sarvodaya Gram, Muzaffarpur	-do-	-do-
	(e) Admijati Samagra Vikas Parishad, Anagara, Ranchi	-do-	-do-
4.	<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b> (a) Ambrisra Apiarist, Skelar, Jammu	-do-	-do-
	(b) Kashmir Metal Works, P.O. Maisuma, Srinagar	-do-	-do-
	(c) Shri Gandhi Seva Sadan, Gandhi Ashram, Jammu Tawi	-do-	-do-

<b>5.</b>	<b>KARNATAKA</b> (a) New Bharat Wood Industries, P.O. Tarikere, Distt. Chikmangalore	-do-	-do-
	(b) Coorg Honey and Wax Products, Co-op. Marketing Society, P.O. Virajpet, Distt. Kadagu	-do-	-do-
<b>6.</b>	<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b> (a) C & B Workshop, M.P.K.V.I. Board, Bhopal	-do-	-do-
<b>7.</b>	<b>MEGHALAYA</b> (a) Village Industry Dev. Agency, P.O. Chirabazar, Distt. East Khasi Hills	-do-	-do-
	(b) Ashoka Carpentry Workshop, P.O. Garo Badha, Distt. West Garo Hills	-do-	-do-
	(c) Khasi Modern Workshop, P.O. Malki, Shillong	-do-	-do-
<b>8.</b>	<b>MANIPUR</b> (a) Manipur Khadi and V.I. Board, Imphal	-do-	-do-
<b>9.</b>	<b>NAGALAND</b> (a) Nagaland KVI Board, Kohima	-do-	-do-
<b>10.</b>	<b>ORISSA</b> (a) Revived Saranjam Karyalaya, Orissa KVI Board, Unit 3, Bhubaneswar	-do-	-do-
	(b) Balasore Beekeeping Industrial Co- operative Society, Tambolia Road, Balasore	-do-	-do-
	(c) M/s. Ramchandani Industries, Udaigiri, Phulbani	-do-	-do-
	(d) Satpatna, AMICS, Satpatna, P.O. Daspalla, Distt. Puri	-do-	-do-
<b>11.</b>	<b>PUNJAB</b> (a) Kshetriya Shri Gandhi Ashram, Queens Road, Amritsar	-do-	-do-
<b>12.</b>	<b>TAMIL NADU</b> (a) Ramnathpuram District Sarvodaya Sangh, 45, East Car Street, Srivilliputtur, Distt. Kamraj	-do-	-do-
<b>13.</b>	<b>UTTARANCHAL</b> (a) Rawat Apiary, P.O. Ranikhet, Distt. Almora	-do-	-do-
	(b) Cast Cala Audyogik Utpadak Sahakari Samiti Ltd., Rishikesh, Distt. Dehradun	-do-	-do-
	(c) M/s. Kumaon Apiarist, P.O. Ramnagar, Distt. Nainital	-do-	-do-
	(d) Modern Bee Boxes Mfg. Unit, Ramlila Mohalla, P.O. Haldwani, Distt. Nainital	-do-	-do-
	(e) Cast Kala Industrial Co-op. Society Ltd. P.O. Haldwani, Distt. Nainital	-do-	-do-
<b>14.</b>	<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b> (a) M/s. Gulab Nurserh Seva Sansthan, 10, Carcar Tola, Bareilly	-do-	-do-
	(b) M/s. Kanti Traders, 8, Mill Road,	-do-	-do-

	Muvai, Lucknow		
	(c) Honey Industrial Utpadak Sahakari Ltd., 51, Beemandi, Muzaffarnagar	-do-	-do-
	(d) Farmers Agricultural Centre Workshop, 64, Nati Bhavan, Kanpur	-do-	-do-
	(e) Beauty Furniture Industrial Mfg. Co-op. Society Ltd., 19, Shakti Nagar, Lucknow	-do-	-do-
	(f) Sharma Wooden Industrial Unit, Opp. Kamalesh Petrol Pump, P.O. Nawso, Gorakhpur	-do-	-do-
	(g) Beekeeping Industrial Production Co-op. Society Ltd., P.O. Ramzanpur, Distt. Saharanpur	-do-	-do-
	(h) Cast Kala Grah Udyog Society Ltd., P.O. Sabmigram, Distt. Bijnor	-do-	-do-
<b>15.</b>	<b>WEST BENGAL</b>		
	(a) Midnapur Khadi and V.I. Co-op. Society Ltd., P.O. Pratapur, Distt. Midnapur	-do-	-do-
	(b) 24-Parganas Beekeepers Society Ltd., VIII, Shasan, P.O. Baripur, Distt. 24-Parganas	-do-	-do-
	(c) Sundarban Khadi and V.I. Society, Dighirpur Canning Town, Distt. 24-Parganas (South)	-do-	-do-

(SOURCE: Project Profiles of Beekeeping Industry, July 1995  
Published by Directorate of Beekeeping Industry, KVIC, Mumbai-400056.)

## **23. DOMESTIC APPLIANCES MECHANIC**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The needs of housewives like attending to the minor repairs of the Gas Stove, Kerosene Stove, Gas Lighter, Pressure Cookers etc. and some other kitchen appliances are required to be attended from time to time to keep them in working condition. This is a common problem whether the family lives in a city or in a small town. If one is a working woman, then it is a great problem for her to get these domestic appliances repaired as the shops which repair these appliances are located at different places for different types of appliances/makes. It is the Domestic Appliance Mechanic who comes forward to help them in the need of hour to remove the defects on the spot at the door steps of the customer's house.

In cities like Delhi, one can see these mechanics moving on their bicycles in the residential areas. It is a good venture under self-employment which requires short-term training as well as very little investment to start this venture to earn the livelihood.

### **2. NATURE OF WORK**

To carry out repairs of the domestic appliances at the door steps of the customer's house with the help of simple tools etc.

### **3. QUALIFICATION & SKILL**

To start this venture no formal education is required. However, one must be able to understand English, Hindi or the local language to have a dialogue with the customers and also have the skill to do the work independently.

### **4. TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE**

For this purpose, no specific training institute conducts training courses. However, one can get training by working as apprentice under the experienced mechanics who are doing these types of repairs. By this way they will be getting training as well as experience.

### **5. INFRASTRUCTURE/INVESTMENT**

- Bicycle	Rs.1,000
- Tools etc.	Rs. 500/-
- Spare parts	<u>Rs. 500/-</u>
TOTAL:-	<u>Rs.2,000/-</u>

### **6. CONDITION OF WORK**

Mostly manual with the help of simple tools.

### **7. EARNINGS**

- Rs.2,000/- p.m. and more depending upon the work load.

## **8. QUALITIES**

- ❖ Hardworking
- ❖ Honest
- ❖ Polite in speaking
- ❖ Good communication with the customers



## **9. EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

Can do the work himself.

## **10. ADDITIONS/DIVERSIFICATIONS**

Can repair the electronic domestic appliances like electric toaster, electric heater, etc.

## **11. SCHEME CAN BE COVERED UNDER**

- ❖ Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)
- ❖ Integrated Rural Development Programme

## **12. SOURCE OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

- ❖ Local Employment Exchanges
- ❖ Self-Employment Promotion Cells

NOTE: (This is not a Project Report/Profile but only a Motivational/Awareness material)

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

We are thankful to the following Self-Employment Promotion Cells:-

- ❖ Bharatpur
- ❖ Gorakhpur
- ❖ Kollam
- ❖ Meerut

for forwarding the requisite information which was mainly used while preparing this material.

## **24. THE CLINICAL LABORATORY**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Correct diagnosis is the first step towards cure. In metropolitan cities, Government Hospitals are located at far off places and the patient cannot depend on them all the time. If clinical laboratories are available for diagnosis within the reach of the people, it will reduce the cost of transport and enable the patient to get himself diagnosed in time.

A Clinical Laboratory provides diagnostic services to people suffering from different types of diseases. Based on the pathological condition, the patient can be given the right treatment if the diagnosis is correct. Right diagnosis leads to right medical treatment.

The medical laboratory plays a very important role in the modern medicine. Clinical laboratory tests have become a key element in most diagnostic procedures. The central feature of the medical laboratory is the laboratory technician who provides the crucial data for diagnosis. The Pathologist is responsible for the overall activities of the medical laboratory.

### **NATURE OF WORK**

A Laboratory Technician sets up apparatus and equipments for various analytical and clinical findings. The duties of a Laboratory Technician also include conducting of routine tests of Urine, Stool, Sputum or Blood for the purpose of determination of sugar contents, germs or worms for blood group testing by using microscopic study under the supervision of a Pathologist. Giving accurate test results to patients, maintaining statistical information of contagious diseases etc.

### **QUALIFICATION AND SKILL**

The success of the venture largely depends on education, training and ethics of the technicians.

In a Clinical Laboratory, a Pathologist is incharge of the laboratory who is a Medical Science Graduate (MBBS) with specialization in Pathology.

The medical laboratory technician assists the Pathologist. He holds a higher secondary school certificate and a certificate/diploma in the trade of Medical Laboratory Technician.

### **EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING**

Experience is essential to provide qualitative services. In order to become an expert medical laboratory technician, professional training in the trade and experience of at least two years is required. It is important that he holds good knowledge of the tests he is performing and is also aware of the condition of the patient. In order to function professionally in any laboratory, the technologist must be honest, reliable, accurate, and should have the organizational skill. Must specialize in all types of clinical laboratory tests and the ability to diagnose diseases through scientific observations.

Government Medical Colleges conduct certificate course in “Medical Laboratory Technician”. Duration – 1 to 2 years; Eligibility – Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate; Age – within 24 years. Admission is made on the basis of merit. Fee varies from college to college. The eligibility terms and conditions may differ from institution to institution at the local level. Prime Minister’s Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) Scheme envisages compulsory training for entrepreneurs after the loan is sanctioned.

## QUALITIES

- Hardworking, dedication, neatness and a caring attitude are essential qualities of a laboratory worker.
- A feeling of personal responsibility; the awareness that others are dependent on his performance; carrying out duties beyond his personal convenience.
- Commitment towards the profession.
- A drive to continuously improve and update personal skills and knowledge.
- Pride and satisfaction in his work.
- At all times, the technologist needs to be aware of the stress the patient is feeling when sick and hence, he should be courteous and considerate when coming in contact with the patient.
- Social contacts especially with doctors and other allied clinical persons will promote the functioning of the clinical laboratory.

## INFRASTRUCTURE

- a) Land and building – 50 sq. mtr. will serve the purpose on rent.
- b) Water – 500 liter per day.
- c) Electricity – 4 K.
- d) Tools and equipments.

The basic needs for a typical small size laboratory doing routine diagnostic tests are listed below:-

- 1) Good quality microscope with oil immersion objective along with the accessories (illumination, cover etc.).
- 2) Colorimeter and accessories (curettes, filters etc.)
- 3) Bunsen burner and butane gas.
- 4) Centrifuge with accessories (centrifuge tubes).
- 5) Water-bath.
- 6) Balance – physical and chemical.
- 7) Test tube rack.
- 8) Inoculating needle or platinum wire with holder.
- 9) Burette stand.
- 10) Tripod stand.
- 11) Distillation set.
- 12) Glassware and plastic ware: This includes a wide variety of materials, both volumetric and non-volumetric glassware. The volumetric glassware includes graduated cylinders (500-, 100-, 50- and 25-ml.), volumetric flasks (1000-, 500-, 250-, 100-, 50-, and 25-ml.), pipettes – volumetric (20-, 10-, 5- and 1-ml.), graduated (10-, 5- and 1-ml.) and serological (10-,5- and 1-ml.). The non-volumetric glassware includes rimless test tubes (15-, 10- and 5-ml.), immersion oil bottle, dropping bottle (100 ml.), narrow mouth reagent bottle, polythene bottle, wash bottle, funnel, Erlenmeyer flask, beakers, graduated cylinders and Petri dishes.
- 13) Filter pump.
- 14) Haemocytometer.
- 15) ESR tubes and rack.

- 16) Microscope slides, cover slips and cavity slides for serological tests.
- 17) Weighing scoop.
- 18) Glass tubing.
- 19) Supplies: filter paper, grease pencil, laboratory record book, cotton gauze, swab (cotton-tipped).
- 20) Thermometer.
- 21) Incubator.
- 22) Oven.
- 23) Refrigerator.
- 24) Work bench with divided drawers to hold pipettes.
- 25) Water source (Overhead tank).
- 26) Shelves for keeping reagents.
- 27) Empty penicillin vials for blood collection.
- 28) Sterilizer.
- 29) Deionizer column.
- 30) Stains and reagents.
- 31) Inoculating loops and needles.

## **INVESTMENT**

One may start with the minimum finance, i.e., Rs.30,000/- or more. Finance can be arranged from own sources or through banks/financial institutions as per their schemes.

## **RETURNS/EARNINGS**

About Rs.2,000/- p.m. The income may increase or decrease depending upon the size of the unit, its location, work load and other related factors.

## **WORKING CONDITIONS/ENVIRONMENT**

Neat, clean, tidy and peaceful.

## **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

3 to 5 persons or more as per the need.

## **SCHEME**

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY).

## **EXPANSION/DIVERSIFICATION**

After getting sufficient experience, one can go for installing X-rays machine, ultra sound machine and other modern machines for diagnosing the disease correctly.

## **SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

- ❖ Local Employment Exchanges.
- ❖ District Industries Centres.
- ❖ Rural Development and Self-Employment Training (RUDSET) Institutes.
- ❖ Medical Colleges imparting training in Medical Laboratory Technician's course at the local level.
- ❖ State Financial Corporations for Handicapped or through corresponding corporations authorized by State Governments/Boards set up by Union Government/State Government/U.T. Administrations and Voluntary Organizations.

(NOTE: This is not a Project Profile but is only a motivational/awareness material).

## ANNEXURE

### CLINICAL LABORATORY

Medical services from Government Departments are not meeting the requirements of the people, as population is increasing day by day. It is very difficult for the Government to provide medical facilities to all the people. Correct diagnosis is the first step towards cure. In metropolitan cities the Government Hospitals are located in far off places, and the patient cannot depend on them all the time. If these services are available within the reach of people it will reduce the transport cost, and enable the patient to get relief in time.

The proposed centre provides diagnostic services to people suffering from different types of illness.

#### **I. MACHINERY/EQUIPMENT**

Medical equipment like examining bench, stethoscope, BP testing apparatus, needles, syringes, boiling vessels, equipment for blood, urine, stool testing Rs.55,000/-.

#### **II. BUILDING (ON RENTAL BASIS) Rs.2,000/-**

#### **III. SALARIES (PM)**

1. Physician	1 No.	2,000 (p.m.)	2,000
2. Analyst	1 No.	1,750 (p.m.)	1,750
3. Clerk	1 No.	0,750 (p.m.)	0,750
4. Helper	1 No.	0,600 (p.m.)	0,600
		TOTAL :	Rs.5,100

#### **IV. RAW MATERIALS/MONTH**

Medicines and Chemicals	5,000
-------------------------	-------

#### **V. MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES**

1. Electricity	Rs.500
2. Water	Rs.200
	<hr/>
	Rs.700
	<hr/>

#### **VI. TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT**

Equipment	Rs.55,000
-----------	-----------

Raw material (1 month)	Rs.10,000
Total :	Rs.65,000

(SOURCE: Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana – Project Profiles for Self-Employment – Vol. I – brought out by Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Department of SSI and ARI, Ministry of Industry, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi-110001).

## **25. DAY CARE CENTRE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

In the modern age both ladies and gents go out for work. Rather it has become necessary for ladies to work to meet the increasing day to day expenses to maintain better standard of living and to provide good education to children. In search of work, people have to move from one place to another. Now-a-days, in families where joint family system is not in existence, they have to face the problem of keeping their small kids. Although Social Welfare Boards have started many Day Care Centres but they are very few.

Day Care Centres have an important role to play in cities with an expanding middle class. In a family, if both wife and husband are employed, they may not have time to attend to their small children. It is difficult to employ servants for the children since there may be security problems. Reliable people may not be available as care-takers of the children. Hence the alternative is Day Care Centre.

### **NATURE OF WORK**

The main function of the Day Care Centre is to feed and look after the children's basic needs including food, personal hygiene, etc. in the absence of parents.

### **QUALIFICATION AND SKILL**

One must be 10<sup>th</sup> class pass preferably with First Aid. One must have some experience in feeding and looking after the small children like Ayah. Able to understand the needs and problems of the small kids.

### **EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING**

Experience and training are the two essential components to run the venture successfully. The same can be had from the Day Care Centres already functioning or from some Private Organisations. Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana envisages compulsory training for entrepreneurs after the loan is sanctioned.

### **TRAITS REQUIRED**

- Attentive, patient and good moral character
- Affectionate with good personality
- Prompt in service
- Willing to serve small children with a positive attitude
- Sincere, social and have a lot of patience
- Skilled
- Can understand the problems/psychology of children

### **FINANCE**

One may start from the minimum finance i.e. Rs.15,000/-. More finance can be arranged from own sources or through banks/financial institutions as per their schemes.

### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

- Land/Building/one hall with open space (about 50 sq. mtrs.)



- Electricity and Water
- Bedding, Chairs, Benches, toys, almirahs, napkins, towels, soap, first-aid box etc.
- T.V. (with Cable), Cooking Gas, Utensils, Telephone, Coolers, Heaters/Heat Convector, Geyser, Fridge, etc.

## **RETURNS**

About Rs.5,000/- p.m. Income may increase or decrease depending upon the size of the above venture, number of children, its location and other related factors. The Day Care Centre should have facility for 20 to 25 children. The Day Care Centre keeps children and attends to their needs in the absence of parents by charging on monthly basis.

## **WORK ENVIRONMENT**

❖ Mostly manual.

## **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

One or more persons as per the need.

## **EXPANSION/DIVERSIFICATION**

After gaining sufficient experience in this line, one can also start nursery classes for the children.

## **SCHEME**

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana

## **SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE**

- Local Employment Exchanges
- District Industries Centres
- Banks/Financial Institutions

(Note: This is not a Project Profile/Report but only a motivational/awareness material).

## ADDRESSES OF FINANCE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS RELATING TO PROMOTION OF SELF EMPLOYMENT AMONG SPECIAL CATEGORIES

1. The Chairman-cum-Managing Director, National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation, 8 Balaji Estate, Guru Ravidas Marg, Kalkaji, New Delhi-110019
2. The Chairman-cum-Managing Director, National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium, IP Estate, New Delhi-110002
3. The Director, Directorate of Self Employment, Directorate General of Resettlement, West Block-IV, 1st Floor, Wing-I, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066.
4. The Manager (P&A), National Minority Development & Finance Corporation, Ministry of Welfare, 1 Taimoor Nagar, Opp. D-996, New Friends Colony, New Delhi-110065
5. The Executive Director, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, ICCW Building, 4, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg, New Delhi-110002.
6. The Managing Director, National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation, Ministry of Welfare, Govt. of India, Red Cross Bhavan, Sector-12 (Opp. Mini Secretariat), Faridabad (Haryana).
7. National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, NCU Building, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, 3 Siri Institutional Area, August Kranti Marg, P.O.Box No.4617, New Delhi-110016

## ADDRESSES OF THE STATE OFFICES OF THE KVIC

1. Khadi and Village Industries Commission,  
Gandhi Bhavan,  
M.J. Road, Nampally,  
Hyderabad-500001 (Andhra Pradesh).
2. Khadi and Village Industries Commission,  
G.N. Bardoloi Road, Ambari,  
Guwahati-781001 (Assam).
3. Khadi and Village Industries Commission,  
Post B.V. College, Shekhupura,  
Patna-800014 (Bihar).
4. Khadi and Village Industries Commission,  
Cedmar Apartments, Ground Floor,  
Swami Vivekanand Road,  
Panaji-403601 (Goa).
5. Khadi and Village Industries Commission,  
Capital Commercial Centre,  
E-Block, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Ellis Bridge,  
Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380009 (Gujarat).
6. Khadi and Village Industries Commission,  
103-A, The Mall Road,  
Ambala Cantt-133001 (Haryana).
7. Khadi and Village Industries Commission,  
7, Extension, Shastri Nagar,  
Jammu-180004 (J & K).
8. Khadi and Village Industries Commission,  
5, Dingle Estate, Cart Road,  
Shimla-171003 (H.P.).
9. Khadi and Village Industries Commission,  
6, Dr. D.V. Gundappa Road,  
Basavangudi, P.B. No. 496,  
Bangalore-560004 (Karnataka).
10. Khadi and Village Industries Commission,  
Gramodaya, M.G. Road, P.B. No. 198,  
Thiruvananthapuram-695001 (Kerala).
11. Khadi and Village Industries Commission,  
B-3/4, Office Complex,  
Gautam Nagar, Bhopal-463023 (M.P.).
12. Khadi and Village Industries Commission,  
Royal Insurance Bldg., 4<sup>th</sup> Floor,  
14, Jamshedji Tata Road,  
Mumbai-400020.
13. Khadi and Village Industries Commission,  
Thangal Bazar Road,  
Koyathong, Imphal-795112 (Manipur).
14. Khadi and Village Industries Commission,  
Oakland, Shillong-793001 (Meghalaya).
15. Khadi and Village Industries Commission,  
Upper Khatla, Aizwal-796001 (Mizoram).
16. Khadi and Village Industries Commission,  
Secretariat Complex,  
Itanagar-791111 (Arunachal Pradesh).

17. Khadi and Village Industries  
Commission,  
N.E. State Office,  
Duncan Road, Dimapur-797112  
(Nagaland).

## ADDRESSES OF RUDSET INSTITUTES

1. The Director,  
Rural Development & Self-Employment  
Training Institute (RUDSET),  
Vetapalam-523187,  
Prakasham District, Andhra Pradesh.
2. The Director,  
Rural Development & Self-Employment  
Training Institute (RUDSET),  
No. 4, Chaumundi Hill Road,  
Mysore-570011 (Karnataka).
3. The Director,  
Rural Development & Self-Employment  
Training Institute (RUDSET),  
Jayadeva Pura,  
Chitra Durga District-577502.  
(Andhra Pradesh).
4. The Director,  
Rural Development & Self-Employment  
Training Institute (RUDSET),  
Shivally-576102,  
Via Kunjibettu, Udupi,  
(Karnataka)
5. The Director,  
Rural Development & Self-Employment  
Training Institute (RUDSET),  
J.S.S. Campus, Vidyagiri,  
Dharwad-580004. (Karnataka)
6. The Director,  
Rural Development & Self-Employment  
Training Institute (RUDSET),  
Girija Niwas, Vivek Nagar (East),  
Ibrahimpur Rly. Gate,  
Bijapur-586101. (Karnataka)
7. The Director,  
Rural Development & Self-Employment  
Training Institute (RUDSET),  
Siddavana, Ujire-574240.  
(Karnataka)
8. The Director,  
Rural Development & Self-Employment  
Training Institute (RUDSET),  
P.O. Cherukunnu,  
KP-VI/159, Kannapuram,  
District Kannur-670301.  
(Kerala)
9. The Director,  
Rural Development & Self-Employment  
Training Institute (RUDSET),  
2027, Sector-4, Urban Estate,  
Gurgaon-122001. (Haryana)
10. The Director,  
Rural Development & Self-Employment  
Training Institute (RUDSET),  
T. Aaddipatti Bungalow,  
Vadipatti Taluk,  
Tamil Nadu-624218.
11. The Director,  
Rural Development & Self-Employment  
Training Institute (RUDSET),  
SB-185, Shastri Nagar,  
Ghaziabad-201002. (Uttar Pradesh)

## ADDRESSES OF INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING IN FASHION TECHNOLOGY

1. National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT),  
Hauz Khas,  
New Delhi-110016. Nampally,  
Hyderabad-500001.
2. National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT),  
Tata Mills, Administrative Wing,  
Parel, Mumbai-400014.
3. National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT),  
Manjusha Bhavan, Karugan,  
LA Block, IB, Sector-III,  
Salt Lake City,  
Kolkata-700091.
4. National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT),  
Chenetha Bhavan,
5. National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT),  
Pantheon Road, Egmore,  
Chennai-600008.
6. National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT),  
Sector-25, GIDC Electronic Estate,  
Gandhinagar-382010. (Gujarat)
7. National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT),  
Karnataka State Marketing Federation Building,  
No. 8, Cunningham Road,  
Bangalore.

### OTHERS:

8. SNDI Women's University,  
1, Nathibhai Thachersey Road,  
Churchgate,  
Mumbai-400001. Nampally,
9. Nirmala Niketan,  
49, New Marine Lines,  
Mumbai-400020.
10. Sophia College,  
B.K. Somani Polytechnic,  
Bhulabhai Desai Road,  
Mumbai-400026.
11. J.D. Institute of Fashion Technology,  
Rewa, Ground Floor, Cadbury House,  
Haji Ali, Mumbai-400026.
12. Apeejay Institute of Design,  
54, Tughlakabad Institutional Area,  
M.B. Road, New Delhi-110062.
13. National Institute of Design,  
Palda,  
Ahmedabad-380007.
14. IEC School of Arts and Fashion,  
IEC House, M-92,  
Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001.
15. Pearl Academy of Fashion,  
C-56/2, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-II,  
New Delhi-110020.
16. Creative Computer Centre,  
Lady Irwin College,  
Sikandara Road,  
New Delhi-110001.

