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Agriculture Skill Council of India

Facilitator Guide



Sector

Agriculture and Allied

Sub-Sector

Animal Husbandry

Occupation

Small Ruminants & Others

Reference ID: **AGR/Q4501**, Version **1.0**

NSQF Level: 4

Goat Farmer

Published by**Agriculture Skill Council of India**

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First Edition, July 2021

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Shri Narendra Modi
Prime Minister of India

“ Skilling is building a better India.
If we have to move India towards
development then Skill Development
should be our mission. ”

Acknowledgements

We are thankful to all organizations and individuals who have helped us in preparation of this facilitator guide. We also wish to extend our gratitude to all those who reviewed the content and provided valuable inputs for improving quality, coherence and content presentation of chapters. This facilitator guide will lead to successful roll out of the skill development initiatives, helping greatly our stakeholders particularly trainees, trainers and assessors etc.

It is expected that this publication would meet the complete requirements of QP/NOS based training delivery. We welcome the suggestions from users, industry experts and other stakeholders for any improvement in future.

About this Guide

This facilitator guide is intended to empower the trainer/facilitator to prepare the participant to become 'Goat Farmer' as per the Qualification Pack (QP).

The objective of the guide is to provide an approach map for interacting with the trainees undergoing training on the job role. The aim of the course is to provide both theoretical and practical knowledge to the trainees, and also to guide them.

The guide is neither a substitute nor complete road map, but an aid to help you to pass on the knowledge on all the aspects to the trainees in a systematic manner. It is expected that the trainer is fully conversant with all the contents of the handbook. The guide is just to indicate that how to proceed for covering a topic and includes some additional information that may be necessary for the trainer to develop better comprehension. Facilitator with the help of this guide will be able to build among participants:

- **Knowledge and Understanding:** Satisfactory operational learning and comprehension to play out the required chore
- **Performance Criteria:** Pick up the required aptitudes through hands on preparing and play out the required operations inside the predetermined measures
- **Professional Skills:** Capacity to settle on operational choices relating to the zone of work

The job will also help them learn more through hands on training. It is expected that irrespective of the region, knowledge on all aspects of goat farming will be imparted to trainees.

Symbols Used



Ask



Activity



Do



Demonstrate



Explain



Elaborate



Example



Exercise



Facilitation Notes



Field Visit



Learning Outcomes



Notes



Objectives



Practical



Resources



Role Play



Summarize



Say



Team Activity

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Key Learning Outcomes

After the completion of this module, the participant will be able to:

1. Identify the scope & importance of goat farming in India
2. Describe the profitability associated with goat farm unit
3. Identify the role of a 'Goat Farmer'

UNIT 1.1: Overview of Goat Farming

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit, the participant will be able to:

1. Explain history of goat farming
2. Describe scope of goat farming in India
3. Identify role of goat farmer
4. Identify region specific suitable breeds in India

Resources to be Used

- Available objects such as white board, duster, marker, notepad, pens, computer projector, flipcharts, play ball etc.
- Participant handbook, Power point slides, pictures/posters that depict the role and responsibility of goat farmer and various breeds of goats.

Notes

- Greet the participants and give your brief introduction to participants. Describe participants the purpose of the training session and explain your role in training program. Also discuss about general discipline to be followed in class.

Team Activity

Purpose of this activity is to get acquaintance among the participants and recall each other's names through catch the ball activity for about 10-15 minutes.

Introduction of participants may be taken by following group activity:

- Ask the participant to stand in a circle. Make sure they are uniformly apart from each other.
- Give the ball to one person and ask him to throw it to someone else in the circle.
- The person who catches it say his name, few things about him/her self (hobbies, favourite things etc.) and throws it to another person who does the same.
- As the ball moves around the circle, everyone in the group gets to learn one another's name.
- Special mention those participants who have been exceptional in introducing themselves.

Ask

- If they have seen the goat farming, If yes then ask them to name some breeds they know.
- If they can tell in which States goat rearing is high.

Elaborate

With the help of participant handbook and audio-visual aids, elaborate:

- About the goat farming in India
- Role & responsibility of goat farmer
- Various breeds of goats including both exotic and indigenous breeds

Role Play

This role play is learning by doing activity about the goat farmer.

- Invite any participant voluntarily for role play about 30 minutes.
- Ask 2 or 3 of the participants to be goat farmer.
- Ask the participant to explain about the roles and responsibility of goat farmer, share some names of common and popular breeds in their area. Encourage the participant to discuss how he/she would check good breeds for purchase in the market.
- During the activity encourage the participant to ask questions and have active participation
- At the end of the activity, clarify the doubts of the participants.
- Provide your insights and opinion regarding the topic.

Notes for Facilitation

- Arrange relevant reference material on goat farmer.
- Arrange the PPT slides with pictures describing the breeds of goat.
- You could ask the participants about the expectations from the course.
- Constantly motivate each participant to follow ground rules while in classroom.
- Encourage participants to ask questions so that they can clear their doubts (if any) on future job role.

Exercise

Key Solutions to PHB Exercises

1.

Exotic breeds	Desi breeds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These breeds are originated outside the India • They are relatively less tolerant to the climate of India • They don't have high degree of adaptability to harsh environmental conditions prevailing in the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are the breeds which are evolved in various parts of India • They are tolerant to the climate of India • They have high degree of adaptability to harsh environmental conditions prevailing in the country

2. Refer to the section 1.1.3, page no.4 for breeds of goats as per your region.

3. Goat breed selection depends on type of rearing. If the goats are being grown for dairy, then you should be aware of high milk yielding breeds. In case of meat goat farming, you should be aware of goat breeds.

Other points include:

- Buy pregnant goats which will give birth within 45-60 days
- Identify the breed most suited for your region before purchase
- It is ideal consult with a veterinarian before purchase of breed
- Look for sign of good health before purchase



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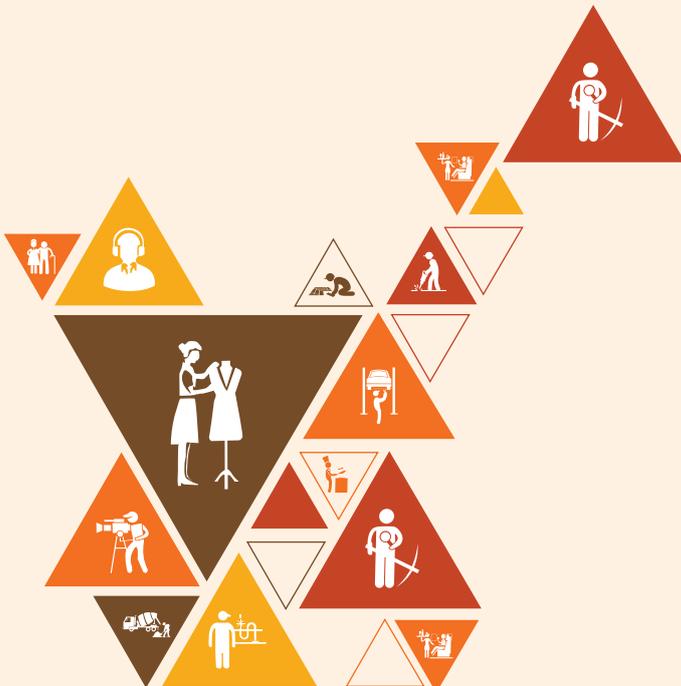
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2. Construction & Maintenance of Goat Farm

Unit 2.1 - Construction and Maintenance of Goat Shed

Unit 2.2 - Growing Goat Feed



AGR/N4507

Key Learning Outcomes

After the completion of this module, the participant will be able to:

1. Identify appropriate site for goat farm
2. Construct goat sheds with close and open paddocks as per standard specifications
3. Maintain & clean goat sheds
4. Cultivate the crop (rich in protein & nitrogen) for goat feed on the land designated on goat farm, using standard agricultural practices
5. Comply with the occupational health & safety requirements relevant to work

UNIT 2.1: Construction and Maintenance of Goat Shed

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit, the participant will be able to:

1. Identify appropriate site for goat farm
2. Construct goat sheds with close and open paddocks as per standard specifications
3. Maintain & clean goat sheds

Resources to be Used

- Available objects such as white board, duster, marker, notepad, pens, participant handbook, computer projector, flipcharts etc.
- PPT slides showing the construction maintenance of goat sheds.
- Equipment such as Bamboo, jute sacks, corrugated iron sheets, solid wood material from locally available trees, any fencing material, water trough, dipping tank.

Ask

- If they have ever seen the goat shed.
- If anyone can discuss about the maintenance of goat shed.

Explain

By referring to the PHB and audio-visual aid describe:

- About the goat housing system
- Goat rearing systems
- About the construction of goat house

Field Visit

The purpose of this visit is practical exposure to the goat shed. Try to plan the visit for the tentative duration of 2 hrs keeping in view the location of farm.

- Take the participants to the nearby goat farm to show them goat shed and its maintenance function.
- Ask them to observe the kind of goat rearing system followed in that area.

Demonstrate



During the field visit help the students to understand about the shed by practically showing the function of:

- Tethering
- Water trough
- Dipping tank

Team Activity



Through this pen and paper activity the participants will recall about the various systems of goat rearing. The duration of the activity may be for 20-30 minutes.

Divide the class into 4 groups and tell them to write some points under the following headings:

- Traditional system
- Extensive system
- Semi intensive system
- Intensive system

Notes for Facilitation



- Ask the participants if they have any questions and clarify all doubts of the participants.
- Encourage peer learning among participants in the class by answering other participant's questions.
- Arrange the PPT slide and pictures showing the materials and equipment used in the construction of goat shed.
- Constantly motivate each participant to follow ground rules while in classroom.
- Make the classroom more participatory.

Exercise



Key Solutions to PHB Exercises

1. Extensive system: In this system goats are taken out of grazing by women and children in the morning and brought back in the afternoon. This is the cheapest system and practiced over all parts of India where grazing land is available.
Semi-intensive system: the nature and extent of this system depends on the type of crops grown and their suitability to goats. Goats are left to graze/browse on the crop residue when the same has been harvested.
2. For construction of goat house following points must be considered:
 - There should be economy and convenience in construction of goat shed. It should not be expensive.
 - Comfort and health of each animal should be taken care during construction.
 - Any compromise in these two facts will affect the productivity of the animals.
 For further detail refer to section 2.1.2, page no.15 of PHB.
3. For flooring space of kid, adult doe and pregnant doe refer to the table 2.1, page no. 17 of PHB.
4. The ideal water trough capacity:
 - For adult goat: 5 to 8 liters.
 - For kid over one year: 1 to 1.5 liters.

UNIT 2.2: Growing Goat Feed

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit, the participant will be able to:

1. Cultivate the protein and nitrogen rich crop for goat feed on the goat farm using standard agricultural practices

Resources to be Used

- Available objects such as white board, duster, marker, computer, projector, PPT slides, flip charts, pen, notebook etc.
- PPT slides showing the details of feed crop selection and cultivation.
- Items like oil cakes, brans, grams, grains, tapioca leaf, rubber seed cake, fodder grasses etc.

Ask

- If they can tell what type of feed is given to goats.

Explain

With the help of PHB and audio-visual aid describe:

- The feed crop selection and cultivation based on dry matter consumption.
- Type of feed like unconventional (rubber, tapioca etc.), concentrate mixture, succulent fodders, fodder grasses, agri-bye products and dry fodder such as hay etc. suitable for goat feeding.

Field Visit

With the help of this demonstration the participants will learn about the types of feed given to the goat.

- Gather all the types of feed given to the goat and put it on display for the participants.
- Tell them their names, types and availability.
- Demonstration could also be done in nearby goat farm where different goat feeds are available and also crops grown for feed in the farm itself.

Notes for Facilitation



- Ask the participants if they have any questions.
- Encourage peer learning among participants in the class by answering other participant's questions.
- Arrange the PPT slides showing the importance of different types of feeds.

Exercise



Key Solutions to PHB Exercises

1. The ideal feed which are considered for the goat are: Oil cakes, grams, grains, dried tapioca leaf, fodders grass like guinea, napier, para etc.
2. Benefits :
 - Cultivation of the selected crop in goat farm will help in ready availability of green fodder to the goats. It will be economic model. Farmer will not have to take the goats outside in conditions of heat or cold stress.
 - Pregnant does and small kids could be safely fed the fresh green fodder besides concentrates.
 - Farmer can also earn money by sharing the feed crop with other village or community farmers.



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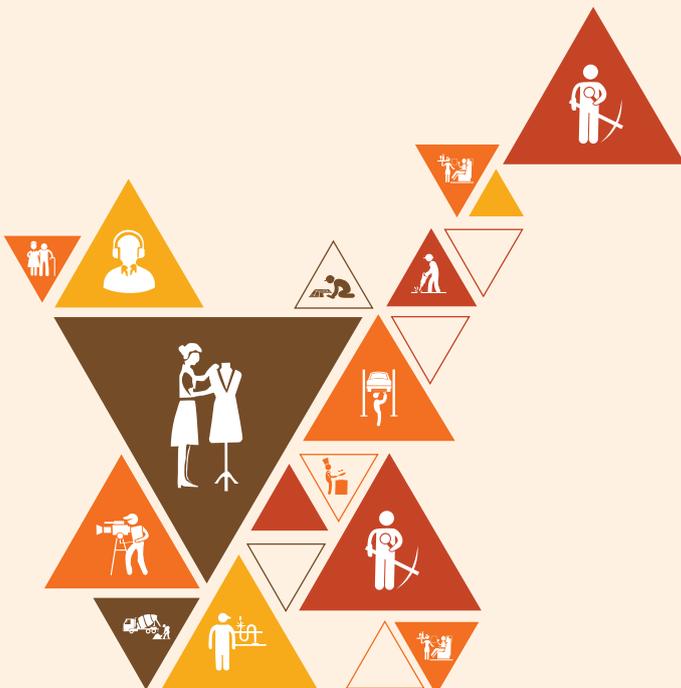
3. Procurement and Rearing Goats on the Farm Using Good Animal Husbandry Practices

Unit 3.1 - Selection and Procurement of Goats

Unit 3.2 - Kid Rearing in Goats

Unit 3.3 - Nutrition in Goats

Unit 3.4 - Disease of Goats and their Management



AGR/N4508

Key Learning Outcomes

After the completion of this module, the participant will be able to:

1. Identify & procure good breed goats
2. Undertake proper marking & tagging of goats
3. Undertake dehorning & hoof trimming of goats
4. Ensure proper feed (green fodder, concentrates, supplements etc) for the goats in consultation to veterinarian or animal health specialist depending upon their growth stages/ conditions- pregnant goats, young ones, sick goats and male goats
5. Maintain good health of the goats
6. Identify different disease & pest infestation & undertake preventive and curative measures
7. Carry out deworming and vaccination at regular intervals or as needed separately for kids, female goats, sick goats
8. Segregate sick animals from healthy ones
9. Provide routine care & ensure proper hygiene at the goat shed
10. Recognise various body parts of goats on which vital rates are recorded and instruments used
11. Record any anomalies and the treatment/ measures taken
12. Undertake safe work practices while rearing & managing litters for breeding

UNIT 3.1: Selection and Procurement of Goats

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit, the participant will be able to:

1. Identify & procure good breed goats

Resources to be Used

- Available objects such as participant handbook, pen, whiteboard, flip charts, duster, marker, projector, computer, notepad, etc.
- PPT slides on selection and procurement of goats and video of tagging operation.
- Equipment like plastic ear tags, ear tag applicator.

Ask

- If any of the participants has purchased or witnessed the selection process of goats.
- If they know the term tagging.
- If they have ever seen the tagged animal.

Explain

With the help of PHB and audio-visual aid describe:

- About the features for selection of goats
- The points to identify the ideal doe
- Tagging of animals

Field Visit

This demonstration will help the participants learn about the equipment used in tagging.

- Put the items on display i.e., plastic ear tag, ear tag applicator.
- Show the video from the relevant source about the tagging of animals.

Field Visit



The purpose of this visit is to have practical exposure to animal tagging. The field visit can be scheduled for the duration of 2-3 hrs.

- Take the participants to the goat farm and show them tagged animals and demonstrate them how the tagging was done.

Notes for Facilitation



- Ask the participants if they have any questions and clarify all doubts of the participants.
- Encourage peer learning among participants in the class by answering other participant's questions.
- Arrange the PPT slide and videos showing the tagging of the animals.
- Constantly motivate each participant to follow ground rules while in classroom and during field visit.

UNIT 3.2: Kid Rearing in Goats

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit, the participant will be able to:

1. Undertake post birth kid care management
2. Undertake dehorning & hoof trimming of goats

Resources to be Used

- Available objects such as participant handbook, pen, whiteboard, flip charts, duster, marker, projector, computer, notepad, etc.
- PPT slides and videos on kid care and general management of goats.
- Equipment like electric dehorner, plastic ear tag, ear tag applicator, drenching bottle, hair clipper, scrubbing body brush, Burdizoo castrator equipment, Goat Hoof Trimmers.

Ask

- If they have seen the process of disbudding, dehorning, ear tagging, drenching, clipping brushing and castration in goats.

Elaborate

Refer to the PHB and discuss about the following:

- Care management after the birth of kids
- Feeding of new born babies
- Procedure during general management of goats

Demonstrate

1. Put on the display of following equipment with label:
 - Electric Dehorner
 - Plastic Ear Tag
 - Ear Tag Applicator
 - Drenching Bottle
 - Hair Clipper
 - Scrubbing Body Brush
 - Burdizoo Castrator Equipment
 - Goat Hoof Trimmers

2. Show the video from the relevant sources like internet on the following processes:

- Disbudding
- Dehorning
- Ear Tagging
- Drenching
- Clipping in Goats
- Brushing
- Castration
- Hoof Trimming

Field Visit



The purpose of this visit is to let participants learn about the management processes of goat. The visit can be scheduled for the tentative time period of 2-3 hrs.

- Take the participant to the goat farm and show them the processes followed in general management of goats that include disbudding, dehorning, tagging, drenching, clipping, hair grooming, castration and hoof trimming of the goats.
- Ask them to practice some of the goat management practices with all safety measures under the supervision of specialist.

Activity



- Tell the class to write or explain some point on procedures followed during general management of goats. Plan this activity for about 30 minutes.
- Check if they have explained correctly or not.
- If they are facing any doubts, then help them.

Notes for Facilitation



- Pre arrange the video by searching from the relevant source in the internet.
- Arrange the equipment from any nearby store or plan a visit to vet clinic where all equipment. are available and expert can demonstrate how to use them.
- Make the session more participatory.

Exercise

Key Solutions to PHB Exercises

1. The important steps which will be undertaken after kid birth can be referred from the section 3.2.1, page no. 27 of PHB.
2. It is recommended to feed the quantity of milk 3 to 4 times upto a week age at an interval of 8 to 10 hrs.
3. The milk feeding is discontinued after weaning at 90 days to a maximum of 4-month age or when the kids have attained 10kg or 15kg body weight in small and large breeds respectively.
4. Season of birth: Kids born during peak of winter season are more susceptible to cold stress, rigor of chilly weather and rains which decrease the survival rate under pneumonic condition with low resistance in hot humid environment.
 - Birth weight: Heavier the dam, heavier is the birth weight and greater the survivability.
 - Age of kids: There is decrease in survival rate with advancement of age. Maximum preweaning survivability is observed after one month age. Survivability is higher during 6-9 months than 3-6 months.
 - Rearing system: Kids under intensive system of housing confinement stall feeding are subject to predisposition to more infection and have low survival rate.
 -
5. Purpose of different activities :

Disbudding: Removal of horn buds of goat breeds within a week of birth when the kids are 3 to 5 days old.

 - Dehorning: Dehorning is required for mature goats, essential in the event of badly injured and damaged bleeding horns due to infighting, interlocking accident and diseased condition of the horn.
 - Drenching: It is the process by which medicine especially liquid medicines and dewormers are given to goats orally.
 - Clipping in goats: It allows sunlight to reach the body so that natural disinfection occurs and also help in decreasing the incidence of lice and other ecto-parasitic infestation.

UNIT 3.3: Nutrition in Goats

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit, the participant will be able to:

1. Ensure proper feed in consultation to veterinarian or animal health specialist as per growth stages/ conditions
2. Maintain good health of the goats

Resources to be Used

- Available objects such as participant handbook, pen, whiteboard, flip charts, duster, marker, projector, computer, notepad, etc.
- PPT slides on feeding habits of goats and table representing the nutrient requirement of goats.

Ask

- If anyone can explain taste behavior of goats.
- If they can tell what kind of feed should be fed for higher milk production.
- If they know digestive system of goat.
- If they can tell what kind of nutrients should be present in the goat feed.

Elaborate

With the help of PHB and audio-visual aids elaborate:

- Feeding habit of goats.
- Digestion in goats.
- Nutrient requirement of goats.
- Feeding of new born and goats.
- Water requirement in goats.

Demonstrate

- With the help of PPT, describe them about the nutrient requirement of different class of goats with respect to crude protein and total digestive nutrients.
- Also show live or images of different types of feed and how and in what amount they could be given to goats.

Notes for Facilitation



- Ask the participants for any query.
- An animal nutrition expert visit or lecture may be preplanned.
- Arrange the PPT slides/ charts on digestive system and nutrition of goats.
- Make the training delivery more participatory.

Exercise



Key Solutions to PHB Exercises

1. They should be fed with concentrate and leguminous fodder.
2. Chewing cud in the early afternoon and rumination is a good sign of health. A goat's rumen is located on the left side of the stomach. You can watch or feel the area to check rumen motility. Put your head on left side of rumen, then you can hear the rumen sound. If no sound is heard, it indicates the health of animal is not good.
3. Depending upon their level of production and age, goat ration should have a C.P. (crude protein) level of 12-18% and TDN (Total Digestible Nutrients) of 65-70%. It is ideal to give the ration as a mixed diet. For further detail on C.P. and TDN refer to the section 3.3.3, page no. 35 of PHB.
4. It is ideal to give the feed three to four times a day because digestive tract of goat is smaller.
5. 1-c, 2-b, 3-e, 4-a, 5-d.
6. Protein affects the digestion in rumen and negatively affects growth rate, milk production, reproduction and disease resistance.
7. Refer section 3.3.5 for feeding schedule in PHB.

UNIT 3.4: Disease of Goats and their Management

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit, the participant will be able to:

1. Identify different disease & pest infestation & undertake preventive and curative measures
2. Carry out deworming and vaccination at regular intervals or as needed separately for kids, female goats, sick goats
3. Provide routine care & ensure proper hygiene at the goat shed
4. Recognise various body parts of goats on which vital rates are recorded and instruments used
5. Record any anomalies and the treatment/ measures taken

Resources to be Used

- Available objects such as participant handbook, pen, whiteboard, flip charts, duster, marker, projector, computer, notepad, etc.
- PPT slides showing the pictures of disease symptoms, causal organism and its signs.

Ask

- If they have ever seen the diseased goats; if yes, then what were the symptoms.

Explain

The different types of diseases in goats and management with the help of power point presentation / charts and videos if possible.

- Metabolic diseases
- Viral diseases
- Bacterial diseases
- Parasitic infestation

Team Activity



This is pen and paper activity to recall and revise diseases of goat. This activity could be planned for 20-30 minutes.

- Divide the class into 4 groups.
- Give each type of disease to different groups and tell them to discuss among their group and write about signs, symptoms and treatment. Give them sufficient time to recall and discuss.
- Ask volunteers from each group to represent their task.
- Ask other group members to add any missing points.
- Appreciate them for active participation.

Notes for Facilitation



- Ask the participants if they have any questions and clarify all doubts of the participants.
- Try to arrange session of a veterinary doctor for better explanation and responding to queries of learners related to disease management.
- Arrange more visuals on diseases of goats showing pictures and characteristics.
- Promote participatory learning by group activities.

Exercise



Key Solutions to PHB Exercises

1. The different types of disease include:
 - Metabolic Diseases-Lactic acidosis, *Polioencephalo malacia*, *Hypoclaemia* in milking goats, Pregnancy toxemia.
 - Viral diseases-Peste des petes ruminants (PPR), *Contagius Pastular Dermatitits*, Blue tongue, Goat pox.
 - Bacterial diseases-Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*), Para tuberculosis, *Enterotoxemia*, Tetanus.
 - Other Diseases-Mastitis, Parasitic infestation.
2. This disease of sheep and goats is usually seen after heavy rains in late summer and autumn. This disease is caused by a virus that is carried by small flying insects called midges. These insects are found mostly in places where conditions are warm and wet.
Sign and treatments can be referred from the section 3.4.1, page no. 41 of PHB.
3. Causes: Ticks commonly cause these injuries, and those with long mouth parts are particularly dangerous, especially *Thipicephalus glabroscutatem* and *R.Simus*.
Treatment: There is no quick way to treat the animal – it takes 2 to 3 months of rest and nursing to restore the use of the foot, with or without treatment. Giving large doses of antibiotic, e.g. tetracycline, every day for 3 weeks or longer can sometimes cure an animal.
4. Internal parasite or worms, Flukes, Tapeworms.
Ill Effects: Reduced milk production, Weight loss and slower weight gains, lower carcass quality and value.



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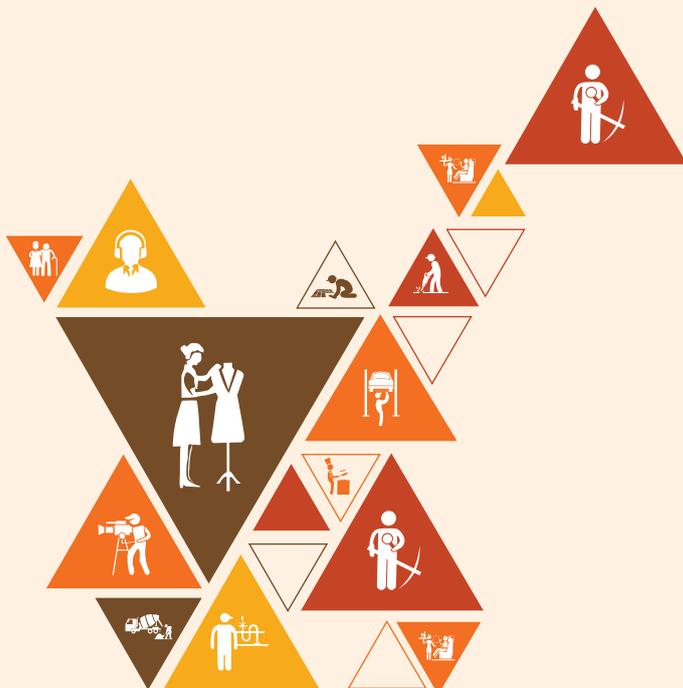
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4. Breeding Procedures of Goat

Unit 4.1 - Goat Breeding and Procedure

Unit 4.2 - Harvesting Goat Produce and Waste Disposal



AGR/N4509

Key Learning Outcomes

After the completion of this module, the participant will be able to:

1. Undertake safe work practices while rearing & managing litters for breeding
2. Identify reliable source for procurement & undertake health & fertility examinations of the selected litters with local veterinary practitioner
3. Assess the health and behaviour of the potential breeding goats to confirm their suitability for breeding
4. Check the biological compatibility of buck and the doe/does, based on the goat breed
5. Arrange separate pens for breeding goats & ensure proper dwelling condition
6. Explain cross breeding techniques of exotic and indigenous breeds
7. Select appropriate method of breeding: natural breeding or Artificial Insemination
8. Monitor & record the activities of the animals in pens
9. Harvest the goat produce (Milk; goat manure; meat; goat fibre; etc.) using standard harvesting procedures
10. Dispose-off waste in line with environmental health & safety guidelines

UNIT 4.1: Goat Breeding and Procedure

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit, the participant will be able to:

1. Identify reliable source for procurement & undertake health & fertility examinations of the selected litters with local veterinary practitioner
2. Assess the health and behaviour of the potential breeding goats to confirm their suitability for breeding
3. Check the biological compatibility of buck and the doe/does, based on the goat breed
4. Arrange separate pens for breeding goats & ensure proper dwelling condition
5. Explain cross breeding techniques of exotic and indigenous breeds
6. Select appropriate method of breeding: natural breeding or artificial insemination

Resources to be Used

- Available objects such as participant handbook, pen, whiteboard, flip charts, duster, marker, projector, computer, notepad, etc.
- PPT slides explaining various breeding techniques for goat.

Ask

- What is meant by the term breeding?
- If they have come across the term artificial insemination.

Elaborate

With the help of PHB and audio-visual aid elaborate:

- About the selection and breeding of goats.
- Reproduction character in does.
- Signs of heat and technique of heat detection.
- Breeding technique such as artificial insemination (AI).
- About pregnancy diagnosis.
- Stages of parturition.

Demonstrate



- With the help of video from the relevant sources in the internet, show them the procedures of artificial insemination.
- Stages of parturition with PPT slides.

Field Visit



The purpose of this visit is to have practical learning about the breeding techniques of goat. The visit can be scheduled for the duration of 4 hrs.

- Take the participants to nearby veterinary clinic to show them types of breeding technique e.g., artificial insemination breeding techniques of goat.

Notes for Facilitation



- Ask the participants if they have any questions and clarify all doubts of the participants.
- Arrange the PPT slides for breeding procedures and guidelines of goat.

Exercise



Key Solutions to PHB Exercises

1. The first and foremost criteria for the breeding of goat is selection of goats. Select those goats having high growth rate and dam's yield. Further selection criteria can be referred from section 4.1.1, page no. 50 of PHB.
2. The ideal age of breeding in goats is 8 to 12 years.
3. The signs of heat are wagging of tail, frequent bleating, excitement or restlessness frequent urination, reduction in feed intake, and drop in milk yield.
4. Artificial insemination (AI) is a fertility treatment method used to deliver sperm directly to the cervix or uterus in the hopes of getting pregnant.
There are 4 methods of AI in goats: vaginal, cervical, trans cervical and laparoscopic or intrauterine. The goat farmer can choose any one from the above 4 methods.
5. Care of pregnant doe: refer to the sub heading in page no.52 of PHB.
6. Before 3 months of gestation is the best suitable time for pregnancy diagnosis through bi manual palpation method.

UNIT 4.2: Harvesting Goat Produce and Waste Disposal

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit, the participant will be able to:

1. Harvest the goat produce (Milk; goat manure; meat; goat fiber; etc.) using standard harvesting procedures
2. Dispose-off waste in line with environmental health & safety guidelines

Resources to be Used

- Available objects such as participant handbook, pen, whiteboard, flip charts, duster, marker, projector, computer, notepad, etc.
- PPT slides showing the goat produce harvesting and waste disposal techniques.

Ask

- If they know the different kinds of product obtained from the goat. If yes, then name some of them.

Elaborate

With the help of participant handbooks and PPT slides elaborate on:

- Harvesting of goat produce i.e., milk, meat, fiber, hair -Angora and Cashmere, Goat manure.
- Waste disposal technique.

Demonstrate

This demonstration will help the participants to know about the products obtained from goat.

Put on the display of goat produce:

- Milk, meat, fiber hair - Angora and Cashmere.
- Say some characteristic features of the products.
- Ask them to note down important points.

Role Play

- Invite any candidate to come voluntarily for the role play of goat farmer.
- Ask him/her to describe about the products and how he/she would sell it to the market.
- During the activity encourage the participant to ask questions and have active participation.
- At the end of the activity, clarify the doubts of the participants.
- Provide your insights and opinion regarding the topic.

Notes for Facilitation

- Ask the participants if they have any questions and clarify all doubts of the participants.
- Arrange appropriate audio visual aids and case studies for motivation.
- Make the session more participatory.

Exercise

Key Solutions to PHB Exercises

1. If goats are to be milked, they should be milked regularly, once or twice a day. Irregular milking can lead to low yields and a much greater chance of developing mastitis. Ideal milking practices can be referred from page 55 of PHB.
2. The main goat breeds for fiber extraction are: Cashmere and Angora.
Shearing must take place in a clean environment, so that the mohair is not contaminated with other fiber.
3. In housed systems, urine being rich in nitrogen and potassium, may be collected in addition to the solid waste, to enrich the value of the combined waste material.
In raised goat houses, urine can be caught underneath the house, soaking into waste feed and bedding, and combined with manure to make a rich fertilizer which carry about 66% solid waste and 33% urine.
4. Animal carcasses and any animal material and may contain pathogens and these must be in sealed containers or bags labelled with biohazard symbols and should be moved to animal disposal places. The best preferred disposal option could be onsite composting as per the site suitability otherwise may be transported for disposal to permitted landfill, burning or incineration. Manure and slurry infected with FMD are hazardous and need separate treatment.

Notes



Lined writing area for notes.



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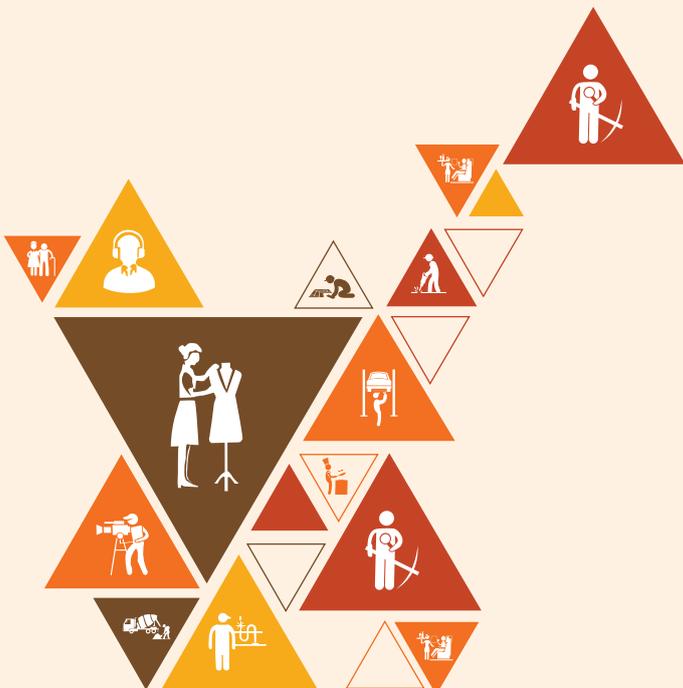
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5. Basic Entrepreneurial Activities for Small Enterprise

Unit 5.1 - Commercial Goat Farming



AGR/N9908

Key Learning Outcomes

After the completion of this module, the participant will be able to:

1. Assess demand & supply of goat products in the market
2. Seek information regarding subsidies/loan available through govt institutions
3. Avail loan from the financial institutions
4. Identify & develop appropriate marketing channels
5. Track prices prevailing in the market and formulate competitive pricing mechanism
6. Maintain book of accounts
7. Calculate B:C ratio
8. Comply with relevant regulations in marketing & sale of the produce

UNIT 5.1: Commercial Goat Farming

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit, the participant will be able to:

1. Analyze demand & supply of goat products in the market
2. Collect information about schemes and available subsidies/loan for the venture
3. Avail loan from the financial institutions
4. Develop market linkages for goat produce
5. Track prices prevailing in the market and formulate competitive pricing mechanism
6. Maintain book of accounts and calculate economics
7. Comply with relevant regulations in marketing & sale of the produce

Resources to be Used

- Available objects such as, pen, whiteboard, flip charts, duster, marker, projector, computer, notepad, etc.
- Participant handbook, PPT slides on setting up of goat farm.

Ask

- If they have any knowledge about setting up of goat farm.

Elaborate

With the help of PHB and PPT slides elaborate:

- Benefits of commercial goat farming.
- How to set up a commercial goat farm.
- Economics involved in setting up a goat farm.

Demonstrate

With the help of PPT slides, show and discuss the following tables mentioned in participant handbook:

- Cash flow details for goat farming.
- Techno-Economic parameters for goat farming.
- Goat farm stock projection details.

Notes for Facilitation



- Plan for some exercises on calculation of project cost for setting up of goat farm to be shared with participants.
- Arrange the PPT slides on govt. schemes and the steps for setting up of the goat farm.
- Prepare some charts on book keeping.
- Make the session more participatory.

Key Learning Outcomes

After the completion of this module, the participant will be able to:

1. Maintain a clean & efficient workplace
2. Render appropriate emergency procedures
3. Report on time to appropriate person
4. Practice general safety and first aid

UNIT 6.1: Health and Safety Check at Workplace

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit, the participant will be able to:

1. Maintain a clean & efficient workplace
2. Render appropriate emergency procedures
3. Report on time to appropriate person
4. Practice general safety and first aid

Resources to be Used

- Available objects such as, pen, whiteboard, flip charts, duster, marker, projector, computer, notepad, etc.
- Participant handbook, PPT slides and charts showing the safety guidelines.

Ask

- If any of the participants can share their inputs on safe handling of the animal.

Elaborate

With the help of participant handbook and PPT slides elaborate:

- Common injuries from working with goats.
- Personal protection equipment.
- Farm safety assessment for animal handling.

Demonstrate

This demonstration will give clear picture to the participants about the safety measures and checks to be followed while working in goat farm:

- Show them charts about the safety checks.
- Safety kits and clothing to be wear while handling the animals.
- Safety ways to handle machinery and equipment.

Field Visit



The purpose of this visit is to let participants observe about the safety measures. The visit can be planned for the tentative time of 1-2 hrs keeping in view the distance of target location.

- Take the participants to the goat farm and butchery store to show them about the healthy and safe working condition.

Role Play



This role play will help the participants to understand better through learning by doing on safe handling of animals.

- Ask any participant to come voluntarily and act as a goat farmer.
- Ask him to explain the precautions and demonstrate safe approach while handling the animal.
- During the activity encourage the participants to ask questions and have active participation.
- At the end of the activity, clarify the doubts of the participants.

Activity



The purpose of this pen and paper activity to revise about the safety checks. The time for this activity could be 15-20 minutes.:

- Tell all the participants to write all the safety guidelines pointwise on their notepad.
- Ask them to check each other's written points.
- Have an open house discussion for discussing the safety check understanding of participants.

Notes for Facilitation



- Ask the participants if they have any questions and clarify all doubts of the participants.
- Arrange the PPT slides showing the pictures of root damaging pests.
- Show the slides of various control measures.
- Make the class more participatory.

Exercise



Key Solutions to PHB Exercises

1. The person should wear gloves and wash the hands before feeding because animals can easily spread disease to humans. E.g., transmission of ring worm.
2. Wear all the protection equipment like leather gloves, boots, long sleeves, safety glasses hand wash while working with the goats. While working with the meat goats wear leather gloves and boots so that there should not be transmission of disease e.g., ringworm.
3. Evaluation of the livestock facilities using the safety checklist includes:
 - Examining all animal-handling areas and look for hazards, such as broken glasses, broken posts, or restraining equipment not working.
 - Consulting with veterinarians.
 - Checking for animal injury records including lacerations and sprains.
 - Discussing safety issues with all workers and animal handlers.
 - Training yourself as well as one or two farm workers in first aid.For potential dangers and control measures refer to page no. 77 & 78 of participant handbook.



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7. Employability & Entrepreneurship Skills

Unit 7.1 - Personal Strengths & Value Systems

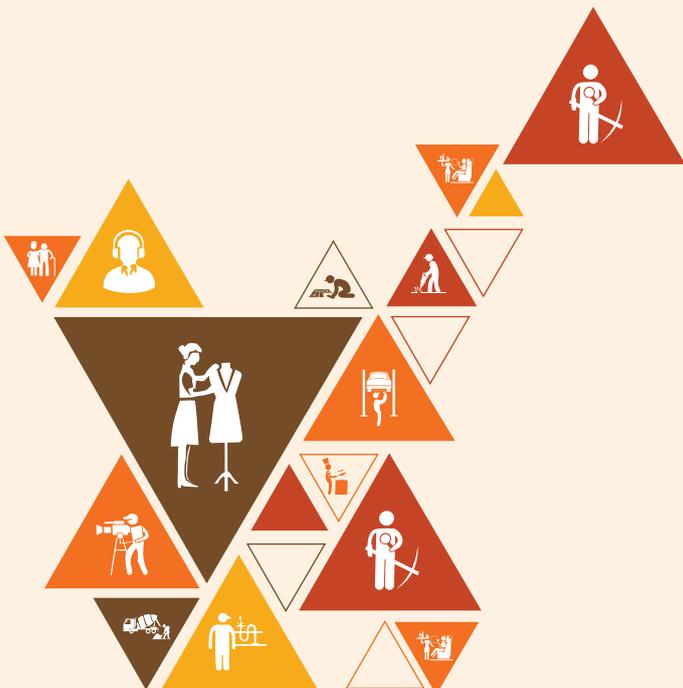
Unit 7.2 - Digital Literacy: A Recap

Unit 7.3 - Money Matters

Unit 7.4 - Preparing for Employment & Self Employment

Unit 7.5 - Understanding Entrepreneurship

Unit 7.6 - Preparing to be an Entrepreneur



Key Learning Outcomes

After the completion of this module, the participant will be able to:

1. Explain the meaning of health
2. List common health issues
3. Discuss tips to prevent common health issues
4. Explain the meaning of hygiene
5. Understand the purpose of Swacch Bharat Abhiyan
6. Explain the meaning of habit
7. Discuss ways to set up a safe work environment
8. Discuss critical safety habits to be followed by employees
9. Explain the importance of self-analysis
10. Understand motivation with the help of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
11. Discuss the meaning of achievement motivation
12. List the characteristics of entrepreneurs with achievement motivation
13. List the different factors that motivate you
14. Discuss how to maintain a positive attitude
15. Discuss the role of attitude in self-analysis
16. List your strengths and weaknesses
17. Discuss the qualities of honest people
18. Describe the importance of honesty in entrepreneurs
19. Discuss the elements of a strong work ethic
20. Discuss how to foster a good work ethic
21. List the characteristics of highly creative people
22. List the characteristics of highly innovative people
23. Discuss the benefits of time management
24. List the traits of effective time managers
25. Describe effective time management technique
26. Discuss the importance of anger management
27. Describe anger management strategies
28. Discuss tips for anger management
29. Discuss the causes of stress
30. Discuss the symptoms of stress
31. Discuss tips for stress management
32. Identify the basic parts of a computer
33. Identify the basic parts of a keyboard
34. Recall basic computer terminology
35. Recall basic computer terminology
36. Recall the functions of basic computer keys
37. Discuss the main applications of MS Office
38. Discuss the benefits of Microsoft Outlook
39. Discuss the different types of e-commerce
40. List the benefits of e-commerce for retailers and customers
41. Discuss how the Digital India campaign will help boost e-commerce in India

42. Explain how you will sell a product or service on an e-commerce platform
43. Discuss the importance of saving money
44. Discuss the benefits of saving money
45. Discuss the main types of bank accounts
46. Describe the process of opening a bank account
47. Differentiate between fixed and variable costs
48. Describe the main types of investment options
49. Describe the different types of insurance products
50. Describe the different types of taxes
51. Discuss the uses of online banking
52. Discuss the main types of electronic funds transfers
53. Discuss the steps to prepare for an interview
54. Discuss the steps to create an effective Resume
55. Discuss the most frequently asked interview questions
56. Discuss how to answer the most frequently asked interview questions
57. Discuss basic workplace terminology
58. Discuss the concept of entrepreneurship
59. Discuss the importance of entrepreneurship
60. Describe the characteristics of an entrepreneur
61. Describe the different types of enterprises
62. List the qualities of an effective leader
63. Discuss the benefits of effective leadership
64. List the traits of an effective team
65. Discuss the importance of listening effectively
66. Discuss how to listen effectively
67. Discuss the importance of speaking effectively
68. Discuss how to speak effectively
69. Discuss how to solve problems
70. List important problem solving traits
71. Discuss ways to assess problem solving skills
72. Discuss the importance of negotiation
73. Discuss how to negotiate
74. Discuss how to identify new business opportunities
75. Discuss how to identify business opportunities within your business
76. Understand the meaning of entrepreneur
77. Describe the different types of entrepreneurs
78. List the characteristics of entrepreneurs
79. Recall entrepreneur success stories
80. Discuss the entrepreneurial process
81. Describe the entrepreneurship ecosystem

82. Discuss the government's role in the entrepreneurship ecosystem
83. Discuss the current entrepreneurship ecosystem in India
84. Understand the purpose of the Make in India campaign
85. Discuss the relationship between entrepreneurship and risk appetite
86. Discuss the relationship between entrepreneurship and resilience
87. Describe the characteristics of a resilient entrepreneur
88. Discuss how to deal with failure
89. Discuss how market research is carried out
90. Describe the 4 Ps of marketing
91. Discuss the importance of idea generation
92. Recall basic business terminology
93. Discuss the need for CRM
94. Discuss the benefits of CRM
95. Discuss the need for networking
96. Discuss the benefits of networking
97. Understand the importance of setting goals
98. Differentiate between short-term, medium-term and long-term goals
99. Discuss how to write a business plan
100. Explain the financial planning process
101. Discuss ways to manage your risk
102. Describe the procedure and formalities for applying for bank finance
103. Discuss how to manage your own enterprise
104. List important questions that every entrepreneur should ask before starting an enterprise

UNIT 7.1: Personal Strengths & Value Systems

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit, the participant will be able to:

1. Explain the meaning of health
2. List common health issues
3. Discuss tips to prevent common health issues
4. Explain the meaning of hygiene
5. Discuss the purpose of Swacch Bharat Abhiyan
6. Explain the meaning of habit
7. Discuss ways to set up a safe work environment
8. Discuss critical safety habits to be followed by employees
9. Explain the importance of self-analysis
10. Discuss motivation with the help of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
11. Discuss the meaning of achievement motivation
12. List the characteristics of entrepreneurs with achievement motivation
13. List the different factors that motivate you
14. Discuss the role of attitude in self-analysis
15. Discuss how to maintain a positive attitude
16. List your strengths and weaknesses
17. Discuss the qualities of honest people
18. Describe the importance of honesty in entrepreneurs
19. Discuss the elements of a strong work ethic
20. Discuss how to foster a good work ethic
21. List the characteristics of highly creative people
22. List the characteristics of highly innovative people
23. Discuss the benefits of time management
24. List the traits of effective time managers
25. Describe effective time management technique
26. Discuss the importance of anger management
27. Describe anger management strategies
28. Discuss tips for anger management
29. Discuss the causes of stress
30. Discuss the symptoms of stress
31. Discuss tips for stress management

7.1.1: Health, Habits, Hygiene: What is Health?

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

- What do you understand by the term “Health?”
- According to you, who is a healthy person?

Say

- Discuss the meaning of health and a healthy person as given in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- When did you visit the doctor last? Was it for you or for a family member?

Say

- Discuss the common health issues like common cold, allergies etc. Refer to the Participant Handbook.
- Let us do a small activity. I will need some volunteers.

Role Play

- Conduct a small skit with volunteers from the class. Consider one of the villagers has been appointed as a health representative of the village, what measures will you as a health representative suggest to the common villagers to prevent common health issues discussed.
- You will need at least 4 volunteers (Narrator, Health Representative, Head of the Village, Doctor).
- Explain the health concerns of the village to the Narrator. The Narrator will brief the class about the skit.
- Give the group of volunteers, 5 minutes to do discuss.
- At the end of 5 minutes, ask the group to present the skit to the class assuming them as the villagers.
- The class can ask questions to the group as a common villager.

Summarize

- Through this activity we got some tips on how can we prevent these common health issues.

Say

- Let us now see how many of these health standards we follow in our daily life.

Activity

- Health Standard Checklist from the Participant Handbook.

Ask 

- How many of you think that you are healthy? How many of you follow healthy habits?

Say 

- Let's do an exercise to find out how healthy you are.
- Open your Participant Handbook section 'Health, Habits, Hygiene: What is Health?', and read through the health standards given.
- Tick the points which you think are true for you.
- Try to be as honest as possible as this test is for your own learning.

Do 

- Ensure that all the participants have opened the right page in the Participant Handbook.
- Read aloud the points for the participants and explain if required.
- Give them 5 minutes to do the exercise.
- At the end of 5 minutes, ask the participants to check how many ticks have they got.

Summarize 

- Tell them that they need to follow all the tips given in this checklist regularly in order to remain healthy and fit.

Ask **Discuss:**

- Is it necessary to practice personal hygiene every day? Why?
- How does a person feel when they do not practice good personal hygiene? Why?
- Can good personal hygiene help a person feel good about his/her self? How?

Say 

- Discuss the meaning of hygiene as given in the Participant Handbook.

Activity 

- Health Standard Checklist: Hygiene

Say 

- Let's do an exercise to find out if we maintain good hygiene habits or not.
- Open the Participant Handbook and read through the Health Standard checklist given.
- Tick the points which you think are true for you.
- Try to be as honest as possible as this test is for your own learning.

Do 

- Ensure that all the participants have opened the right page in the Participant Handbook.
- Read aloud the points for the participants and explain if required.
- Give them 5 minutes to do the exercise. .
- At the end of 5 minutes, ask the participants to check how many ticks have they got.
- Ask them to calculate their score.
- Tell them what each score indicates by reading aloud what has been mentioned in the Participant Handbook.

Ask 

- How many of you have heard about “Swachh Bharat Abhiyan”?
- Can you tell the class what it is about?

Summarize 

- Tell them about Swachh Bharat Abhiyan as given in the Participant Handbook and request them to take a pledge to keep our country clean.

Ask 

- What is a habit?

Say 

- Discuss some good habits which can become a way of life.

Summarize 

- Tell them about good and bad habits and the reasons to make good habits a way of life.

7.1.2: Safety

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Safety signs and symbols
- Safety equipments
- Blank papers
- Pens

Say

- There are many common safety hazards present in most workplaces at one time or another. They include unsafe conditions that can cause injury, illness and death.
- Safety Hazards include:
 - ♦ Spills on floors or tripping hazards, such as blocked aisles or cords running across the floor.
 - ♦ Working from heights, including ladders, scaffolds, roofs, or any raised work area.
 - ♦ Unguarded machinery and moving machinery parts; guards removed or moving parts that a worker can accidentally touch.
 - ♦ Electrical hazards like cords, missing ground pins, improper wiring.
 - ♦ Machinery-related hazards (lockout/tag out, boiler safety, forklifts, etc.)

Team Activity

Safety Hazards

- There are two parts to this activity.
- First part will cover the potential safety hazards at work place.
- Second part will cover a few safety signs, symbols and equipments at work place.
- Use this format for the first part of the activity.

PART 1		
Hazard	What could happen?	How could it be corrected?

Table 7.1.2.1 Safety Hazards

Ask

- How could you or your employees get hurt at work?

Say

- Let's understand it better with the help of an activity. You will be given a handout within your groups. You have to think about the possible hazards of your workplace, what damage these hazards could cause and about the corrective action.

Do

- Divide the class into five to six groups of four participants each.
- Put the format on the board for the activity.
- Give blank papers and pens to each group.
- The group is expected to think and discuss the potential safety hazards in the workplace.
- Ask the group to discuss and fill the format using the blank sheet.
- Give the groups 5 minutes for the activity.
- For the second part of the activity, show the class some pictures of safety signs, symbols and equipments.
- Now they will put down a few safety symbols, signs or equipment against the safety hazards identified.
- Give them 5 to 10 minutes to discuss and draw/note it.
- At the end of 10 minutes the groups will present their answers to the class.

Say

- Now, let's discuss the answers with the class.
- All the groups will briefly present their answers.

Do

- Ask the audience to applaud for the group presentation.
- Ask de-brief questions to cull out the information from each group.
- Keep a check on time.
- Tell the group to wind up the discussion quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Ask

De-briefing

- What did you learn from the exercise?
- As an entrepreneur, is it important to ensure the safety of your employees from possible hazards? Why?

Summarize

- Ask the participants what they have learnt so far.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.
- Close the discussion by summarizing the tips to design a safe workplace and non-negotiable employee safety habits.

7.1.3: Self Analysis- Attitude, Achievement Motivation: What is Self Analysis?

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Old newspapers
- Blank papers
- Pencils/ pens

Activity

- This is a paper pencil activity.

What are the three sentences that describe you the best?

What do you need to live happily?

What are your strengths and weaknesses?

Do

- Write the three questions on the board/ flipchart before the session begins.
- Give plain papers and pencils/ pens to each participant.
- Tell participants to write the answer for the three questions on the paper.
- Tell them the purpose of this activity is not to judge anyone but to understand more about self.

Say

- Discuss the concept of Self Analysis and motivation with reference to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs as discussed in the Participant Handbook.

Team Activity

Tower building

- Each group which will create tower using the old newspapers.

Do

- Divide the class into groups.
- Give them some old newspapers.
- The task is to create a tower out of the newspapers.
- The group which will create the highest tower standing on its own will be considered the winning group.
- Groups can use as many newspapers as they want to and in any way they want.

Ask

- What did the winning group do differently?
- If you were given a chance, how would you have made the tower differently?
- How did you feel while making the tower?
- Did you feel motivated?

Say 

- Discuss the concept of achievement motivation and characteristics of entrepreneurs with achievement motivation as discussed in the Participant Handbook.

Ask 

- Is your attitude positive or negative?

Say 

- Let me tell you a story :

It's Little Things that Make a Big Difference.

There was a man taking a morning walk at the beach. He saw that along with the morning tide came hundreds of starfish and when the tide receded, they were left behind and with the morning sun rays, they would die. The tide was fresh and the starfish were alive. The man took a few steps, picked one and threw it into the water. He did that repeatedly. Right behind him there was another person who couldn't understand what this man was doing. He caught up with him and asked, "What are you doing? There are hundreds of starfish. How many can you help? What difference does it make?" This man did not reply, took two more steps, picked up another one, threw it into the water, and said, "It makes a difference to this one." What difference are we making? Big or small, it does not matter. If everyone made a small difference, we'd end up with a big difference, wouldn't we?

Ask 

- What did you learn from this story?

Activity **What Motivates You?**

- This is an individual activity.
- It is an exercise given in the Participant Handbook.

Do 

- Ask the class to open their Participant Handbook and complete the exercise given in the section What Motivates You?
- Ensure that the participants have opened the correct page for the activity.
- Give the class 5 minutes to complete the activity.

Say 

- Discuss the concept of attitude and how to cultivate a positive attitude as discussed in the Participant Handbook.

Summarize 

- Close the discussion by summarizing how self-analysis, knowledge about what motivates you and your positive attitude can help in your business as well in life.

7.1.4: Honesty & Work Ethics

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

- What do you understand by honesty?
- Why is it important for entrepreneurs to be honest?
- Do you remember any incident where your honesty helped you in gaining confidence?
- Do you remember any incident where someone lost business due to dishonesty?

Say

- Talk about honesty, qualities of an honest person, and the importance of honesty in entrepreneurs as discussed in the Participant Handbook.
- “Let's understand it better with the help of some case scenarios. You will be given some cases within your groups. You have to analyse the case scenario that has been given to you and then find an appropriate solution to the problem.
- Keep your discussion focussed around the following:
 - What went wrong?
 - Who was at fault?
 - Whom did it impact- the customer or the businessman?
 - How would it impact the business immediately? What would be the long term impact?
 - What could be done?
 - What did you learn from the exercise?

Do

- Divide the class into four groups of maximum six participants depending on the batch size.
- Give one case study to each group.
- Instruct them to read the case carefully.
- Put down the de-brief questions on the board and ask the groups to focus their discussion around these questions.
- The group is expected to analyse and discuss the case amongst them and find a solution to the given problem. Give the class 5-10 minutes to discuss the case and note down their solutions.
- At the end of 10 minutes the team should present their case solution to the class. The presentation can be a narration or a role play.
- Ask the group to select a group leader for their group. The group leader to discuss and assign roles to the group members for the presentation.

Team Activity

Case Study Analysis

Scenario 1

Aakash has a small mobile retail sales and repair shop in Allahabad. He has one of the most popular outlets and has great rapport with his customers.

It's around 11 AM when a customer barges in to the shop and starts shouting at Aakash for giving her a faulty instrument. The screen of her mobile is cracked from one side. Aakash remembered thoroughly checking the handset before handing it over to the customer. The customer threatens to sue him and to go to Consumer Court for cheating her. Now, the problem occurred somewhere outside the shop but as other customers were listening to the conversation, it might impact his business. The situation needs to be managed very sensitively. What would you do if you were in Aakash's place?

Scenario 2

Rajni does beautiful Phulkari embroidery on suits and sarees. She has a small home-based business. She has a huge list of customers on Facebook and WhatsApp who give her orders regularly. Smita is one of her old and regular customers. As her sister-in-law's wedding was around the corner, Smita wanted to buy few handcrafted Phulkari duppatta. She placed an order for three duppattas via WhatsApp and requested Rajni to send them as soon as possible. When the parcel reached Smita through courier she found that out of the three duppattas, only one was hand embroidered and the other two had machine embroidery on them. Even the length and the quality of the material was not as desired. Smita was heartbroken. It was a complete waste of money and moreover she couldn't wear what she had planned to during the wedding functions. She sent a message to Rajni on WhatsApp, expressing her anger and disappointment.

Smita has also sent a feedback and expressed her disappointment on the social media... this will directly affect Rajni's business. What would you do if you were in Rajni's place?

Scenario 3

Shankar is a tattoo artist who has a small tattoo showroom in a big, reputed mall in New Delhi. Mr Saksham had an appointment for today, at 11:00 am but he reached at 11:50 am. Meanwhile, Shankar had to reschedule his next appointment. After availing Shankar's services, Mr Saksham started yelling in an abusive language, refusing to pay the requisite amount, and finding faults in the services provided by him. Who was at fault in this case? What should Shankar do? Should he confront Saksham or give in to the demands of the client?

Scenario 4

Shailender is an online cloth reseller who does business through social networking sites such as Facebook and WhatsApp. Priyanka made online payment for a dress to Shailender. But she did not receive the dress for a month. When she asked for a cancellation, Shailender started misleading her. For almost 45 days, he kept promising her that he will pay the amount today, tomorrow, day after etc. Even after repeated calls and messages when she did not receive the payment or the dress, she decided to write a post against him on a popular social media platform. As a result, Shailender lost lots of customers and his flourishing business faced a major crisis. How could this situation have been managed?

Say

- Now, let's discuss the problem and solution with the larger group.
- The group will first briefly describe the case to the class.
- Then discuss the issue identified and the proposed solution.
- Once the presentation is over, the class can ask their questions.

Do 

- Congratulate each group for the group presentation.
- Ask the audience to applaud for them.
- Ask de-brief questions to cull out the information from each group.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up the discussion quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Summarize 

- Ask the participants what they have learnt from the exercise/ activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.
- Close the discussion by summarizing the importance of honesty and work ethics for entrepreneurs.

7.1.5: Creativity and Innovation

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Chart papers
- Marker pens

Ask

- You must be aware of the term 'Rags to riches' and heard stories related to the term.
- What do these stories tell us?
- What was so special about these people?

Say

- Let's have a look at these stories.
- There are some inspiring stories about people which I would like to share with you.
- Narrate these stories to the class.

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

Who has not heard of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam: Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam hailed from a very humble background. His father was a boat owner. To help his family, Kalam would work as a newspaper vendor. With limited resources, he graduated in Physics and studied aerospace engineering. He was instrumental in India's step towards nuclear energy. In 2002, he became the 11th President of India.

Water filter/purifier at source

Two young boys studying in classes 4 and 5, from Lingzya Junior High School, Sikkim designed a simple innovative low cost water purifier.

Inspiration behind the idea: Most people today prefer to use a water filter/purifier at their home.

Both the children have given idea to have filter/purifier at the source of water so that everyone has access to clean water without having to make an investment in purchasing a filter/purifier.

Spring's idea is to have a centralised purification system at the point of distribution like water tank while Subash's idea is to have such purifiers attached to public taps.

Source: <http://www.rediff.com/getahead/report/achievers-top-31-amazing-innovations-from-young-indians/20151208.htm>

Solar seeder

This is a story of a innovative solar seeder and developed by Subash Chandra Bose, a class 8, student from St Sebasthiyar Matriculation School, Pudukkottai, Tamil Nadu. Subash has developed a solar powered seed drill, which can undertake plantation for different size of seeds at variable depth and space between two seeds.

Source: <http://www.rediff.com/getahead/report/achievers-top-31-amazing-innovations-from-young-indians/20151208.htm>

Looms for physically challenged

Now this is really inspiring of two sisters, Elakkiya a Class 6 student and Pavithra a Class 9 student of SRC Memorial Matriculation, Erode, Tamil Nadu.

The two sisters have come up with loom for lower limbed physically challenged. In their loom they have replaced the pedal operated system with a motor and a gearbox attached to a pulley mechanism.

Source: <http://www.rediff.com/getahead/report/achievers-top-31-amazing-innovations-from-young-indians/20151208.htm>

Ask 

- If they can, why can't you?
- Discuss concepts related to 'Creativity and Innovation' with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Say 

- Recall the stories on motivation.
- What is the inner drive that motivates people to succeed?
- Let's learn more about such creative and innovative entrepreneurs with the help of an activity.

Team Activity 

- This is a group activity.

- Think of any one famous entrepreneur and write a few lines about him or her.

Activity De-brief

- Why did you choose this particular entrepreneur?
- What is his/her brand name?
- What creativity does he/she possess?
- What was innovative about their ideas?

Do 

- Instruct the participants that this is group work.
- Divide the class into small groups of 4 or 6 depending on the batch size.
- Give each group a chart paper.
- Tell the participants they have to write a few lines about any one famous entrepreneur.
- Give the participants 10 minutes to discuss and write.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.
- Ask each group to read out what they have written.
- Ask the de-brief questions.

Summarize



- Summarize the unit by asking participants if they know of some people who are highly creative and innovative in their approach.
- Ask them to share some experiences about these people with the class.

Notes for Facilitation



- Source for stories on innovations:

<http://www.rediff.com/getahead/report/achievers-top-31-amazing-innovations-from-young-indians/20151208.htm>

7.1.6: Time Management

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

Does this sound like you?

- I can never get enough time to finish what I am doing in a day.
- I have so many things to do that I get confused.
- I want to go for a walk and exercise, but I just do not have the time.
- I had so much to do, so I could not deliver that order on time.
- I would love to start my dream business; but, I just do not have the time.

Example

- Let's look at these two examples:

Example 1:

Ankita works from home as a freelance writer. She says she can easily put in 8 hours of dedicated work in a day. Because she works from home, she saves money on travel and has a comfortable work routine. But there is a challenge and it is distraction. As she works from home, she can easily just get up and sit down on the sofa to watch TV, wasting valuable time. She may have chores to do, errands to run and bills to pay. She ends up working only two to three hours a day and the result is, her work gets piled up. She is unable to take on more work due to this. Even though her quality of work is appreciated her clients are not very happy about the delay in submission.

Example 2:

Javed has started a successful online selling company from home and makes a good living from his sales. He has set up a small office space in his living room. As both his parents are working full-time, he also has the role of taking care of his two younger siblings. He almost spends half of his day with the younger kids. He does not mind it but it means taking time away from the work. He is still able to manage his online business with these commitments. He wants to spend some more dedicated hours so as to increase his profits. He also wants to look into new business avenues. What should he be doing.

Ask

- Does this happen with you too?
- Do you find it difficult to prioritize your work?
- Are you able to manage your time effectively?

Activity

- Conduct a group discussion based on the above examples.
- Direct the discussion on how to prioritize work and manage time effectively.

Say

- Time management is not only about how hard you work but also about how smart you work.
- Discuss “What is Time Management” with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- Why is it important to manage time? How does it help?
- What happens when you don't manage your time effectively?
- Do you find it difficult to prioritize your work?

Say

- Discuss the benefits of time management given in the Participant Handbook.
- Let's learn effective time management with the help of an activity.

Activity

Effective Time Management

- This activity has two parts:

PART 1 TO-DO LIST

- You have to make a to-do list.
- List all of the activities/tasks that you have to do.
- Try to include everything that takes up your time, however unimportant it may be.
- If they are large tasks, break them into action steps, and write this down with the larger task.
- You can make one list for all your tasks or have separate to-do lists for personal and professional tasks.

PART 2 URGENT-IMPORTANT GRID

- You have to make a grid as shown on the board here. .
- This grid has four boxes. As you can see, each box has a different heading.
- At the heart of the urgent-important grid, are these two questions:
 - ♦ Is this task important?
 - ♦ Is this task urgent?
- Now, you have to think about each activity that you have written in your to-do list and put it into one of the four categories.
- **What do these categories depict?**
- **Category 1: Urgent/Important**
 - ♦ This category is for the highest priority tasks. They need to get done now.

- **Category 2: Not Urgent/Important**

- This is where you want to spend most of your time.
- This category allows you to work on something important and have the time to do it properly.
- This will help you produce high quality work in an efficient manner.
- The tasks in this category are probably the most neglected ones, but also the most crucial ones for success.
- The tasks in this category can include strategic thinking, deciding on goals or general direction and planning – all vital parts of running a successful business.

- **Category 3: Urgent/Not Important**

- This is where you are busy but not productive. These tasks are often mistaken to be important, when they're most often busywork.
- Urgent but not important tasks are things that prevent you from achieving your goals.
- However, some may be activities that other people want you to do.

- **Category 4: Not Important and Not Urgent**

- This category doesn't really include tasks, but rather habits that provide comfort, and a refuge from being disciplined and rigorous with your time management.
- Some may be activities that other people want you to do.
- These might include unplanned leisure activities as well.

TO- DO list format

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	

Table 7.1.6.1 TO- DO list format

URGENT-IMPORTANT GRID

URGENT/ IMPORTANT

- Meetings
- Last minute demands
- Project deadlines
- Crisis

NOT URGENT/ IMPORTANT

- Planning
- Working towards goals
- Building relationship
- Personal commitments

1

2

3

4

- Interruptions
- Phone calls/ E-mails
- Other people's minor demands

URGENT/ NOT IMPORTANT

- Internet surfing
- Social media
- Watching TV

NOT URGENT/ NOT IMPORTANT

URGENT/ IMPORTANT GRID format

URGENT/ IMPORTANT

NOT URGENT/ IMPORTANT

1

2

3

4

URGENT/ NOT IMPORTANT

NOT URGENT/ NOT IMPORTANT

Fig 7.1.6.1. Time Management

Do

- Put down the formats for the to-do list and the urgent/ important grid on the board.
- Instruct the participants to prepare their to-do list first.
- Give the participants 10 minutes to prepare the list.
- Once done, instruct them to divide the tasks in to-do list into the four categories.
- Explain the four categories to the participants giving examples specific to their context.
- As you explain the categories fill the grid with the type of tasks.
- Give the participants 40 minutes to fill the grid.
- Then explain how to balance the tasks between the four categories.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Say

Activity De-brief:

How can we balance tasks between the four categories?

How to manage time through this grid?

- **Category 1: Urgent/Important**
 - ♦ Try to keep as few tasks as possible here, with the aim to eliminate.
 - ♦ If you spend too much of your time in this category, you are working solely as a trouble shooter, and never finding time to work on longer-term plans.
- **Category 2: Not Urgent/Important**
 - ♦ Plan these tasks carefully and efficiently as they are most crucial ones for success.
 - ♦ If necessary, also plan where you will do these tasks, so that you're free from interruptions.
 - ♦ Include strategic thinking, deciding on goals or general direction and planning in your planning process.
- **Category 3: Urgent/Not Important**
 - ♦ Ask yourself whether you can reschedule or delegate them.
 - ♦ A common source of such activities is other people. Sometimes it's appropriate to say "no" to people politely, or to encourage them to solve the problem themselves.
- **Category 4: Not Important and Not Urgent**
 - ♦ You also want to minimize the tasks that you have in this category.
 - ♦ These activities are just a distraction – avoid them if possible.
 - ♦ You can simply ignore or cancel many of them.
 - ♦ Politely say "no" to work assigned by others, if you can, and explain why you cannot do it.
 - ♦ Schedule your leisure activities carefully so that they don't have an impact on other important tasks.
- Discuss the traits of effective time managers and effective time management techniques as given in the Participant Handbook.

Summarize

- Discuss the traits of effective time managers and effective time management techniques as given in the Participant Handbook.

Notes for Facilitation

- Here is a short story. You can conclude the session narrating the story. To make it more interesting you can perform the demonstration described and discuss the short story.
 - ♦ One day an expert in time management was speaking to a group of students. As he stood in front of the group, he pulled out a large wide-mouthed glass jar and set it on the table in front of him. Then he took out a bag of about a dozen rocks and placed them, one at a time, into the jar. When the jar was filled to the top and no more rocks would fit inside, he asked, "Is this jar full?" Everyone in the class said, "Yes." Then he said, "Really?"
 - ♦ He reached under the table and pulled out a bucket of gravel (small stones). He dumped some gravel in and shook the jar causing pieces of gravel to work themselves down into the space between the rocks. Then he asked the group once more, "Is the jar full?" By this time, the class began to understand. "Probably not," one of them answered. "Good!" he replied.
 - ♦ He reached under the table and brought out a bucket of sand. He started dumping the sand in the jar and it went into all of the spaces left between the rocks and the gravel. Once more he asked the question, "Is this jar full?" "No!" the class shouted. Once again he said, "Good." Then he grabbed a jug of water and began to pour it in until the jar was filled to the brim. Then he looked at the class and asked, "What is the point of this illustration?" "One student raised his hand and said, "No matter how full your schedule is, if you try really hard you can always fit some more things in it!" "No," the speaker replied, "that's not the point. The truth this illustration teaches us is: If you don't put the big rocks in first, you'll never get them in at all." What are the 'big rocks' in your life? Your children; your loved ones; your education; your dreams; a worthy cause; teaching or mentoring others; doing things that you love; time for yourself; your health; your mate (or significant other). Remember to put these BIG ROCKS in first or you'll never get them in at all. If you sweat about the little stuff (the gravel, sand, and water) then you'll fill your life with little things you worry about that don't really matter, and you'll never have the time you need to spend on the big, important stuff (the big rocks).
- End the story with these lines...

So, tonight, or in the morning tomorrow, when you are reflecting on this short story, ask yourself this question: What are the 'big rocks' in my life? Then, put those in your jar first

7.1.7: Anger Management

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

- What is anger? Is anger good or bad?
- Is anger normal or an abnormal behaviour? How can anger harm you?
- Why is it important for entrepreneurs to manage their anger?

Say

- Talk about anger and the importance of anger management in entrepreneurs as discussed in the Participant Handbook.
- Let us do a small activity. This is an individual activity.
- Think of the incidents and situations that angered you and hurt you.

Do

- Instruct them to note down these situations under different categories (as given in the Activity).
- Give the class 3-5 minutes to think and note down their answers.
- At the end of 5 minutes, ask some participants to volunteer and present their answers.
- They can also share these situations with their fellow participants if they do not wish to share it with the entire class.

Activity

- Do you remember any incident which has hurt
 - ♦ you physically
 - ♦ you mentally
 - ♦ your career
 - ♦ your relationships.

Ask

- Do you ever get angry?
- What are the things that make you angry?
- Do you remember any incident where your anger management helped you in maintaining healthy relationship?
- Do you remember any incident where someone lost business/ friend/ relationship due to temper (anger)?

Say 

- There are a few strategies which can help in controlling your anger. Let's do an activity to understand the anger management process better.
- This is an individual activity.
- Think of the incidents/ situations which trigger your anger (the cause).
- Then think what happened as a result of your anger (the effect).
- You need to come up with some techniques to manage your anger.

Do 

- Give the class the anger triggers (the cause) as listed in the activity.
- Put down the activity format (Anger Triggers, Result of your Anger, Anger Management Techniques) on the board and instruct the class to write the answers under different categories.
- Give the class 3-5 minutes to think and note down their answers.
- At the end of 5 minutes, ask the participants who wish to volunteer and present their answers.

Activity 

Trigger points and Anger Management Techniques Activity

Anger Triggers

List of triggers that make you angry:
Someone says you did something wrong.
You want something you can't have now.
You get caught doing something you shouldn't have been doing.
You are accused of doing something you didn't do.
You are told that you can't do something.
Someone doesn't agree with you.
Someone doesn't do what you tell him to do.
Someone unexpected happens that messes up your schedule.
Result of your anger:
Write the techniques that you use to manage your anger:
Anger Management Techniques

Say

- Now, let's discuss the problems and solution with all.
- The individual will first briefly describe trigger points to the class.
- Then discuss the result of the anger. Other participants are requested to remain quiet while one is making the presentation.
- Post presentation, other participants may ask questions.

Do

- Congratulate each individual for sharing their points.
- Ask the audience to applaud for them.
- Ask de-brief questions after the presentation to the class.
- Keep a check on the time. Ask the participants to wind up the activity quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Ask

De-brief questions:

- In the situation described by the presenter, who was at fault?
- How could you have handled this situation alternatively?

Summarize

- Close the discussion by summarizing the strategies and tips of anger management for entrepreneurs.
- Ask the participants what have they learnt from this exercise/ activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.

Notes for Facilitation

- Encourage the participants to share information about them while presenting the situations to the class.
- Keep the format of the Activity prepared in a chart paper so that it can be displayed during the session.

7.1.8: Stress Management: What is stress?

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

- You are waiting in the reception for an interview or a very important meeting, suddenly your legs are shaky, your hands are cold, you are feeling nervous. Have you ever been in this kind of situation?
- Have you had days when you had trouble sleeping?
- Have you ever been so worried about something that you ended up with a terrible headache?

Say

- You've probably heard people say, "I'm really stressed out" or "This is making me totally stressed."

Ask

- What do you understand by stress?
- What gives you stress?
- How do you feel when you are stressed or what are the symptoms of stress?
- How can stress harm you?
- Why is it important for entrepreneurs to manage stress?

Say

- When we feel overloaded or unsure of our ability to deal with certain challenges, we feel stressed.
- Discuss about stress, causes of stress, and symptoms of stress as discussed in the Participant Handbook.
- Let's understand the causes of stress and how to deal with them with the help of some case scenarios.
- You will be given some cases.
- You have to analyse the case scenario and then find an appropriate solution to the problem.
- This will be a group activity.

Do

- Divide the class into four groups of 5-6 participants (depending on the batch size).
- Assign one case scenario to each group.
- Instruct them to read the case carefully.
- The group is expected to analyse and discuss the case amongst them and find a solution to the given problem.
- Explain their discussion should result in getting answers for the following questions:

- What was/ were the cause(s) of stress?
 - ♦ Was the stress avoidable or manageable under the given circumstances?
 - ♦ If yes, how do you think that the stress could be avoided (managed)?
 - ♦ If no, then why not?
- Give the class 10-12 minutes to discuss the case and note down their solutions.
- At the end of 12 minutes, the team should present their case solution to the larger group.
- Ask the group to select a group leader for their group.
- The group leader to discuss and assign roles to the group members for the presentation.

Team Activity

Case Study Analysis

Scenario 1

Akash's alarm doesn't go off and he gets late getting out of the house. He hits traffic and ends up 15 minutes late to work, which his boss notices. He gets to his desk and finds he has to complete 2 reports in next one hour. Just when he is about to begin work, a message pops up "Telecon with the client begins in 10 minutes. Please be in the conference room in 5 minutes."

His is not prepared for the call. He is stressed. He does not want to speak to his boss about this. He is stressed, feeling uncomfortable and sick. Not in a position to attend the call or finish the reports on time.

Scenario 2

While paying his overdue bills, Rahul realised that it's the middle of the month and he has only Rs 500 left in his account. He has already asked all of his friends, and family for loans, which he hasn't paid back yet. He is still contemplating over the issue when his phone rings. His sister's birthday is due next week and she has seen a beautiful dress which she wants to buy but cannot tell the parents as it is a bit expensive. She wishes if Rahul could buy the dress for her. Rahul has promised to buy her the dress for her birthday.

Rahul is stressed, does not understand what to do. He is unable to concentrate on his work and unable to complete the tasks assigned. His team leader has already warned him of the delay.

Scenario 3

Sheela calls the cable company as she has unknown charges on her bill. She has to go through the automated voice mail menu three times and still can't get through to a customer care executive. After 15 minutes of repeated efforts, her call is answered. She explains the entire issue to the customer care executive but before the person could suggest a way out, the call drops.

Now Sheela has to call back and repeat the whole process all over again with a new customer care executive. She is very angry and calls again but cannot connect this time.

She has to leave to office so she decides to call from office and check. When she connects this time she is angry and argues with the executive on the call. All her co-workers around are looking at her as her volume has suddenly increased. She bangs the phone and ends the call.

Her co-worker Neelam enquires what has happened to her. She ignores her and just walks off. She has become irritable and her behaviour and tone with other co-workers is not acceptable.

Scenario 4

Arpit is a young entrepreneur who started doing business through Facebook few weeks back. He had always been into a job. Although Arpit has very few financial liabilities, it wasn't an easy decision to leave a comfortable job at once and look for newer pastures. Arpit's boss warned him of the consequences and the challenges of starting a business when nobody ever in his family had been in business.

He has not been able to get a good deal till now. This is an important life shift for him which comes with unknown variables. Arpit is nervous and is wondering if he has what it takes to fulfill the requirement of his new role, or the new experiences he's likely to face.

Ask**De-brief questions:**

- What was/ were the cause(s) of stress?
- Was the stress avoidable or manageable under the given circumstances?
- If yes, how do you think that the stress could be avoided (managed)?
- If no, then why not?

Say

- Now, let's discuss the problem and solution with the larger group.
- The group will first briefly describe the case to the class.
- Then discuss the issue identified and the proposed solution.
- Post presentation, the other groups may ask questions to the group that has presented.

Do

- Congratulate each group for sharing their points.
- Ask the audience to applaud for them.
- Ask de-brief questions to cull out the information from each group.
- Keep a check on time. Tell participants to wind up the discussion quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Say

- While it is common and normal to feel some tension. This feeling nervous and tensed can interfere with your thinking process and can have a negative impact on your performance.
- Stress can deplete the most vibrant of souls. It can have a negative effect on every aspect of a person's life including their health, emotional well-being, relationships, and career. However, one needs to understand the causes and types of stress before looking for ways to manage it.

De-brief:**Scenario 1**

The cause of stress was lack of time management and the habit of procrastinating. If Akash would have managed his time well, planned alternate ways to get up on time, finished prior tasks on time and planned for client meetings in advance then he wouldn't have faced stress.

Scenario 2

The cause of stress was lack of financial planning. Rahul should have planned his financial resources well in advance and saved some money for the rainy day. Also, differentiating between needs and wants and keeping a check on non-essential expenditure would have saved Rahul from this situation.

Scenario 3

Sometimes, stress is caused due to external factors instead of internal ones. In this case, the stress was unavoidable because we have no control over this customer care system. Every time, you will get in touch with a new executive and will have to explain all over again. This might cause stress but despite being frustrated and angry there is little that we can do about it. All Sheela could do was to find ways to calm herself down through some breathing exercises and meditation, reading some good book or listening to music and then start afresh.

Scenario 4

A positive, major life change can be a source of good stress. Regardless of how good the change is, it can be stressful. Stress caused by a positive and major life change can be beneficial because it causes a person to step out of their comfort zone and learn new skills. Here, Arpit may become a successful entrepreneur or learn new ways to do things differently.

Now let us see this scenario, can I have a volunteer to read out this case to the class.

Do 

- Ask one of the participant who can volunteer and read out this scenario to the class.

Scenario 5

Rakesh lives in Kathmandu with his wife and two beautiful daughters Sarah and Sanya. Nepal was hit by a massive earthquake and Rakesh's building collapsed during the earthquake. During evacuation, Rakesh realised that though his wife and Sarah were fine and suffered only minor bruises, Sanya was nowhere in the scene. Panic stricken, he started calling her name and searching her frantically. A little later, he heard a meek voice from beneath the debris. He quickly removed the rubble to find a huge bed. Rakesh was pretty sure that Sanya was trapped underneath. Though he was badly bruised, he gathered all his courage and with all his might, he lifted the several-ton bed to save Sanya's life. Everyone was relieved to see Sanya alive and also extremely surprised to see this father's ability to access superhuman strength.

- Ask the audience to applaud for the participant after the scenario is read completely.
- Discuss the scenario, ask de-brief questions:
 - ♦ What kind of stress was Rakesh undergoing in this case?
 - ♦ Was the stress avoidable or manageable under the given circumstances?
 - ♦ What was the result of the stress?

Say **De-brief:**

- Not all stress is harmful; good stress is actually energizing. This was a case of lifesaving stress, or hero stress, which is an important example of good stress. You may have heard stories in which a person performs an impossible feat of physical strength in order to save their life or the life of someone they love. This type of stress causing a surge of adrenaline is good for us.

Summarize

- Close the discussion by summarizing the tips to manage stress as given in the Participant Handbook.
- Ask the participants what they have learnt from this exercise/ activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.

Notes for Facilitation

- Keep printed copies of the activities/ scenarios ready for the session.
- Put down the de-brief questions on a flip chart so that it can be displayed in the class during the activity.
- Encourage participation and make the discussions interactive.

UNIT 7.2: Digital Literacy: A Recap

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit, the participant will be able to:

1. Identify the basic parts of a computer
2. Identify the basic parts of a keyboard
3. Recall basic computer terminology
4. Recall the functions of basic computer keys
5. Discuss the main applications of MS Office
6. Discuss the benefits of Microsoft Outlook
7. Identify different types of e-commerce
8. List the benefits of e-commerce for retailers and customers
9. Discuss Digital India campaign will help boost e-commerce in India
10. Describe how you will sell a product or service on an e-commerce platform

7.2.1: Computer and Internet Basics: Basic Parts of a Computer

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Computer Systems with the required applications

Say

- Let's take a quick recap of the basic computer parts.
- Discuss 'Basic Parts of Computer' and 'Basic Parts of a Keyboard' with the class as given in the Participant Handbook.

Explain

- Explain all the parts of the computer and the keyboard by demonstrating on the real system.

Ask

- Do you know about internet?
- Have you ever used internet?
- Why do you think internet is useful?
- What was the last task you performed on internet?

Say

- Let's look at some basic internet terms.
- Discuss 'Basic Internet Terms' with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Summarize

- Ask the participants what they have learnt from this exercise/ activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.
- Close the discussion by summarizing the importance of computer and internet for entrepreneurs.

Practical

- Conduct a practical session.
- Ask the participants to assemble in the computer lab.
- Give some hands on practice exercises.

Do

- Group the participants for the activity depending on the batch size and the number of computer systems available in the lab.
- Explain the purpose and duration of the activity.
- Ensure the participants complete the practical exercises assigned.

7.2.2: MS Office and Email: About MS Office

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Computer Systems with MS Office

Ask

- What is the most frequent activity that you do on the computer?
- Do you know how to make presentations on the computer?

Say

- Give a brief introduction of MS Office as given in the Participant Handbook.
- Discuss the most popular office products. Explain in brief their application, benefits and working.
- **Microsoft Word** is a word processing program that allows for the creation of documents. The program is equipped with templates for quick formatting. There are also features that allow you to add graphics, tables, etc.
- **Microsoft Excel** is a tool for accounting and managing large sets of data. It can also simplify analysing data. It is also used to create charts based from data, and perform complex calculations. A Cell is an individual data box which will have a corresponding Column and Row heading. This gives the cell a name, referred to as the Cell Reference. There can be multiple pages in each workbook. Each page, or sheet, is called a Worksheet. When you open a new Excel file, it automatically starts you with three worksheets, but you can add more.

Explain

- Explain the working and frequently used features of Office on a real system.

Ask

- What do you know about e-mails?
- Do you have an email id?
- How often do you check your e-mails?

Say

- Communication is vital for every business. The fastest and the safest way to communicate these days are through emails. MS Outlook helps to manage your emails in a better way and also offers a host of other benefits.
- Discuss “Why Choose Microsoft Outlook?” with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Do

- Ask the participants to assemble in the computer lab.
- Explain the working of Outlook on a real system..

Demonstrate

- Demonstrate how to create email id.
- Demonstrate how to write new mails, send mails.
- Demonstrate how to use MS Office application to create a letter and send it as attachment in an email.
- Demonstrate how to use other MS Office applications.

Practical

- Give some hands on practice exercises
- Group the participants for the activity depending on the batch size and the number of computer systems available in the lab.
- Explain the purpose and duration of the activity.

Summarize

- Ask the participants what they have learnt from this exercise/ activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.

7.2.3: E-Commerce

Resources to be Used

- Computer System with internet connection
- Participant Handbook

Ask

- How many of you have done shopping online?
- Can you name at least five shopping websites?
- What is the product that you most frequently buy online?
- Why do you do shopping online instead of going to the market?

Say

- Give a brief introduction of “What is E-commerce”. Refer to the Participant Handbook.
- E-commerce emerged in the early 1990s, and its use has increased at a rapid rate. Today, many companies sell their products online. Everything from food, clothes, entertainment, furniture and many other items can be purchased online.

Ask

- What other types of transactions have you performed on the internet other than buying products?

Say

- Give examples of e-commerce activities from Participant Handbook.

Team Activity

E-commerce examples

- Instruct the participants to list some of the payment gateways that they have used for e-commerce activities.
- Give them 5 minutes to make this list.
- Discuss payment gateways and transaction through payment gateways.
- Conclude the discussion by mentioning how important e-commerce has become in our day to day transactions.

Say

- E-commerce activities can be classified based on the types of participants in the transaction.
- Discuss “Types of E-commerce” from the Participant Handbook.

Do

- Discuss all types of E-commerce by giving examples and names of some popular websites which use them.
- Make the discussion interactive by asking the class to share some popular e-commerce sites of each type.

Say

- E-commerce activities bring a host of benefits for both, retailers and customers.
- Discuss benefits of E-commerce from the Participant Handbook.

Explain

- The majority of the population that uses E-commerce activities lives in tier-1 and tier-2 cities. To encourage the use of digital money in tier-3 and 4 areas, PM Mr. Modi launched the “Digital India Campaign”.
- Discuss “Digital India Campaign” from the Participant Handbook.
- By Digital India project the government will deliver services via mobile connectivity and in doing so, is expected to bring the internet and broadband to remote corners of the country. This connectivity will in turn enhance e-commerce activities also. Furthermore, the Indian Government is also modernizing India Post and aims to develop it as a distribution channel for e-commerce related services.

Say

- Now let us discuss how to sell a product using E-commerce.
- Every product has to be sold on a platform on the internet. Think of it as a shop that you have to sell your product. Now this shop can be your own or shared or rented. If the shop is your own or rented there will be only your products in that shop. If the shop is shared, there will be products of multiple sellers in that shop. A common example is a departmental store which has products from multiple brands in the shop.
- Similarly, in E-commerce the shop is the website where your products are displayed. If it is your own website it will exclusively showcase your products. In this case the cost that you will incur will be:
 - T: 2:30
 - P: 2:00
 - ♦ Developing the website
 - ♦ Hosting the website
 - ♦ Maintenance of the website
- If you rent a website it will also showcase your own products but the development, hosting and maintenance parts goes to the owner. This saves time and the cost to manage these activities.
- Smaller companies usually go for renting a website and the bigger ones develop their own website.
- The concept of shared platforms has become very popular in recent times. In this platform the sellers have to register and then they can sell their goods on a common platform. Among the most popular of these are Amazon, Myntra, Flipkart, etc.

Role Play

- Tell the participants to choose a product or service that they want to sell online.
- Tell them to write a brief note explaining how they will use existing e-commerce platforms, or create a new e-commerce platform to sell their product or service.

Ask

- How much money are you carrying in your wallet?
- Do you have a credit/debit card?
- How do you make payments while doing online shopping?

Say

- Demonetization has made carrying cash in the wallet very difficult. People either shop through cards or some other form of digital money.
- So what do you think is digital money?
- In this form the money is both paid and received digitally. There is no hard cash involved. It is an instant and convenient way to make payments.
- There are various types of digital payments. Let us discuss some of them in brief here.
- The first one is the most commonly used system i.e. the cards. Debit card, credit card, prepaid card, all fall under this category.
- Then is the e-wallet or the mobile wallet. This has become the most used form of digital money after demonetization. Examples are Paytm, state bank buddy, Freecharge, etc.
- Many other forms of digital money are also coming up in market like mobile apps, Aadhar card based payment, etc.

Do

- Demonstrate how to make and receive payments through digital models like Paytm and state bank buddy.

Ask

- Why do you think people have started using digital money instead of hard cash? Is demonetization the only reason?

Say

- Digital money gives a lot of advantages over the conventional hard cash. Some of them are:
 - ♦ Digital payments are easy and convenient. You do not need to take loads of cash with you, a mobile phone or a card will suffice.
 - ♦ With digital payment modes, you can pay from anywhere anytime.
 - ♦ Digital payments have less risk.

Summarize

- Ask the participants what they have learnt from this exercise/ activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.
- Close the discussion by summarizing the importance of e-commerce and digital money.

UNIT 7.3: Money Matters

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit, the participant will be able to:

1. Discuss the importance of saving money
2. Discuss the benefits of saving money
3. Discuss the main types of bank accounts
4. Describe the process of opening a bank account
5. Differentiate between fixed and variable costs
6. Describe the main types of investment options
7. Describe the different types of insurance products
8. Describe the different types of taxes
9. Discuss the uses of online banking
10. Discuss the main types of electronic funds transfer

7.3.1: Personal Finance – Why to Save?

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

- How many of you save money?
- Why do you feel the need to save it?
- Do you plan your savings?
- Where do you keep the money you save?
- How do you use the money that you have saved?

Example

- Let's look at these two examples:

Example 1:

Suhani works in a good company and earns Rs.30,000 month. She always saves 5000 per month and keeps it aside as a personal saving. She keeps the money at home and has saved quite a lot. One day her mother has a medical emergency and has to be taken to the hospital. Her family is worried about the amount they have to spend for the treatment. It will cost them atleast 40,000.

Suhani says tells her family not to worry and that she has about 50,000, which she has saved over the months.

Example 2:

Jasmeet works in the same company and earns the same as Suhani. She is very fond of shopping and spends most of her money on buying new clothes. At the end of the month, she is always asking her father for money as her pay is finished.

Ask

- Who do you identify with –Suhani or Jasmeet ?
- How do you think Suhani manages to save money which Jasmeet is unable to do?

Say

- We should always set aside some and save some money from our monthly pay. The future is unpredictable. Saving money not only gives you a sense of financial security but it can be used in case of emergencies.
- Discuss “Importance of Saving” with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- What are the benefits of saving money?
- What does being financially independent mean to you?

Say

- Discuss “Benefits of Saving” with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.
- Now let us continue with Suhani's story. Suhani has told her family not to worry and that she has about 50,000, which she has saved over the months. The family is happy about Suhani's decision of saving money, which will be of great help for them now.

Suhani is going to the hospital today to pay the first instalment for the treatment. Suddenly finds only 35,000 in her cash box when she counts and does not remember using it. She has not kept any record and now she is upset.

Ask

- Was it a good decision by Suhani to save a part of her earnings every month?
- Was it a wise decision to keep all her savings as cash in a cash box?
- Could she have managed to save money in a better and more effective manner?
- Do you want to learn how to save money and use it effectively?

Say

- Let's learn personal saving with the help of a group activity.

Team Activity

Personal Finance- Why to save

- This activity has two parts:

PART 1

WAYS TO SAVE MONEY

- You are earning 30,000/- per month. You have recently changed your job and have to move to a metropolitan city. You are now living as a paying guest paying 10,000/- per month. Your other estimated expenditures like travel, food, recreation would be around Rs. 17, 000 per month.
- Make a list of different ways to save money.

PART 2

HOW WILL YOU USE THE MONEY

- After a year how much have you been able to save?
- How will you use the money that you have saved?

Do

- Divide the class into groups of four.
- Instruct the participants to think and prepare a list of the various ways they can save money.
- Give the participants 10 minutes to prepare the list.
- Once done, instruct them to think of how they could use the money they have saved.
- Give the participants 10 minutes to prepare the list.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Activity De-brief

- What were the different ways you could save money?
- How much money were you able to save?
- How will you use the money you have saved in one year?

Say



- Discuss the importance of personal finance and why it is important to save money.

Summarize



You can summarize the session by discussing:

- The importance of saving money.
- Ways to save money.
- How the money saved can be used for different purposes.

7.3.2: Types of Bank Accounts, Opening a Bank Account

Resources to be Used

- Account opening sample forms
- Participant Handbook

Ask

- How many of you save money?
- Where do you keep the money you save?
- How many of you have a bank account?
- What type of account do you have?

Example

- Let's look at the given example:

Reena is in the third year of college but in the evening she gives tuitions for children living in her colony. She earns 15,000/- per month. As her students stay in different parts of the city, she has to walk a lot.

To save time, she decides to buy a second hand scooter for herself. But she has to save money for it. Her class mate advises her to open a recurring deposit account in the bank.

She goes to the bank close to her home. The personal manager gives her some forms to fill. She is confused as she has never done this before. Her elder sister has an account in the same bank. She asks for help from her sister. She goes to the bank the next day with her sister. The personal banker gives her a list of documents that she will need to submit with the form for opening an account. The banker advises her to open a 6 months recurring deposit.

Ask

- Do you try to save money monthly but have to spend it on unforeseen expenditure?
- Have you ever thought of depositing your savings in a bank?

Say

- Before opening a bank account, you need to know the types of accounts we have in India.
- Discuss “Types of Bank Accounts” with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- Can someone say what are the different types of bank accounts?

Say

- Let's learn about the different types of bank accounts through an activity.

Team Activity

- Divide the class in four groups.
- Label the groups as savings account, current account, recurring account and fixed deposit.
- On a chart paper, ask them to write the key points of their account.

Activity De-brief

- Ask each group to present the key points of their account.

Say

- Now that you know about the four different types of accounts, let's learn how to open a bank account.
- Discuss "Opening a Bank Account" with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.
- Discuss "Tips" that the participants should keep in mind while opening a bank account as given in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- What are the main documents required for opening a bank account?
- What are some important points to ask the bank personnel while opening an account?

Say

- Mention officially valid KYC documents (refer to the Participant Handbook)
- Now, let's understand the procedure of opening a bank account through an activity.

Team Activity

Opening a Bank Account

- This activity is done in groups.
- Divide the class in groups of four or six.

PART 1

FILLING A BANK ACCOUNT OPENING FORM

- You have to fill a bank opening form.
- You can refer to the section "Opening a Bank Account" of your Handbook for reference.
- List all the steps that you will be required to fill in the form.
- List the documents that you needs for filling the form.
- Now fill in the form.

Activity De-brief

How did you design the form?

- What all details did you fill in the form?
- What were your KYC documents?
- How would this activity help you in future?

Do

- Instruct the participants to read the section "Opening a Bank Account" of the Participant Handbook.
- Give each group one sample account opening form.
- Give the participants 5 minutes to read the form.
- Give them 15 minutes to fill it.
- Assist them by explaining each category and how to fill it.
- Keep a check on time.
- Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Summarize

Note:

- You can summarize the unit through a role play.
 - ♦ A person wanting to open an account in the bank.
 - ♦ What is the procedure that he will go through?
 - ♦ Discuss the key points of different types of bank accounts.
 - ♦ How to select the type of account
 - ♦ How to fill the account opening form.
- A sample account opening form is given in the following page for reference. Use it for the activity in the class.

Sample Bank Account Opening form.

Photograph	XXX Bank		
SAVING BANK ACCOUNT OPENING FORM			
Account No.: _____		Date: _____	
Name of the Branch			
Village/Town			
Sub District / Block Name			
District			
State			
SSA Code / Ward No.			
Village Code / Town Code		Name of Village / Town	
Applicant Details:			
Full Name	Mr./Mrs./Ms.	First	Middle Last Name
Marital Status			
Name of Spouse/Father			
Name of Mother			
Address			
Pin Code			
Tel No. Mobile			Date of Birth
Aadhaar No.			Pan No.
MNREGA Job Card No.			
Occupation/Profession			
Annual Income			
No. of Dependents			

Detail of Assets	Owning House : Y/N	Owning Farm :		
	Y/N			
	No. of Animals :	Any other :		
Existing Bank A/c. of family members / household	Y / N	If yes, No. of A/cs. _____		
Kisan Credit Card	Whether Eligible Y / N			
I request you to issue me a Rupay Card .				
I also understand that I am eligible for an Overdraft after satisfactory operation of my account after 6 months of opening my account for meeting my emergency/ family needs subject to the condition that only one member from the household will be eligible for overdraft facility. I shall abide by the terms and conditions stipulated by the Bank in this regard.				
Declaration:				
I hereby apply for opening of a Bank Account. I declare that the information provided by me in this application form is true and correct. The terms and conditions applicable have been read over and explained to me and have understood the same. I shall abide by all the terms and conditions as may be in force from time to time. I declare that I have not availed any Overdraft or Credit facility from any other bank.				
Place:				
Date:		Signature / LTI of Applicant		
Nomination:				
I want to nominate as under				
Name of Nominee	Relationship	Age	Date of Birth in case of minor	Person authorised in case to receive the amount of deposit on behalf of the nominee in the event of my /minor(s) death.
Place:				
Date:				Signature / LTI of Applicant
Witness(es)*				
1. _____				
2. _____				
*Witness is requires only for thumb impression and not for signature				

Table 7.3.2.1. Sample Bank Account Opening form

7.3.3: Costs: Fixed vs. Variables: What are Fixed and Variable Costs?

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Blank sheets of paper
- Pens

Ask

- What is cost?
- Will a telephone bill fall under the category of a fixed or variable cost?

Say

- Discuss: Fixed and Variable cost with examples. Let us do a small activity.

Team Activity

Identify the type of cost

1. Rent
2. Telephone bill
3. Electricity bill
4. Machinery
5. Insurance
6. Office supplies/ Raw materials
7. Employee salaries
8. Commission percentage given to sales person for every unit sold
9. Credit card fees
10. Vendor bills

Do

- Divide the class into two groups. Read out the list of costs given in the activity.
- Read out each item from the cost list and ask the groups in turns to identify whether it is a fixed or variable cost.

Say

- We saw that your utility bills like rent, electricity, telephone etc. are all fixed costs because you have to pay it every month.
- Variable costs is an expense which varies with production output or volume. For example commission, raw material etc.
- Discuss “Cost: Fixed vs. variables” with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.
- Illustrate the relation between the costs with a graph.

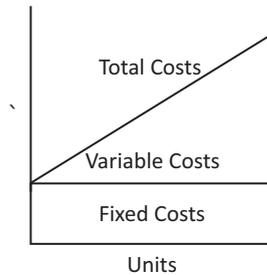


Fig 7.3.3.1. Graphical illustration of fixed vs. variable costs

- Let's learn the difference between fixed and variable cost with the help of an activity.

Team Activity

Fixed vs. Variable Costs

- This is a group activity.

- You want to start your own entrepreneur business.
- State the type of business you want to start.
- List down all the cost or requirements for your business.
- How will you differentiate between the fixed and variable cost.

Activity De-brief

- What is the total cost of your business?
- What are the fixed costs?
- What are the variable costs?
- How did you differentiate between the fixed and variable costs?

Do

- Instruct the participants that this is group work.
- Divide the class into small groups of 4 or 6.
- Give each group a sheet of paper.
- Tell the participants that they have to start their own entrepreneur business.
- Ask them the type of business they want to start.
- Instruct them to differentiate between the fixed and the variable costs of the business they want to start.
- Give the participants 15 minutes to discuss and write.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Summarize

- Note: You can summarize the unit either by having a role play between a consultant and a budding entrepreneur explaining the differences between fixed and variable costs or by discussing the key points of the unit.

Notes for Facilitation

- Answers for the activity - Identify the type of cost

1. Rent	(Fixed)
2. Telephone bill	(Fixed)
3. Electricity bill	(Fixed)
4. Machinery	(Fixed)
5. Insurance	(Fixed)
6. Office supplies/ Raw materials	(Variable)
7. Employee salaries	(Fixed)
8. Commission percentage given to sales person for every unit sold	(Variable)
9. Credit card fees	(Variable)
10. Vendor bills	(Variable)

7.3.4: Investments, Insurance and Taxes

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

- Ask the participants- “What do you see first thing in when you get your mobile bill? Apart from the amount and due date do you have a look at the taxes you are being billed for?”
- Why do you think people get their cars insured or have a medical insurance?
- You have saved money and want to invest it, how would you decide what is the best investment for your money?

Example

- Let's have a look at a few scenarios.

Ranbir has sold his house and deposited the money in his bank. His Chartered Accountant tells him that he will have to re-invest the money otherwise he will have to pay capital tax. What is capital tax and how is it different from income tax?

Jasmeet and Anup are blessed with a baby girl. They decide to have an insurance policy that will mature when their daughter is ready to higher education.

Shivani is working in a corporate office and getting good pay. She will have to pay income tax so she decides to invest her money in tax saving schemes. She goes to the bank manager to discuss the best products in which she can invest.

Say

- Discuss the Investment, Insurance and Taxes as given in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- How do investments, insurances and taxes differ from each other?

Say

- Let's learn the differences between the three by having an activity.
- We will have a quiz today.

Team Activity

- The activity is a quiz.

Do

- Divide the class into groups of three and give a name to each group
- Explain the rules of the quiz. For each correct answer the group gets 1 mark. If the group is unable to answer the question is rolled over to the next group.
- Explain the purpose and duration of the activity.
- On the blackboard write the names of the groups.
- Ask the questions of the quiz.
- Keep a score for the groups.
- Set guidelines pertaining to discipline and expected tasks.

Summarize

- Summarize the unit by discussing the key points and answering question

Notes for Facilitation

Questions for the quiz

1. What are bonds?
Bonds are instruments used by public and private companies to raise large sums of money.
2. Who issues the bonds?
Private and public companies issue the bonds.
3. Why are bonds issued?
To raise large amount of money as it cannot be borrowed from the bank.
4. Who is the buyer of stocks and equities?
The general public is the buyer.
5. What types of scheme is the Sukanya Samridhi Scheme?
Small Saving Scheme
6. What is the difference between mutual and hedge funds?
Mutual funds are professionally managed financial instruments that invest the money in different securities on behalf of investors. Hedge funds invest in both financial derivatives and/or publicly traded securities.
7. Why is a loan taken from the bank to purchase real estate?
To lease or sell to make profit on appreciated property price.
8. Name the two types of insurances?
Life Insurance and Non-life or general insurance
9. Which insurance product offers financial protection for 15-20 years?
Term Insurance
10. What is the benefit of taking an endowment policy?
It offers the dual benefit of investment and insurance.
11. Mr. Das gets monthly return on one of his insurance policies. Name the policy?
Money Back Life Insurance

12. What are the two benefits of a Whole Life Insurance?

It offers the dual benefit of investment and insurance

13. Which policy covers loss or damage of goods during transit?

Marine Insurance

14. After what duration is the income tax levied?

One financial year

15. What is long term capital gain tax?

It is the tax payable for investments held for more than 36 months.

16. Name the tax that is added while buying shares?

Securities Transaction Tax

17. What is the source of corporate tax?

The revenue earned by a company.

18. Name the tax whose amount is decided by the state?

VAT or Value Added Tax

19. You have bought a T.V. What tax will you pay?

Sales Tax

20. What is the difference between custom duty and OCTROI?

Custom duty is the charges payable when importing or purchasing goods from another country. OCTROI is levied on goods that cross borders within India.

7.3.5: Online Banking, NEFT, RTGS, etc.

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Computer System with internet connection
- Debit card

Ask

- When was the last time you visited a bank?
- How do you pay your bill for electricity and telephone?
- Have you ever tried to transfer money from one bank account to another bank account using the online banking facility?

Say

- Most of us lead a busy life. Time has become more important than money. In this busy schedule no one has time to stand in bank queues. That's where Online Banking comes in. Online banking or internet banking means accessing your bank account and carrying out financial transactions through the internet.
- Discuss “What is online banking?” from the Participant Handbook.
- There are various advantages of online banking:
 - ♦ It saves time, as you need to visit the branch. .
 - ♦ You can conduct your banking transactions safely and securely without leaving the comfort of your home.
 - ♦ Online Banking also gives you round the clock access.
 - ♦ Online Banking makes it possible for you to pay your bills electronically.

Do

- Show them how they can use the internet banking.
- Use the computer system and show the demo videos on how to use internet banking provided on most banking sites. the computer system.
- Tell the class the various features of online banking:
 - ♦ Through their website set-up your online account.
 - ♦ Choose a secure username and password.
 - ♦ Set-up your contact information.
 - ♦ Once your information is verified, you are good to go.
 - ♦ Once you enter the portal explore all the features and learn your way through the portal.
- Discuss about maintaining the security of the online account.

Say



- One of the biggest advantage that online banking offers, as discussed earlier, is transferring money from one account to another. This transaction is called electronic funds transfer. Electronic transfers are processed immediately with the transferred amount being deducted from one account and credited to the other in real time, thus saving time and effort involved in physically transferring a sum of money.
- Discuss “Electronic Funds Transfer” from the Participant Handbook.

Do



- Discuss how to transfer money from one account to another using online banking (NEFT/ RTGS, etc.).
- Illustrate with an example.

Summarize



- Close the discussion by summarizing the about online banking.
- Ask the participants if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.

UNIT 7.4: Preparing for Employment & Self Employment

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit, the participant will be able to:

1. Discuss the steps to follow to prepare for an interview
2. Discuss the steps to create an effective Resume
3. Discuss the most frequently asked interview questions
4. Discuss how to answer the most frequently asked interview questions
5. Identify basic workplace terminology

7.4.1: Interview Preparation: How to Prepare for an Interview?

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

- Have you ever attended an interview?
- How did you prepare before going for an interview?

Say

- An interview is a conversation between two or more people (the interviewer(s) and interviewee) where questions are asked by the interviewer to obtain information from the interviewee.
- It provides the employer with an opportunity to gather sufficient information about a candidate and help them select the ideal candidate.
- It also provides the interviewee with an opportunity to present their true potential to the employer, build confidence and help make a decision about the job by asking questions regarding designation, salary, perks, benefits, promotions, transfers, etc.
- Let's do an activity to understand how to prepare for interviews better.

Activity 1

- Introducing Yourself

Do

- Select a participant and ask him/her to answer the following questions: “What can you tell me about yourself?”
- Give the participant at least one minute to speak.
- Once he/she is done, ask the rest of the participant what they gathered about the participant who was providing information.
- Now repeat the exercise with five other participants.

Ask

- What information you should include when you are describing or introducing yourself in an interview?
- What information you should not include when you are describing or introducing yourself in an interview?

Say

- Tell the participants that when an interviewer asks you to say something about yourself, he/she is not asking you to present your life history.
- Introduction should be short and crisp, and should present you in a positive light. It should include the following points:
 - ♦ Any work experience that you might have
 - ♦ A brief summary of your educational qualifications
 - ♦ Your strengths and achievements
 - ♦ Any special projects that you might have been part of
- The following topics should be avoided during an introduction:
 - ♦ Detailed description of your family (unless you are specifically asked to do so)
 - ♦ Too much information about your weaknesses
 - ♦ Information that is not true

Do

- Congratulate each participant for sharing their points.
- Ask the audience to applaud for them.
- Ask de-brief questions to cull out the information from each group.
- Keep a check on time.

Activity 2

- Planning the right attire

Do

- Describe 2 individuals to the participants. One is wearing a casual t-shirt, jeans, and slippers. He has not combed his hair and neither has he trimmed or shaved his beard. The other individual is dressed formally with a shirt and pant, and is well-groomed. He has also worn formal shoes and a belt. Ask the participants which person would they prefer to hire in their organization and why?

Summarize

- Close the discussion by discussing 'how to prepare for an interview' as discussed in the Participant Handbook.
- You can add the following points to it:
 - ♦ Tell the participants to create a positive and good impression in an interview. It is important for them to prepare for an interview beforehand.
 - ♦ The interviewer analyses not only your technical knowledge in relation to the job, but also whether or not you are a fit for the organization.
 - ♦ Every employer looks at the whole package and not just one or two things in isolation. Therefore, the way you dress and the way you present yourself is also important along with your skills and talents.
 - ♦ The participants will get only one chance to create a good first impression.

7.4.2: Preparing an Effective Resume: How to Create an Effective Resume?

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Blank papers
- Pens

Ask

- When preparing for an interview, what are the most important things that you need to do?
- What documents do you carry with you, when you go for an interview?
- What is a resume?
- Why do you need a resume?

Say

- Resume is not just a sheet of paper with your qualifications printed on it.
- It is a selling tool that will help the employer to see how and what you can contribute for company.
- Talk about the steps involved in creating an effective/attractive resumes discussed in the Participant Handbook.
- Now let's prepare a resume to understand the process in a better way.

Do

- This is an individual activity.
- Give the details of the activity.
- Instruct them to read the activity carefully.
- The participant is expected to make an attractive resume based on the information provided.
- Give the class 25-30 minutes to study the case and create a resume.
- At the end of 30 minutes, the participants should exchange the resume with the person sitting next to him or her.
- Every participant will evaluate the resume prepared with their fellow participants.

Say

- Do you think the candidate should apply for the job posting described in the advertisement?
- We have already discussed the steps involved in creating an effective/attractive resumes.
- Now let's prepare a resume for the candidate details given in the activity.

Activity

Case Study Analysis

- In the first section of the activity, you are being given the information about a candidate who is applying for a particular job.
- In the second section, you are being given the detailed description of the job posting. Create a resume for the candidate to apply for the job posting.
- Use the information that has been provided about the candidate to create this resume.

Candidate Details

Nipesh Singla was born on 20th April, 1988 in Chandigarh, India. He currently resides at 1XX7, Sector XX D, Chandigarh –160018. His mobile number is 988XXXXX01, and e-mail address is nxxxxxxxla@gmail.com. Nipesh attended middle and senior school at Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Sector 15, Chandigarh. He has been a very talented boy since school. He was fond of painting and watching old Hindi movies. As part of a school charity program, he volunteered at the children's hospital during his senior years.

In July 2007, he joined Westwood School of Hotel Management, Zirakpur to pursue a diploma course in Hotel Management and Catering. After completing this course, he joined XYZ Group of Hotels as a Housekeeping intern in June 2010 for six months. In this role, he was responsible for cleanliness and maintenance of one floor in the hotel. Taking advantage of his strong interpersonal skills, he also got opportunities to make housekeeping arrangements for corporate meetings. While pursuing education, he gained working knowledge of Microsoft Word, Excel, Access and PowerPoint.

Nipesh is detail-oriented, flexible and adaptable. He has successfully worked with a diverse work force. He gelled well with his peers, both in college and during his internship. After completing the internship, his objective has been to find a job opportunity where he can use his skills and experience. Backed by experience, he is confident about his skills as housekeeping assistant.

Job Posting

* Do you see yourself as a HOUSEKEEPING SUPERVISOR?

What's your passion? Whether you're into cricket, reading or hiking, at IHG we are interested in YOU. At IHG, we employ people who apply the same amount of care and passion to their jobs as they do in their hobbies - people who put our guests at the heart of everything they do. And we're looking for more people like this to join our friendly and professional team.

THE LOCATION:

At the moment, we are looking for HOUSEKEEPING SUPERVISOR to join our youthful and dynamic team at Holiday Inn Amritsar, Ranjit Avenue in Amritsar, Punjab (India). Holiday Inn Amritsar is ideally located in Amritsar's commercial district on Ranjit Avenue with the world famous Golden Temple located only a short distance away. Sparkling chandeliers mark an incomparable arrival experience as you escape to the welcoming environment that is, Holiday Inn Amritsar. The fresh international brand to celebrate and explore Amritsar.

Salary: Negotiable

Industry: Travel / Hotels / Restaurants / Airlines / Railways

Functional Area: Hotels, Restaurants

Role Category: Housekeeping

Role: Housekeeping Executive/Assistant.

Desired Candidate Profile

Friendly, pleasant personality, Service - oriented.

You should ideally be Graduate/ Diploma holder in HM and at least 2 years of experience as a supervisor in good brand with good communication skills, English is a must.

In return we'll give you a competitive financial and benefits package. Hotel discounts worldwide are available as well as access to wide variety of discount schemes and the chance to work with a great team of people. Most importantly, we'll give you the room to be yourself.

*Please get in touch and tell us how you could bring your individual skills to IHG.

Education-

UG: Any Graduate/ Diploma holder

PG: Post Graduation Not Required

Say

- Now, let's share the resume with the fellow participant sitting next to you and evaluate each other's effort.

Do

- Congratulate each participant for making their first attempt towards creating an effective resume.
- As a follow up activity, you can suggest them to prepare their own resume and show it to you the next day.

Summarize

- Close the discussion by showing some effective resume samples to the candidates.
- Ask the participants what they have learnt from this activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.

Notes for Facilitation

- Keep printed copies of the activity ready for the session.
- Put down the suggested format of the resume on the board while explaining the steps in preparing a resume.
- Do check the participants' resume and suggest necessary changes.
- Suggested example for the case presented:

Nipesh Singla

#1XX7, Sector XX-D

Chandigarh-160018

Mobile No: 91-988XXXXX01

E-mail: nxxxxxxxxla@gmail.com

Objective: Seeking an opportunity to use my interpersonal skills and experience to contribute to your company's growth, profitability and objectives.

Professional strengths:

- Proficient in housekeeping
- Experienced in and capable of working with a diverse work force
- Team player and friendly in nature
- Successful working in a multi-cultural environment

- Detail oriented, flexible, and adaptable
- Knowledge of Microsoft Word, Excel, Access and PowerPoint

Educational background:

- Diploma in Hotel Management and Catering, Westwood School of Hotel Management, Zirakpur
- High School, Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Sector 15, Chandigarh

Professional internships:

- Housekeeping Intern, XYZ Group of Hotels, New Delhi (June 2010 – August 2010)
 - ♦ Responsible for cleanliness and maintenance of one floor in the hotel.
 - ♦ Got opportunities to make housekeeping arrangements for corporate meetings.

Volunteer Work:

- Student volunteer at children's hospital in Chandigarh.

Nipesh Singla

7.4.3: Interview FAQs

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Say

- Tell the participants you will provide them with interview situation and questions and they have to try to answer them.
- Tell them you will also explain the different ways to approach these questions.

Do

- Divide the class in pairs and ask the participants to perform a role play.
- One partner will play the role of the interviewer while the other will play the role of the interviewee.
- Tell them the interviewer can start the interview by asking the interviewee to introduce himself/herself.
- Call all the pairs one by one in front of the class to enact the role play.
- Follow the same pattern for all other situations.
- Time allotted for each situation is 8-10 minutes.
- Congratulate each participant for giving their input.
- Ask the class to applaud each time a team has completed their role play.
- Keep a check on time.

Role Play

Conduct a role play for the situation given.

Situation 1

- The interviewer will start by asking the interviewee a few generic questions such as:
 - What is your name?
 - Tell me something about yourself?
 - Can you tell me something about your family?
- Then, the interviewer will bluntly ask the following questions:
 - How do you explain this huge time gap in your resume?
 - What is the reason for this?
 - Weren't you looking for a job or is it that no one selected you?

Say

De-brief:

- When you put information on your resume, you should be prepared to answer any questions about it.
- Be present and focused on the questions being asked to you.
- One way of tackling the blunt questions is to tell the interviewer you did not come across an opportunity where you were sufficiently satisfied with both the remuneration offered as well as the profile. Therefore, you waited for the right opportunity to come along while looking for an ideal job.

Role Play

Conduct a role play for the situation given.

Role Play – Situation 2

- The interviewer will start by asking the interviewee a few generic questions such as:
 - ♦ What is your name?
 - ♦ Tell me something about yourself?
 - ♦ Can you tell me something about your family?
- Then, at the end of the interview, ask the interviewee:
 - ♦ There are over 200 people who have applied for this job, some with excellent work experience. Why should I hire you?

Say

De-brief:

- There is nothing wrong with stating your strengths and achievements. However, do not come across as arrogant or too boastful.
- You need show the interviewee that you have unique skills or talents to contribute to the company. The interviewer needs to know how you stand apart from the rest of the crowd.
- Tell the interviewer you are looking forward to working with the company and that you are a hard-working individual.

Role Play

Conduct a role play for the situation given.

Role Play – Situation 3

- The interviewer will start by asking the interviewee a few generic questions such as:
 - ♦ What is your name?
 - ♦ Tell me something about yourself?
 - ♦ Can you tell me something about your family?
- Then, lean forward, clasp your hands on the table and in a soft voice ask the interviewee:
 - ♦ Did you ever experience any neglect or disregard from your previous office? In other words, did you ever suffer because your office or team displayed favouritism?

Say

De-brief:

- Keep this in mind: Do not criticize anyone during an interview.
- You are free to express your opinion, however, your language, answers, body language, and the tone of your voice should remain constructive and neutral.
- Since criticism will show you in negative light, you should keep your answers honest yet diplomatic.
- You can tackle such questions by saying, “I got along well with most of my faculty and peers.”

Role Play

Conduct a role play for the situation given.

Role Play – Situation 4

- The interviewer will start by asking the interviewee a few generic questions such as:
 - ♦ What is your name?
 - ♦ Tell me something about yourself?
 - ♦ Can you tell me something about your family?
- Then very bluntly ask the interviewee:
 - ♦ How long do you plan to stay with this company if you are selected?
- After the candidate responds, ask sarcastically:
 - ♦ Do you seriously mean that?

Say

De-brief:

- Don't provide unreal and idealistic answers.
- Your answers should be honest yet diplomatic. In a situation like this, the interviewer does not expect you to provide a specific timeline.
- You can say something like, “I would like to stay with the company as long as I can contribute constructively and develop as an employee, within the organization, professionally and financially.”

Role Play

Conduct a role play for the situation given.

Role Play – Situation 5

- The interviewer will start by asking the interviewee a few generic questions such as:
 - ♦ What is your name?
 - ♦ Tell me something about yourself?
 - ♦ Can you tell me something about your family?
- Ask him/her how important he/she thinks it is to be punctual in the corporate world.
- After he/she answers, look up sternly at the interviewee and in a crisp voice, say:
 - ♦ You were late for this interview by 10 minutes. That surely does not seem to be in line with what you just said?

Say

De-brief:

- Politely apologize for being late.
- You can add something such as, “I assure you this is not a habit”. All your future actions should be in line with this statement.
- Avoid giving any excuses.
- You might feel obligated to provide a justification for your tardiness, but the interviewer is not interested in that.
- Do not over apologize. Once this response is out of the way, turn your focus back to the interview.

Role Play

Conduct a role play for the situation given.

Role Play – Situation 6

- The interviewer will start by asking the interviewee a few generic questions such as:
 - ♦ What is your name?
 - ♦ Tell me something about yourself?
 - ♦ Can you tell me something about your family?
- After asking a few academic or job-related questions, ask the interviewee:
 - ♦ If you get this job, what salary package do you expect us to give you?

Say

De-brief:

- If there is no way for you to avoid this question, respond to the interviewer by providing a reasonable and well-thought out salary range.

Role Play

Conduct a role play for the situation given.

Role Play – Situation 7

- The interviewer will start by asking the interviewee a few generic questions such as:
 - ♦ What is your name?
 - ♦ Tell me something about yourself?
 - ♦ Can you tell me something about your family?
- Then, bringing the interview to a close, ask the interviewee:
 - ♦ Do you have any questions for me?

Say

De-brief:

- Ask relevant questions.
- Don't bombard the interviewer with questions.
- If you have questions about the result of the interview, you can limit your questions to 1 or 2. Keep them short and relevant like:
 - ♦ When will I be informed about the results of the interview?
 - ♦ What are the working hours?
 - ♦ Will the job require me to travel?

Explain

- Tell the participants to be prepared for answering different types of questions in an interview.
- Stay calm and focused, and take a moment to think about how you should respond. Always maintain a confident tone.
- Even if you don't intend to, your body language conveys your level of discomfort with a particular question. Try to keep your actions, tone, and gestures neutral.
- Maintain your composure while answering personal question.

Do

- Tell all the participants to form pairs again.
- Tell them to use the following list of frequently asked interview questions to conduct mock interviews.
- They will use all or some of these questions to conduct mock interviews with their partners.
- One partner will play the role of the interviewer while the other will play the role of the interviewee.
- After they are through asking and answering the questions, the roles will be reversed.
- The same list of questions will be used again.
- After each mock interview ask the interviewer to provide feedback and clear any doubts that may arise.
- Time allotted for each situation is 30-35 minutes.

Activity

Mock Interview Questions

Mock Interview Questions
Tell me something about your family.
What qualities would you look for in a Manager or a Supervisor?
Why did you apply for this job?
What do you know about this company?
How do you deal with criticism?
How do you plan to strike a good work-life balance?
Where do you see yourself five years from now?
Have you applied for jobs in other companies?
What kind of salary do you expect from this job?
Do you have any questions for me?

Summarize

- Close the discussion by discussing the questions in the both activities.
- Ask the participants what they have learned from this activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.

7.4.4: Work Readiness – Terms and Terminology

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Chart papers
- Blank sheets of paper
- Pens

Ask

- What do you understand by workplace terminology?
- Are offer letter and contract of employment the same?

Say

- Let's start this unit with an activity.

Team Activity

Workplace terminology

- This is a group activity conducted in three parts.

Part 1

Sheila received a call from the recruiter of MND Company. Before she is recruited by the company, think of the recruitment process she will have to go through. Start from the telephone call to signing her letter of acceptance. Write down all the words that come to your mind.

Activity De-brief

- Have the participants read out the words they have written
- Encourage all the participants to participate in the activity

Do

- Divide the class into small groups of 4 or 6.
- Instruct the participants that they will be doing a brainstorming activity.
- Give them one chart paper each. Tell them to divide the chart in two parts.
- Instruct them that they have to use one half of the chart paper now. The other half will be used later.
- The participants have to write all the words that come to their mind related to the recruitment process.
- Give them 10 minutes to do the activity.
- Tell them that there are no right or wrong answers.
- Keep a track of the time.

Say 

- You all know quite a few words related to the terms used in the office.
- Let us talk about some new terms that have been missed out.
- Discuss “Work Readiness – Terms and Terminology” with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Ask 

- Why is it important to know the workplace terms?
- How do they help?
- Can the words be categorised further?

Say 

- Let's now continue the activity.

Team Activity **Terms and Terminology**

- This is again a group activity. The members of the group remain the same as in Activity 1.

Part 2

With the help of the new terms you have learned, make a flow chart of the hiring process of MND Company.

Activity De-brief

- Ask the groups to share the flow charts and the new terms they added while preparing the flow chart.

Do 

- Instruct the participants that they have to use the 2nd half of the same chart they had used before.
- Using the new terminology and the terms they had previously written on the chart, they have to make a flow chart of the hiring process of the MND Company.
- Give them 10 minutes for this activity.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Say 

- Let's go ahead with the activity.

Team Activity **Terms and Terminology**

- The activity continues with the same group members.

Part 3

Sheila now works for the MND Company. She is not aware of the company culture and policies. She goes to the HR Department to get her doubts clarified. Can you think of the terms for which she wants clarity? Make a list of those words.

Activity De-brief

- Ask the groups to share their list of words. Some of the words are benefits, comp. time, deduction, employee training, holidays, lay-off, leave, maternity leave, mentor, notice, paternity leave, and time sheet.

Do

- Instruct the participants to identify the key terms an employee of a company should know. They can use the same chart paper for this activity.
- Give them 5 minutes for this activity.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Summarize

- Note: You can either summarize the key points of the unit or have a role play where an employee has just joined a company and the HR Manager explains the terms of employment.

UNIT 7.5: Understanding Entrepreneurship

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit, the participant will be able to:

1. Discuss the concept of entrepreneurship
2. Discuss the importance of entrepreneurship
3. Describe the characteristics of an entrepreneur
4. Describe the different types of enterprises
5. List the qualities of an effective leader
6. Discuss the benefits of effective leadership
7. List the traits of an effective team
8. Discuss the importance of listening effectively
9. Discuss how to listen effectively
10. Discuss the importance of speaking effectively
11. Discuss how to speak effectively
12. Discuss how to solve problems
13. List important problem solving traits
14. Discuss ways to assess problem solving skills
15. Discuss the importance of negotiation
16. Discuss how to negotiate
17. Discuss how to identify new business opportunities
18. Discuss how to identify business opportunities within your business
19. Explain the meaning of entrepreneur
20. Describe the different types of entrepreneurs
21. List the characteristics of entrepreneurs
22. Recall entrepreneur success stories
23. Discuss the entrepreneurial process
24. Describe the entrepreneurship ecosystem
25. Discuss the purpose of the Make in India campaign
26. Discuss key schemes to promote entrepreneurs
27. Discuss the relationship between entrepreneurship and risk appetite
28. Discuss the relationship between entrepreneurship and resilience
29. Describe the characteristics of a resilient entrepreneur
30. Discuss how to deal with failure

7.5.1: Concept Introduction (Characteristic of an Entrepreneur, types of firms/ types of enterprises)

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Say

- Let's start this session with some interesting questions about Indian entrepreneurs.

Team Activity

Quiz Questions

1. Who is the founder of Reliance Industries?
Dhirubhai Ambani
2. Who is the Chairman of Wipro Limited?
Azim Premji
3. Who launched e-commerce website Flipkart?
Sachin Bansal and Binny Bansal
4. Who is the founder of Paytm?
Vijay Shekhar Sharma
5. Who is CEO of OLA Cabs?
Bhavish Aggarwal
6. Who is the founder of Jugnoo?
Samar Singla (autorickshaw aggregator)
7. Who is the founder of OYO Rooms?
Bhavish Aggarwal

Do

- Tell them that you will ask them few questions about a few entrepreneurs.
- Divide the class in to two groups.
- In turns ask the quiz questions to the groups.
- If the answer is incorrect pass the question to the other group.
- Share the answer if the groups are not able to answer.
- Congratulate the participants who answered correctly.

Ask

- What do you understand by entrepreneurs?
- What is the importance of entrepreneurship in today's scenario?
- What do you think are the characteristics of successful entrepreneurs?
- What are different types of enterprises that an entrepreneur in India can own and run?

Say

- Talk about entrepreneurs, importance of entrepreneurship, characteristics of successful entrepreneurs, and different types of enterprises in India as discussed in the Participant Handbook.
- Tell the participants, stories of successful Indian entrepreneurs- their struggles, the moments of heartbreak, the perseverance and triumph.
- Ask them if they know of any such entrepreneur.

Summarize

- Close the discussion by summarizing about the opportunities for entrepreneurs in India.

Notes for Facilitation

- Check out different Government schemes for small entrepreneurs. Share the information with the participants.
- You can tell them about the government websites like Start Up India, mudra.org.in etc.
- Discuss about various schemes and policies by the Government of India for entrepreneurs.

7.5.2: Leadership and Teamwork

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Blank sheets of paper
- Pens

Do

- Show the picture given below to the class.
- Ask them to quickly write on a piece of paper what comes to their mind after seeing the picture.
- Now ask them, “What do you understand from this picture?”
- Encourage participants to share their thoughts.



Fig 7.5.2.1. Leadership and Teamwork

Say

- This picture depicts the qualities of a leader and the difference between a leader and a boss.
- A boss focuses on structure and inspires fear whereas a leader follows vision and generates enthusiasm.
- A boss blames employees for the breakdown whereas a leader fixes breakdowns.
- A boss depends on authority whereas a leader depends on goodwill.
- A boss says “I” and a leader says “We.”
- A boss drives employees whereas a leader coaches them.
- A boss takes credit whereas a leader gives credit.

Say

- Talk about leadership and leadership qualities for an entrepreneur as discussed in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- Why is it important for a leader to be effective? How does it help the organization?

Say 

- Let us discuss benefits of effective leadership as discussed in the Participant Handbook.
- “Out-of-the-box thinking” is one of the new leadership styles. It means thinking differently and from a new perspective.

Ask 

- Do you consider yourself a team player?

Team Activity **Long Chain**

- This is a group activity.

Do 

- Divide the class into 2 teams.
- Ask each team to create a chain using materials they have in class such as shoe laces, belts, paper, handkerchief, ribbons, etc.
- The team that creates the longest chain wins the game.
- Observe if the participants are interacting with their team or working in isolation.
- Share your observations with the class.

Say **De-brief:**

- What did the winning team do differently?
- Who was responsible for the winning team's success?
- How does this activity explain the role of teamwork in entrepreneurial success?

Say 

- Tell the class that both the teams performed well.
- Discuss that the objective of this activity was to open communication channels and how this has been achieved.
- The participants should aim to keep the communication channels open when interacting with their peers and team members.
- It will set the pace and enthusiasm required for all the ensuing teamwork activities.
- Talk about teamwork and importance of teamwork in entrepreneurial success as discussed in the Participant Handbook.

Summarize 

- Close the discussion by summarizing about the importance of teamwork for employees.
 - Teamwork helps in reducing stress for the employees.
 - Teamwork helps employers in generating more number of solutions to a problem and developing improved communication amongst employees.
- Ask the participants what they have learned from these exercises.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.

7.5.3: Communication Skills: Listening & Speaking: The Importance of Listening Effectively

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Activity

Activity – Chinese Whisper

Step 1: Form a circle.

Step 2: Start a whisper chain. Any one participant will whisper a message into his/her neighbour's ear. No one else must hear the message. The message can be serious or downright silly.

Step 3: The next person who first heard the message should whisper the message very quickly to the person sitting next to them.

Step 4: The game goes on until the last person says whatever they heard out loud and the first person reveals the real message.

Compare them and have a great laugh!

Ask

De-brief questions:

- Was the original message the same as the message that is communicated at the end of the game?
- Why do you think there was a difference in the messages?

Say

- No, the original message was not same at the end of game.
- The barriers to communication like language, disturbance and noise, poor listening skills, boredom, poor speaking skills, etc. are the potential reasons this happens.
- There are various aspects to communication. Speaking skills and listening skills are two major components to any communication. There is always some room for improvement in the way we communicate.
- It is important to accept the reality of miscommunication and work to minimise its negative impacts.

Say

- Communication is a two-way process where people exchange information or express their thoughts and feelings
- It involves effective speaking and effective listening.
- If I go to the store to get bread, I exchange money for the bread. I give something and get something in return. Communication takes place in the same manner. You have to provide and receive information for communication to take place.

Ask

- How often do you hear these statements?
 - ♦ “You're not listening to me!”
 - ♦ “Why don't you let me finish what I'm saying?”
 - ♦ “You just don't understand!”
- What do you think the other person is trying to convey to you through these sentences?
- We will not talk about the importance of listening effectively as discussed in the Participant Handbook.

Say

- Let's play a game to understand effective listening process better.

Do

- This is a class activity.
- The participants need to answer the questions they hear.
- Instruct them to listen carefully.
- You will read it at a stretch and if need be repeat it once more.
- Tell the participants to raise their hand if they know the answer to the question asked.
- Keep a check on time.

Activity 2**Riddles:**

Is there any law against a man marrying his widow's sister?

If you went to bed at eight o'clock at night and set the clock's alarm to ring at nine o'clock, how many hours of sleep would you get?

Do they have a 26th of January in England?

If you had only one match and entered a dark room that had a kerosene lamp, oil heater, and a wood stove, what would you light first?

The Delhi Daredevils and the Chennai Super Kings play five IPL matches. Each wins three matches. No match was a tie or dispute. How is this possible?

There was an airplane crash. Every single person died, but two people survived. How is this possible?

If an airplane crashes on the border of two countries, would unidentified survivors be buried in the country they were travelling to or the country they were travelling from?

A man builds an ordinary house with four sides except that each side has a southern exposure. A bear comes to the door and rings the doorbell. What is the colour of the bear?

Answers:

There's no law against a man marrying his widow's sister, but it would be the neatest trick in the book since to have a widow, the man would have to be dead.

You'd get one hour's sleep since alarm clocks do not know the difference between morning and night.

Oh, yes. They have a 26th of January in England. They also have a 27th, a 28th, and so on.

First of all, you would light the match.

Who said the Delhi Daredevils and the Chennai Super Kings were playing against each other in those games?

Every SINGLE person died, but those two were married.

You can't bury survivors under any law especially if they still have enough strength to object.

The bear that rang the doorbell would have to be a white bear. The only place you could build a house with four southern exposures is at the North Pole where every direction is in South.

Ask **De-brief question:**

- What were the barriers that came into your way of listening?
- How can you overcome barriers to listening?

Say 

- There is a difference between hearing and listening.
- If you don't listen properly, the message may be misunderstood.
- Be open-minded while listening to someone.
- It is important to listen effectively and carefully without making assumptions.

Activity 3 **Elevator Pitch:**

You are in the lift of a hotel and you bumped into your former client who is a famous businessman. He has financed a lot of small business ventures and can finance your new start-up too. After exchanging pleasantries, he asks you what your new company does. You open your mouth, and then pause. Where do you even begin?

Then, as you try to organize your thoughts, his meeting is called, and he is on his way. If you would have been better prepared, you're sure that he would have stayed long enough to schedule a meeting with you too.

If you were given another chance, what would you have said to this person?

Do 

- Start off the task by providing a beginning sentence to get the story started, and then go around the classroom getting each one to add a new sentence to keep the story going.
- This task should be done spontaneously allowing only a little time to think (30 seconds).
- For example: **There was once a student who was looking for a job after graduation.**

Notes for Facilitation

- Tell the participants to follow these steps to create a great pitch, but bear in mind that you'll need to vary your approach depending on what your pitch is about.
 1. **Identify Your Goal:** Start by thinking about the objective of your pitch. For instance, do you want to tell the potential clients about your organization? Do you have a great new product idea that you want to pitch to an executive or do you want a simple and engaging speech to explain what you do for a living?
 2. **Explain What You Do:** Start your pitch by describing what your organization does. Focus on the problems that you solve and how you help people. Ask yourself this question as you start writing: what do you want your audience to remember most about you? Keep in mind that your pitch should excite you first. After all, if you don't get excited about what you're saying neither will your audience. People may not remember everything that you say, but they will likely remember your enthusiasm.
 3. **Communicate Your USP:** Your elevator pitch also needs to communicate your unique selling proposition or USP. Identify what makes you, your organization or your idea unique. You'll want to communicate your USP after you've talked about what you do.
 4. **Engage with a Question:** After you communicate your USP, you need to engage your audience. To do this, prepare open-ended questions (questions that can't be answered with a "yes" or "no" answer) to involve them in the conversation. Make sure that you're able to answer any questions that he or she may have.
 5. **Put it all Together:** When you've completed each section of your pitch, put it all together. Then, read it aloud and use a stopwatch to time how long it takes. It should be no longer than 20-30 seconds. Remember, the shorter it is, the better!

Example:

Here's how your pitch could come together:

"My company deals with cloth retail online business and we use various e-commerce platforms to sell our products. This means that you can do shopping with ease and spend time on other important tasks. Unlike other similar companies, we have a strong feedback mechanism to find out exactly what people need. This means that, on average, 95 percent of our clients are happy with our products. So, how can you help us in creating our own web portal?"

6. **Practice:** Like anything else, practice makes perfect. Remember, how you say it is just as important as what you say. If you don't practice, it's likely that you'll talk too fast, sound unnatural or forget important elements of your pitch. Set a goal to practice your pitch regularly. The more you practice, the more natural your pitch will become. Practice in front of a mirror or in front of colleagues until the pitch feels natural.

Summarize

- Close the discussion by summarizing how to speak effectively as discussed in the Participant Handbook.

7.5.4: Problem Solving & Negotiation Skills

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

- What is a 'problem'?
- What do you think are the problems you may face in the process of becoming a successful entrepreneur?

Say

- Discuss the definition of problem as given in the Participant Handbook.
- In a hurdle race the hurdles are the obstacles on the way to reach your goal.
- Similarly, obstacles are the hurdles you may face while reaching your goal i.e. to set-up your own business. Your goal will be to reach the finishing line after crossing these hurdles.

Ask

- What do you do when you face a problem?
- How do you resolve it? You can pick examples from the question asked previously 'the problems they are likely to face in the process of becoming a successful entrepreneur'.

Say

- Discuss how to solve problems as given in the Participant Handbook.

Team Activity

- This is a group activity.
 - The groups will solve the problem and come up with the best solution in each case.
1. Unable to arrange for some extra finance for setting up a beauty parlour. The loan sanctioned and disbursed is not enough. You have tried all your contacts, friends and relatives. But unable to manage the extra amount. Bank will not sanction more amount as you have used up the complete sanction limit.
 2. You have rented a space for your business and all arrangements are done. You will be operating from the office space rented in two days. Now the owner comes up to you and says he wants to sell the place and wants you to vacate in 15 days.
 3. You have just set up your business and need extra human resource. You have tried inviting a few also tied up with an agency for getting the right candidate. But you are unable to get the right candidate. If the candidate is good, you cannot offer the salary demanded. If the candidate agrees to the salary, he/she has other demands like working hours to be reduced, leaves etc. which may not work for your set up.

Do 

- Divide the class into three groups. Give one scenario to each group.
- Explain the purpose and duration of the activity.
- Ask the groups to build on the scenario and present their solution as a role play.

Say **De-brief questions:**

1. What was the problem?
2. Is there any other alternative solution?
3. Is this the best solution presented?

Ask 

- Try to think of some people around you who are able to solve problems very easily. Even you or your friends might be approaching them when there is a problem. What qualities do they have? What personality traits do such people possess?

Say 

- Discuss the important traits for problem- solving as given in the Participant Handbook.

Ask 

- In order to build a successful organization, you need to hire people who possess good problem solving skills. How would you assess the level of problem solving skills of potential candidates before hiring them?

Say 

- Discuss how to assess for problem- solving skills as given in the Participant Handbook.

Summarize 

- Ask the participants the things that they have learnt so far.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.
- Summarize the discussion on problem solving.

Activity 

- The activity is to organise an election event. Select three volunteers from the group. They have to give a speech on their election manifesto to the class. They have to negotiate with the fellow participants and convince them to vote for them. The best negotiator will win the election.

Do 

- Ask three participants to volunteer for the activity.
- Explain the purpose and duration of the activity.
- Set guidelines pertaining to discipline and expected tasks.

Ask

- Out of the three contestants, whom would you support? Why? What did they say or do which convinced you to make your decision?
- Have you ever tried to negotiate in your personal or professional life?
- Ask the class to share some of their experiences where they have been able to strike a deal by negotiating.

Say

- Discuss “What is Negotiation?” as given in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- Why is it important to negotiate? As an entrepreneur, where do you think that negotiation skills will be needed?

Say

- Discuss the importance of negotiation while starting a business as given in the Participant Handbook.

Say

- Discuss the important steps to negotiate as given in the Participant Handbook.

Role Play

- Conduct a role play activity.
- Ask the participants to assemble together.
- Explain the purpose and duration of the activity.
- Set guidelines pertaining to discipline and expected tasks.

Do

- Divide them into groups of four (4) (depending on the batch size).
- Give them the hand-outs for role play scenarios.
- Two groups to be given scenarios on problem solving.
- Other two groups to be given scenarios on negotiation.
- The groups will build on the scenarios and prepare for the role play.
- Give the groups atleast 5 mins to discuss and be ready with the role play.
- Invite each group one by one to come and present their role play.

Problem solving Scenario 1

Avinash has a Mobile Repair Store in Allahabad. His outlet is one of the most popular one in the vicinity and he has great rapport with his customers. He is always well-dressed, jovial and full of energy.

It's around 11 AM, when a customer barges in to the shop and starts shouting at Avinash for giving her back the instrument which is still not working. The screen of her mobile is also cracked from one side. Avinash remembered thoroughly checking the handset before handing it over to the customer. The customer threatens to sue the company and to go to Consumer Court for cheating her.

Problem solving Scenario 2

You are running a successful small scale business, Shreeji Aggarbattis,. Your staff members do door to door selling and organise marketing campaigns in local markets. Your brand has established it's name in last few years.

Recently, lot of customers have been coming to you and lodging complaints that your staff members indulge in malpractices. Few of them informed you that a staff member engaged them in a friendly conversation. In the meanwhile, the other gave them lesser packets of aggarbattis than they paid for.

Another set of customers lodged complaint about the misconduct and rude behaviour of a particular staff member.

You often hear from your customers that the orders don't get delivered on time or wrong products get delivered.

You have already been struggling with shortage of staff and such complaints are a serious concern as it is hampering your brand image. What strategies will you adopt to solve this problem?

Negotiation Scenario 1

You have interviewed a prospective new employee who could be a key member of your new entrepreneurial venture. The new person is demanding a salary that is 20% higher than you thought based on your business plan. Finances are tight, yet you believe this person could make a significant impact on future profits. If you paid the required salary for the new person, then you would have to restructure your entire business plan. You've been searching for an individual with this skill level for three months. to the candidate is waiting for your response. Now you have to call him in to make the final negotiations.

Negotiation Scenario 2

You are a young entrepreneur who has just registered his start up project and applied for a bank loan accordingly. You receive a letter saying that your loan application has been rejected as your start up idea did not appeal to the bank and they think that it is not a revenue generating model. You have taken an appointment to meet the manager and show your negotiation skills to get your loan approved.

Notes for Facilitation

Facilitating Role Plays**Preparing for the activity**

1. Carefully review the details of the scenario and the character descriptions.
2. Become familiar with the key issues being addressed in the scenario.
3. Study the provided material so that you are ready to address issues related to the situations depicted in the role-plays.
4. Anticipate and know how to address issues participants might raise during the activity.

Conducting the activity

1. Introduce the activity. Emphasize that role-playing provides participants with an opportunity to apply their new knowledge, skills, and tools in situations that simulate actual interactions with customers.
2. Ask participants to form pairs. Direct the members of each group to choose who will play the roles. Remind the groups that each participant should be given the opportunity to play/practice the different roles.
3. Conduct a demonstration so that participants become familiar with the expectations related to the roles and support materials.
4. Give the pairs/ groups 10 to 15 minutes to conduct the role-play (depending on the duration of the session).
5. After all the groups have finished with the role-play, conduct a debriefing session on each role-play.
6. Ask the groups to take five minutes to talk about what happened during the role-play. The groups should discuss the questions given in the debriefing for each role-play. Encourage participants to provide constructive criticism during their discussions.

Summarize

- Wrap the unit up after summarizing the key points and answering questions.

7.5.5: Business Opportunity Identification: Entrepreneurs and Opportunities

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Blank sheets of paper
- Pens

Ask

- How does an entrepreneur identify an opportunity?
- What do you think are the common queries or concerns faced by entrepreneurs?
- How can you identify new business opportunity?

Say

- Let's talk about opportunity, common queries or concerns faced by entrepreneurs, idea as an opportunity, factors to consider when looking for opportunities, ways to identify new business, and opportunity analysis as discussed in Participant Handbook.
- Let's do an activity to understand ways to identify business opportunities within your business.

Do

- Tell the class that this is an individual activity.
- Tell the participants to create a matrix on their notebooks.
- There will be four boxes in your matrix.
- Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threats will be the four headings of the matrix. This is called the SWOT matrix.
- Read out the questions to them and tell the participants they need to answer the questions asked in each matrix.
- Tell them they can also use their own understanding of themselves to fill the SWOT matrix.

Activity

Do your SWOT analysis

Strength

What are your strengths?
What unique capabilities do you possess?
What do you do better than others?
What do others perceive as your strengths?

Weakness

What are your weaknesses?
What do your competitors do better than you?

Opportunity

What trends may positively impact you?
What opportunities are available to you?

Threat

Do you have solid financial support?
What trends may negatively impact you?

Do

- Congratulate everyone for the class activity.
- Ask the audience to applaud for themselves.
- Allot the participants sufficient time to complete this activity, but do keep a check on time.
- Ask de-brief questions to cull out information from the participants.

Ask

De-brief questions:

- What are your weaknesses according to your SWOT analysis?
- Do you think you can change your weakness into strength? How?
- Do you think you can work on your threats? How?

Summarize

- Close the discussion by summarizing ways to identify business opportunities within your business.
- Ask the participants what they have learned from this exercise.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.

7.5.6: Entrepreneurship Support Eco-System

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Chart papers
- Marker pens
- Pencils
- Colour pencils
- Scale
- Eraser
- Other requisite stationery material

Ask

- Do you think that entrepreneurs need support?
- What do you think is an eco-system?
- What do you think 'entrepreneurship support eco-system' means?

Say

- Let's learn what entrepreneurship support eco-system means.
- Discuss 'Entrepreneurship Support Eco-System' as given in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- Can you define entrepreneurship support eco-system?
- What are the key domains of the support eco-system?

Say

- Let's learn more about these domains by conducting an activity.
- You have to make a poster showing the components of the six main domains of entrepreneurship support eco-system.

Team Activity

- Making a poster showing the entrepreneurship support eco-system.

Do

- Divide the class into groups of four or six.
- Hand out chart paper and coloured pens.
- Explain the purpose and duration of the activity.
- Go around checking the progress of each group.
- Set guidelines pertaining to discipline and expected tasks.

Activity De-brief

Ask each group to display their poster and explain the key domains of entrepreneurship support eco-system.

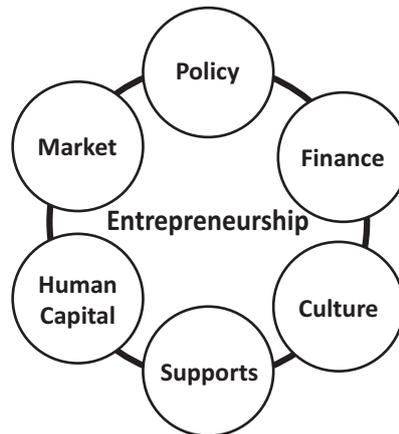


Fig 7.5.6.1. Entrepreneurship Support Eco-System

Ask

- What kind of government support eco-system is available for entrepreneurs in India?

Say

- Discuss 'Make in India' campaign as given in the Participant Handbook.

Team Activity

- Presentation on key schemes to promote entrepreneurs

Do

- Divide the class into pairs.
- Number each pair from 1-15.
- Assign a scheme, same as their group number, to each group.
- Ask them to read the scheme carefully and present it to the class.
- Explain the purpose and duration of the activity.
- Go around checking the progress of each group.
- Set guidelines pertaining to discipline and expected tasks.

Activity De-brief

- Ask each group to explain the scheme offered by government to promote entrepreneurs.

Summarize

- Summarize the unit by discussing the key points and answering questions the participants may have.

7.5.7: Risk Appetite & Resilience

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Chart papers
- Blank sheets of paper
- Pens
- Marker pens

Ask

- Can you define risk or explain what constitutes a risk?
- What do you people mean when they say, “This may be a risky proposition”?
- What risks are they talking about?

Example

- Let's have a look at these two examples:

Rohit and his family were travelling by car from Delhi to Nainital. It was their second trip there. Rohit was familiar with the road. His friends told him that the highway after Rampur was in a bad condition. They advised him to take a shortcut and turn left from Moradabad and take the Kaladhungi road. This road is in a better condition.

Since he was going with his family, and did not want to take the risk of getting lost, he left early. He took the Kaladhungi road and reached Nainital well in time.

Suresh and his family too were travelling by car from Delhi to Nainital. It was their second trip there. His friends too advised him to take a shortcut and turn left from Moradabad and take the Kaladhungi road as this road was in a better condition.

Suresh too decided to take the Kaladhungi road but he left Delhi in the afternoon. It was dark by the time he reached Kaladhungi, and he was sure that he was taking the correct turn. As it was late, he could not find anyone to give him directions. He ended up being in an unknown place that was scarcely inhabited.

Say

- Let's see what type of risks Rohit and Suresh took.
- Discuss 'Risk Appetite and Resilience' with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Say

- Let's learn more about risk appetite and resilience with the help of an activity.

Team Activity

Risk Appetite

- This is a group activity.

- In the previous unit, you read success stories of Mr Dhirubhai Ambani and Dr Karsanbhai Patel.
- Mr Ambani left his job and started his company Reliance with just Rs. 50,000/-.
- Dr Patel kept his job, went door-to-door to sell Nirma, and only when the brand started gaining popularity did he start his own company.
- What types of risk did both of them take?
- What risk factors, do you think, did they keep in mind before launching their company?
- Write the Risk Appetite Statement of both the companies.

Activity De-brief

- Who took a greater risk?
- What are the differences between the Risk Appetite Statement of both the companies?

Do

- Instruct the participants that this is group work.
- Divide the class into small groups of 4.
- Give each group a chart paper.
- Tell the participants that they have to evaluate the risks taken by Mr Dhirubhai Ambani and Dr Karsanbhai Patel.
- Give the participants 15 minutes to discuss and write.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Ask

- Do you think all entrepreneurial ventures are successful?
- What happens if the first venture is not successful?
- Should the entrepreneur stop when faced with challenges or face them?

Example

- Let's have a look at the following example:

Vijay Shekhar Sharma is the founder of Paytm, which is a giant Indian e-commerce. He was born in a middle-class family in Uttar Pradesh. He started his first job at an MNC. He quit after six months and built a company One97 with his friends. As One97 grew bigger, it needed more money because it was running more servers, bigger teams, and had to pay royalty. At that time, the tech bubble popped and technology companies were running in losses. Finally, money ran out. So One97 took loans and then more loans at higher rates of interest, as high as 24 per cent, and became caught in a vicious cycle.

In 2014, Paytm was launched with online wallet services after which, the company enabled online payment transactions. The company got licenses from RBI in 2016 to launch India's first ever payment bank. Moreover, the main motive of Paytm was to transform India into a cashless economy.

After demonetization came into effect, Vijay Shekhar Sharma started promoting online and digital transactions to deal with the cash crunch. In fact, the service of the company's mobile wallet is accepted across India. The logo of Paytm is now popular almost everywhere from tea stalls to major companies.

Say 

- Let's see what qualities made Vijay Shekhar Sharma a resilient entrepreneur.
- Discuss Entrepreneurship and Resilience with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Say 

- Let's learn more about entrepreneurship and resilience with the help of an activity.

Team Activity **Entrepreneurship and Resilience**

- This is a group activity.

- Think of some entrepreneurship ventures that faced challenging times, but later resulted in success stories.
- Who is the founder of that company?
- What challenging times did it face?
- How did it overcome those challenges?
- List the resilient characteristics of the entrepreneur.

Activity De-brief

- Each group to give their presentation.
- Why did you choose this company?
- What is the success story of the company?

Do 

- Instruct the participants that this is group work.
- Divide the class into small groups of 4.
- Give each group a chart paper.
- Tell the participants that they have to think of an entrepreneur who faced challenging times, but eventually succeeded.
- Give the participants 15 minutes to discuss and write.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Summarize 

- You can summarize the key points of the unit.
- Ask the participants what they learned from the activities.
- Clarify any questions or doubts they might have.

7.5.8: Success and Failures

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

- Have you heard the quote 'nothing is impossible'?
- What do you think it means?
- Do you think that all successful entrepreneurs became famous overnight or did they have to struggle or face failure before succeeding?

Example

- Let's have a look at this example.

Shah Rukh Khan, also known as, SRK or King Khan is a force to reckon with. Did he achieve stardom overnight? Shah Rukh Khan, who has seen many struggles in his life – he has slept on streets, struggled to support himself and his sister at a very young age, and lost his parents very early in life, which led to his sister seeking mental health support. Amidst all the chaos and challenges, he kept pushing himself, and today he stands tall as the 'Badshah of Bollywood'. Certainly those years were not easy for him.

When he was young, he stood at Marine Drive and said, “I will rule this city one day”. Failure was not just his companion during or before his stardom, it is still a substantial part of his life. Success does not come easy. What made him a star was his acceptance of failure and the urge to improve.

Say

- How do you define success and failure?
- What is fear?
- Discuss “success and failure” with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- Have you felt or experienced fear?
- What led you to feel that emotion?
- How did you handle it?

Say

- Let's learn the about success and failure with the help of an activity.

Team Activity

- Divide the class into groups of four.
- Instruct them to think of one scenario where they have to interview a successful entrepreneur.
- Explain the purpose and duration of the activity.
- Set guidelines pertaining to discipline and expected tasks.
- They have to choose one person from the group as the interviewee and one as the interviewer.
- Go around and make sure they have understood what is to be done and are discussing the roles properly.
- Check that everyone understands their role. Give clarifications if needed. Give the participants about 5 minutes to discuss and decide their roles.
- Ask the groups to stop the discussion as soon as the time is over.
- Invite each group one by one to come and present their interview as a role play.

Notes for Facilitation

Facilitating Role Plays

Preparing for the activity

1. Carefully review the details of the scenario and the character descriptions.
2. Become familiar with the key issues being addressed in the scenario.
3. Study the provided material so that you are ready to address issues related to the situations depicted in the role plays.
4. Anticipate potential questions that might be raised by the participants and be ready to address them.

Conducting the activity

1. Introduce the activity. Emphasize that role playing provides participants with an opportunity to apply their new knowledge, skills, and tools in situations that simulate actual interactions with customers.
2. Ask participants to form pairs. Direct the members of each group to choose who will play the roles. Remind the groups that each participant should be given the opportunity to play/practice the different roles.
3. Conduct a demonstration so that participants become familiar with the expectations related to the roles and support materials.
4. To maintain spontaneity of the interactions during the role play, ask the participants not to discuss the details of their roles prior to the role play.
5. Give the pairs 15-20 minutes to conduct the role play.
6. Circulate among the groups to answer any questions that may arise and provide guidance as needed.
7. After all the pairs have finished with the role play, conduct a de-briefing session on each role play.
8. Ask the groups to take five minutes to talk about what happened during the role play. The groups should discuss the questions given in the de-briefing for each role play. Encourage participants to provide constructive criticism during their discussions.
9. Conclude the activity by asking participants to think about whether and how they might use scripted role plays in their real life.

Summarize

- Wrap the unit up after summarizing the key points and answering questions.

UNIT 7.6: Preparing to be an Entrepreneur

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit, the participant will be able to:

1. Discuss how market research is carried out
2. Describe the 4 Ps of marketing
3. Discuss the importance of idea generation
4. Recall basic business terminology
5. Discuss the need for CRM
6. Discuss the benefits of CRM
7. Discuss the need for networking
8. Discuss the benefits of networking
9. Discuss the importance of setting goals
10. Differentiate between short-term, medium-term and long-term goals
11. Discuss how to write a business plan
12. Explain the financial planning process
13. Discuss ways to manage your risk
14. Describe the procedure and formalities for applying for bank finance
15. Discuss how to manage their own enterprise
16. List the important questions that every entrepreneur should ask before starting an enterprise

7.6.1: Market Study/ The 4Ps of Marketing/ Importance of an IDEA: Understanding Market Research

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Chart papers
- Markers pens
- Blank sheets of paper

Ask

- Suppose, you want to open a restaurant, what are the factors you will consider?
- How will you promote your restaurant?

Example

- Let's have a look at this example.

Arjun was an MBA working in a company. But he wanted to start a low cost budget hostel for foreign tourists coming to India. He did a lot of market research before starting the project. Based on the information he gathered, he made his business plan. His hostel is now flourishing and he is thinking of expanding to other tourist destinations.

Say

- Discuss “Market Study” with the participants. Refer to the Participant Handbook.
- Let's learn about market study and research with the help of an activity.

Team Activity

Market Study

- This is a group activity.
- You want to start your own tuition centre.
- What type of research will you do?

Activity De-brief

- Ask each group to come forward and give a brief presentation.
- Encourage other groups to be interactive and ask questions.
- What factors did you keep in mind while doing your research?
- Based on our research would you go ahead and open a tuition centre?

Do 

- Instruct the participants that this is group work.
- Divide the class into small groups of 4 or 6.
- Give each group a chart paper.
- Tell the participants that they have to start their own tuition centre.
- Give the participants 10 minutes to discuss and write the research work they need to do.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Say 

- By opening a tuition centre you are offering a service.

Ask 

- What factors will you keep in mind before opening it?

Say 

- Discuss “The 4Ps of Marketing” with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Say 

- Let's learn about the 4Ps of Marketing with the help of an activity.

Team Activity **4 Ps of Marketing**

- This is a group activity.
- You have to sell a pen to four different segments:
 1. Rural villagers
 2. Rural middle class
 3. Urban middle class
 4. Upper end rich people (Niche market)

Keeping the 4Ps of Marketing in mind, what marketing strategy will you design to sell the pen?

Activity De-brief

- Ask each group to present their strategy.
- Encourage other groups to be interactive and ask questions.

Do 

- Instruct the participants that this is group work.
- Divide the class into four groups.
- Give each group a chart paper.
- Assign each group a target audience for selling the pens:
 1. Rural villagers
 2. Rural middle class
 3. Urban middle class

4. Upper end rich people

- Tell the participants that they have to design a marketing strategy keeping the 4Ps of Marketing in mind.
- Give the participants 20 minutes to discuss and come up with their strategy.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit

Activity De-brief

- Ask each group to come forward and give a brief presentation.
- Ask each group what they kept in mind while designing their marketing strategy.
- Encourage other groups to be interactive and ask questions.

Say

- Each entrepreneur has an idea of wants he wants to sell. It may be a service or a product.
- Discuss “Importance of an IDEA” as given in the Participant Handbook.

Summarize

- Summarize the key points of the unit.
- Ask the participants what they learnt from the activities.
- Encourage them to ask if they have any doubts.

7.6.2: Business Entity Concepts

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Say

- Let's recall some basic business terminology.
- Discuss the Business Entity Concepts as given in the Participant Handbook.
- Let's learn some basic business terminology by having an activity.
- We will have a quiz today.

Activity

- The activity is a quiz.

Do

- Divide the class in two groups and give a name to each group.
- Explain the rules of the quiz. For each correct answer the group gets 1 mark.
- If the group is unable to answer the question is passed to the next group.
- Explain the purpose and duration of the activity.
- Ask the questions of the quiz.
- Keep a score of the groups.
- Set guidelines pertaining to discipline and expected tasks.

Summarize

- Summarize the unit by discussing the key points.

Notes for Facilitation

QUESTIONS FOR THE QUIZ

1. What does B2B mean?
Business to business
2. What is a financial report?
A comprehensive account of a business' transactions and expenses
3. Who is a sales prospect?
A potential customer
4. How is working capital calculated?
Current assets minus current liabilities

5. What is an estimation of the overall worth of a business called?
Valuation
6. You are buying a house. What type of transaction is it?
Complex transaction
7. How will you calculate the net income?
Revenue minus expenses
8. How is Return on Investment expressed?
As percentage
9. How will you calculate the cost of goods sold?
Cost of materials minus cost of outputs
10. What is revenue?
Total amount of income before expenses are subtracted.
11. What is a Break-Even Point?
This is the point at which the company will not make a profit or a loss. The total cost and total revenues are equal.
12. What is the formula used to calculate simple interest?
 *$A = P(1 + rt)$; $R = r * 100$*
13. What are the three types of business transactions?
Simple, Complex and Ongoing Transactions
14. The degrading value of an asset over time is known as .
Depreciation
15. What are the two main types of capital?
Debt and Equity

7.6.3: CRM & Networking

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

- Can your business run without customers/buyers?
- Who is the most important entity in any business?

Say

- The key to every success business lies on understanding the customer's expectations and providing excellent customer service.
- Discuss about CRM and its benefits. Refer to the Participant Handbook.
- Providing excellent customer service entails:
 - ♦ Treating your customers with respect.
 - ♦ Be available as per their need/ schedule.
 - ♦ Handling complaints effectively.
 - ♦ Building long lasting relationships.
 - ♦ Collecting regular feedback.
- Handle customer complaints proactively. Ask “what happened”, “why it happened”, “how can it be avoided next time”, etc.
- Collecting feedback from the customers regularly will enable you to improve your good/service.
- “Let's understand it better with the help of some case scenarios. You will be given some cases within your groups. You have to analyse the case scenario that has been given to you and then find an appropriate solution to the problem.”

Do

- Divide the class into four groups of maximum six participants depending on the batch size.
- Give one case study to each group.
- Instruct them to read the case carefully.
- The group is expected to analyse and discuss the case amongst them and find a solution to the given problem.
- Put down the discussion points (de-brief questions) on the board. Give the class 5-10 minutes to discuss the case and note down their solutions.
- At the end of 10 minutes, the team should present their case solution to the class.

Team Activity

Case Study Analysis

Raju runs a business of wooden furniture. He has a huge list of customers on Facebook and WhatsApp who give him orders regularly. Ankita is one of his old and regular customers. She placed an order for a new chester and TV cabinet via WhatsApp and requested Raju to send them as soon as possible. When the parcel reached Ankita through courier she found that chester was broken and the TV unit was chipped from the bottom. Ankita was heartbroken. It was a complete waste of money. She sent a message to Raju on WhatsApp, expressing her anger and disappointment. Raju might lose an old customer forever if he doesn't satisfy the customer. What should Raju do to retain his customer?

Scenario 2

Rajni runs a boutique shop. She sells suits and sarees. She is one of the most successful designer in her city. Rajni swears that all the clothes in her boutique have unique designs. Smita has to attend her cousin's wedding; she goes to Rajni's boutique to buy a saree. Smita wanted a unique designer saree. Rajni customized a saree for her and sent it over the courier. When Smita had a look at the saree she realised her two friends had the same design sarees. She sent a message to Rajni on WhatsApp, expressing her anger and disappointment. Did Rajni make a false promise? Were her designs copied? What could happen to Rajni's image after this incident? What would you do if you were in Rajni's place?

Scenario 3

Shama is a beautician who offers parlour services to ladies by making home visits. Recently, Shama got her name registered on an e-commerce website. Two days earlier, she got a message from Mrs Sushma. The appointment was fixed for next day, 11:00 am and the remuneration for the services was decided beforehand. When Shama reached there at 10:50 am, Mrs Sushma was not at home. When Shama called her, she asked her to wait for a while. Mrs Sushma reached home at 11:45 am. Meanwhile, Shama had to reschedule her next appointment. After availing Shama's services, Mrs Sushma refused to pay the requisite amount and started finding faults in the services provided by her. Who was at fault in this scenario? What should you do in case the customer behaves unreasonably? What would you do if you were in Shama's place?

Scenario 4

Shailender is the manager of a car showroom. He proactively takes part in all the transactions that happen in his showroom. Vinita wants to buy a new car. She has chosen a car from Shailender's showroom. The salesperson has given her a very good discount and has also promised free service for one year. Vinita goes to the showroom and asks to complete all the formalities to purchase the car. When she sees the final bill she realize that she has not received the promised discount neither was there any mention of the free services. She immediately demands to see the Shailender. When Shailender's head asks how much discount Vinita was promised, he realised the discount will make the sale in loss. The car showroom owner might lose a customer and deal due to false commitments made by his manager. Besides, the customer might tell this to other people, creating a bad name and image for the showroom. If you owned that showroom, how would you have convinced your customer?

Say

- Now, let's discuss the problem and solution with the class.
- The group will first briefly describe the case to the class.
- Then discuss the issue identified and the proposed solution.
- Present the solution as a role play.
- Post presentation, the other groups may ask questions from the group that has presented.

Do 

- Congratulate each group for the presentation/ role play.
- Ask the audience to applaud for them.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up the discussion quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Say 

- If your customers are happy with you they will give referrals which will help to grow your business.
- One more way of growing business is 'Networking'.
- Discuss Networking and its benefits. Refer to the Participant Handbook.

Activity **Group Discussion**

- Conduct a group discussion in the class on how they can do networking for their business.

Summarize 

- Ask the participants what they have learnt from this exercise/ activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.
- Close the discussion by summarizing the importance of CRM and Networking for entrepreneurs.
- Close the discussion by summarizing the importance of CRM and Networking for entrepreneurs.

7.6.4: Business Plan: Why Set Goals?

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Chart papers
- Blank papers
- Marker pens
- Ruler

Ask

- Remember we had written SMART Goals in a previous session? Let's try and recall why it is important to set goals?
- While framing SMART goals, we talked about 'T' in SMART, which was 'Time Bound'? What do we mean by time bound goals?
- What time limit did you set for your goal- 3 weeks, 3 years, 10 years?

Say

- Talk about short term, long term and medium term goals, as discussed in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- As you are planning to become an entrepreneur, you must have thought of an idea for a start-up. What is your business idea?

Do

- Ask few participants to share their business ideas.

Ask

- Have you created a business plan for your business idea?
- Do you think it is important to have a business plan in place? Why/ why not?

Say

- Talk about 'Why Create a Business Plan' as discussed in the Participant Handbook.
- Let's understand it better with the help of an activity.

Team Activity

Writing a business Plan

- This is a group activity.
- Give the groups the required resources such as chart paper and markers.
- This activity is divided into two parts:
 1. Create a business idea
 2. Develop a business plan
- The group will discuss and come up with a new business idea and present their idea to the class.
- In the second part of the activity the group will develop a business plan for the business idea.
- The business plan prepared will be presented by the groups to the class.

MY BUSINESS PLAN
Executive Summary: What is your Mission Statement?
Business Description: What is the nature of your business?
Market Analysis: What is your target market?
Organization and Management: What is your company's organizational structure?
Service or Product Line: What is the lifecycle of your product/ service?
Marketing and Sales: How will you advertise and sell your products?
Funding Request: How much fund is required and from where?

Say

- Teams will need to brainstorm for this part of the activity.
- Use the blank papers for the second part of this activity
- Make your business plan on a chart paper based on the following parameters:
 1. Executive Summary
 2. Business Description
 3. Market Analysis
 4. Organization and Management
 5. Service or Product Line
 6. Marketing and Sales
- Explain each parameter in detail as done in the Participant Handbook.
- Discuss each parameter with the business idea examples of the groups.
- Groups will discuss and develop the business plan for their business idea.

Say

- Now, let's share our plan with the class.
- Each group will briefly describe the plan to the class.
- Post presentation, the other groups may ask questions to the group who have presented their plan.

Do

- Congratulate each group for sharing their points.
- Ask the audience to applaud for them.
- Keep a check on time. Tell group to wind up the discussion quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Say

- Along with a business plan, you need to create a financial plan and evaluate the risk involved with your start up.
- Discuss 'Financial Planning' and 'Risk Management' in detail as given in the Participant Handbook.

Summarize

- Ask the participants what they have learnt from this exercise/ activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.

Notes for Facilitation

- Keep the business plan format ready in a flipchart to display it during the activity.

7.6.5: Procedures and Formalities for Bank Finance

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Bank loan/finance form sample

Ask

- While preparing a business plan in the last session, we discussed financial planning to arrange financial resources for your start-up. Therefore, how will you collect funds to start your business?

Say

- While most entrepreneurs think 'product' is the most difficult thing to decide for a business, start-up capital poses an even a bigger obstacle. Though there are various ways of funding the business, to convince investors to invest money is the most challenging.
- Some of the funding options available in India are:
 - ♦ **Bootstrapping:** Also called self-financing is the easiest way of financing
 - ♦ **Crowd funding:** Funds are collected by consumers pre-ordering or donating for starting the business.
 - ♦ **Angel investors:** Individual or group of investors investing in the company
 - ♦ **Venture capitalists:** Venture capitals are professionally managed funds who invest in companies that have huge potential. They usually invest in a business against equity.
 - ♦ **Bank loans:** The most popular method in India.
 - ♦ **Microfinance Providers or NBFCs**
 - ♦ **Government programmes**
- Let us know discuss the most popular method i.e. bank finance in detail here.

Do

- Discuss the list of documents that are required to apply for a loan like letter of introduction, business brochure, references of other banks, and financial statements.
- Explain the details to be filled in a loan application form.
- Divide the class into groups. Give each group a loan application form.
- Ask the groups to discuss and fill the form.

Summarize

- Close the discussion by summarizing the important documents needed for bank loan.
- Ask the participants if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.

Notes for Facilitation

- Checklist of documents is provided as resources for the session.
- You can make some copies and distribute it during the group activity.
- Download sample loan application forms from any nationalised bank's website. Print sufficient copies to circulate it amongst the groups.

CHECKLIST OF DOCUMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED ALONG WITH LOAN APPLICATION (Common for all banks)
1. Audited financial statements of the business concern for the last three years
2. Provisional financial statements for the half – year ended on _____
3. Audited financial statements of associate concern/s for the last three years
4. Copy of QIS II for the previous quarter ended on _____
5. Operational details in Annexure I
6. CMA data for the last three years, estimates for current year and projection for the next year
7. Term loan/DPG requirements in Annexure II
8. List of machinery in respect of machinery offered as security in Annexure III
9. Additional details for export advances furnished in Annexure IV
10. Property statements of all directors/partners/proprietor/guarantors
11. Copies of ITAO of the company for the last three years
12. Copies of ITAOs/WTAOs of the directors/partners/proprietor and guarantors
13. Copies of certificate from banks and financial institutions certifying the latest liability with them
14. Copy of board resolution authorizing the company to apply to your bank for the credit facilities mentioned in application
15. Copy of memorandum and article of association (in case of limited company)/partnership deed (in case of partnership firm)
16. Cash budget for the current year and next year in case of contractors and seasonal industries

7.6.6: Enterprise Management – An Overview: How to Manage Your Enterprise?

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

- Having set-up a business, do you think it is possible to do everything on your own?
- Does one require trained persons for help?
- What does management mean?

Say

- Let's have a look at this example:

Kapil had a small business that was beginning to pick up pace. He wanted to expand his business, and therefore employed few more people. One day, as he was walking past Ramesh, one of his new employees, he overheard Ramesh talking rudely to a customer on the phone. This set him thinking. Kapil realised that he should have regular team meetings to motivate his employees and speak with them about any problems they might be facing during work. He should also conduct training sessions on new practices, soft skills, and technology, and develop work ethics manual for managing his enterprise.

Say

- Was Kapil correct in his approach or he should have scolded Ramesh instantly in front of his other employees?
- Discuss “Enterprise Management – An Overview” with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Say

- Let's learn how to effectively manage an enterprise or business through an activity.

Team Activity

Enterprise Management

- This is a group activity.
- Design a matrix listing the topics and key words that are needed to run an enterprise effectively and smoothly.

Activity De-brief

- Have each group present their matrix.
- Encourage participants of the other groups to ask question about each other's presentation.

Do

- Instruct the participants that this is group work.
- Divide the class into small groups of 4.
- Give each group a chart paper and coloured pen.
- Tell the participants that they have make a matrix they need to fill.
- They have to write the main topics and key words that will them effectively manage their enterprise.
- Give the participants 15 minutes to discuss and write.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Summarize

- Ask the participants what they have learned from this exercise/activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.
- Close the discussion by summarizing the importance of effective management to run an enterprise as given in the Participant Handbook.

7.6.7: 20 Questions to Ask Yourself before Considering Entrepreneurship

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Blank sheets of paper
- Pens

Ask

- Why do you want to become an entrepreneur?

Say

- It is very important to know why you want to become an entrepreneur. Your personal goals for becoming an entrepreneur play a key role in the success of your business. Your goals should be clear well before you start your business.
- Apart from the goals, the other aspects of business that you need to bear in mind are the potential problems that you may face to set-up, your areas of interest, and all the other dimensions of the business.
- Let's understand it better with the help of some questions that every entrepreneur should ask before starting their own business.
- Open the Participant Handbook section named '20 Questions to Ask Yourself Before Considering Entrepreneurship'. You have to answer the questions individually.
- Then, we will have a class discussion on all the questions.

Do

- Read out the questions one by one in front of all the participants.
- Participants have to answer all the one by one questions.
- Give the class 10-15 minutes to note down their answers.
- At the end of 15 minutes, open the discussion for all the questions.
- Moderate the discussion by focusing on the relevant points.
- Keep a check on time and don't let the discussion get sabotaged or lose track of time. Ensure all the questions are covered and discussed.

Summarize

- Ask the participants what they have learned from this exercise/activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.



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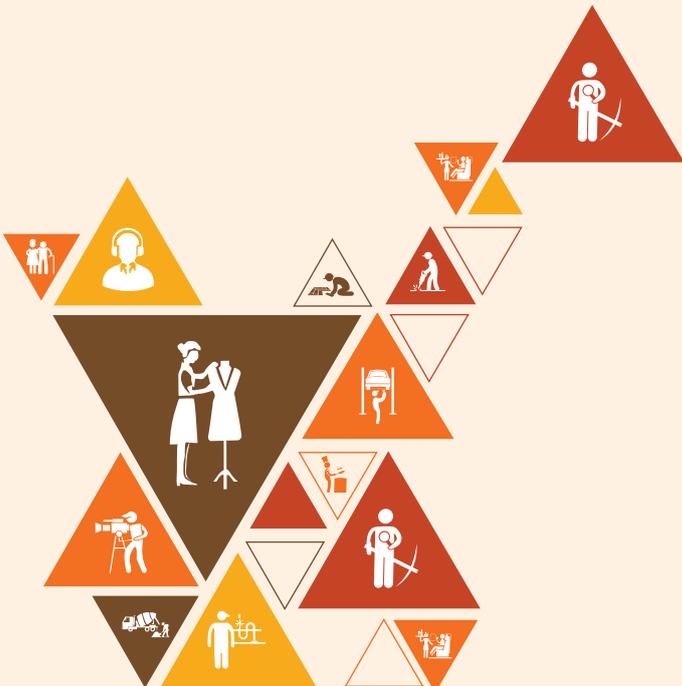


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8. Annexures

Annexure I - Training Delivery Plan

Annexure II - Assessment Criteria



Annexure I

Training Delivery Plan

Training Delivery Plan			
Program Name:	Goat Farmer		
Qualification Pack Name & Ref. ID	AGR/Q4501, v1.0		
Version No.	1.0	Version Update Date	22/08/2019
Pre-requisites to Training (if any)	Ability to read and write; Preferably 5th Std		
Training Outcomes	<p>After completing this programme, participants will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct and maintain goat farm: selection of land for goat shed, maintenance of goat shed, raising of goat feed. • Procure and rear goat using good animal husbandry practices: selection of good breeds and appropriate feed, routine care and ensuring good health of goats, common diseases and their prevention etc. • Undertake breeding of goats: selection of method- artificial insemination or natural breeding, selection of breeds (exotic/local/crossbreeds) with required characteristics, adherence to good husbandry practices. • Undertake basic entrepreneurial activities for small goat farm unit: arrangement of finance, pooling of resources, market linkages etc. • Practice health and safety at the work place: Well versed with health and safety measures in terms of personal as well as others' safety. 		

S.No.	Module Name	Session Name	Session Objectives	NOS Reference	Methodology	Training Tools/Aids	Duration
1	Introduction T: 5:00 (HH:MM)	1. Icebreaker	Introduce each other and build rapport with fellow trainees and the trainer	NA	Classroom lecture, games, group activity	Play ball	T: 1:00
		2. Overview of goat farming	Describe the scope & importance of goat farming in India		Classroom lecture, team activity, role play	Computer, projector, PPT slides, Participant handbook	T: 2:00
		3. Indian breeds	Elaborate region-specific breeds in India		Classroom lecture	Computer, projector, PPT slides, Participant handbook	T: 2:00

S.No.	Module Name	Session Name	Session Objectives	NOS Reference	Methodology	Training Tools/Aids	Duration
2	Construction & Maintenance of Goat Farm T: 15:00 P: 20:00 (HH:MM)	1. Construction and maintenance of goat shed - I	Describe about the Goat housing system & its construction	AGR/N4507 PC3,PC6, PC7, PC8,PC10,PC11, PC12,PC13, PC14, KA2, KA5, KB1, KB5, KB6, KB8, SA1,SA3, SA4 SA5, SA6, SB1, SB2, SB5, SB6, SB9	Classroom lecture, field visit, demonstration	Participant handbook, Computer, projector, PPT slides, Equipment like bamboo, jute sacks, corrugated iron sheets	T: 4:00 P: 3:00
		2. Construction and maintenance of goat shed - II	Recall and practice for the shed construction	AGR/N4507 PC3,PC6, PC7, PC8,PC10,PC11, PC12,PC13, PC14,KA2, KA5,KB1, KB5, KB6, KB8, SA1,SA3, SA4 SA5, SA6, SB1, SB2, SB5, SB6, SB9	Demonstration, Practical	Equipment like bamboo, jute sacks, corrugated iron sheets etc.	T: 2:00 P: 5:00
		3. Goat rearing system - I	Describe goat rearing systems & its types	AGR/N4507 PC1, PC5, PC9, PC12, PC13, PC14, KA2, KA5, SB11	Classroom lecture, field visit, team activity	Participant handbook, PPT slides, computer, projector, whiteboard, notepad, items like water trough, dipping tank	T: 3:00 P: 4:00
		4. Growing goat feed	Elaborate about the nutrients given in the goat feed	AGR/N4507 PC15, PC16, PC17, KA2, KA5, KB2, KB3, SB3, SB8,	Classroom lecture, field visit, demonstration	Participant handbook, projector, computer, PPT slides, items like oil cakes, brans, grams, grains, tapioca leaf, fodder grass.	T: 3:00 P: 4:00
		5. Recapitulation	Recall complete learnings of construction & maintenance module	AGR/N4507 PC1, PC16, KA1, KA5, KB1, KB8, SA1, SA5, SB1, SB9	Group discussion, Participatory learning, role play etc.	Computer projector, PPT slides, whiteboard, paper, pen etc.	T: 3:00 P: 4:00
3	Procurement and Rearing of Goats on the Farm T: 15:00 P: 40:00 (HH:MM)	1. Selection and procurement of goats	Describe how to identify and procure good breed goats	AGR/N4508 PC1, PC2, PC3, KA2, KB5, KB6, KB7, KB8, SA7, SB11	Classroom lecture, field visit, demonstration, practical	Participant handbook, computer, projector, PPT slides, whiteboard, drawing sheet, pencil, eraser, equipment like: plastic ear tag, ear tag applicator	T: 2:00 P: 5:00

S.No.	Module Name	Session Name	Session Objectives	NOS Reference	Methodology	Training Tools/Aids	Duration
		2. Kid rearing in goats	Explain about the kid care management	AGR/N4508 PC8, PC9, PC21, PC23, PC25, KA1, KA2, KA5, KB13, KB15	Classroom lecture, field visit	Participant handbook, computer, whiteboard, PPT slides, projector	T: 2:00 P: 5:00
		3. General management of goats - I	Explain about the general management of goat: I	AGR/N4508 PC21, PC22, PC23, PC24, PC25, KA1, KA2, KA5, KB2, KB3, KB12, KB23, KB26, SA2, SA4, SA7, SA8	Classroom lecture, filed visit, demonstration, class activity	Equipment like: dehorner, plastic ear tag, ear tag applicator, drenching bottle, hair clipper, scrubbing body brush, Burdizoo castrator equipment, Hoof Trimmers	T: 3:00 P: 4:00
		3. General management of goats - II	Practice for clipping, disbudding and other general management procedures	AGR/N4508 PC21, PC22, PC23, PC24, PC25, KA1, KA2, KA5, KB2, KB3, KB12, KB23, KB26, SA2, SA4, SA7, SA8	Classroom lecture, filed visit, demonstration, class activity	Participant handbook, computer, whiteboard, PPT slides, projector, equipment like: dehorner, plastic ear tag, ear tag applicator, drenching bottle, hair clipper, scrubbing body brush, Burdizoo castrator equipment, Hoof Trimmers	P: 6: 00
		4. Nutrition in goats	Elaborate about the nutrition given to the goats	AGR/N4508 PC4, PC5, PC6, PC7, PC8, PC9, KA2, KA5, SB1, SB2, SB3, SB4, SB5, SB6	Classroom lecture, demonstration, practical	Participant handbook, computer, whiteboard, PPT slides, projector, drawing sheet, pencil, eraser, notepad, pen	T: 2:00 P: 5:00
		5. Disease of goats & their management - I	Identify diseases	AGR/N4508 PC10, PC12, PC15, PC18, KA1, KA2, KA5, SA3, SB11	Classroom lecture, demonstration, field visit, team activity, practical	Participant handbook, computer, whiteboard, projector, PPT slides, notepad, marker, flip charts	T: 3:00 P: 4:00
		5. Disease of goats & their management - II	Describe on control management of disease	AGR/N4508 PC10, PC11, PC13, PC14, PC16, PC17, PC19, PC20, PC21, KA1, KA2, KA5, KB11, KB14, KB17, KB22, KB23, KB27, SA2, SB11	Classroom lecture, demonstration, field visit	Participant handbook, computer, whiteboard, projector, PPT slides, notepad, marker, flip charts	T: 2:00 P: 5:00
		6. Recapitulation	Recall complete module	AGR/N4508, PC1, PC25, KA1, KA5, KB1, KB25, SA1, SA8,	Group discussion, leccure, Practical	whiteboard, marker, PPT, projector, pen, paper, all relevant equipment etc.	T: 1:00 P: 6.00

S.No.	Module Name	Session Name	Session Objectives	NOS Reference	Methodology	Training Tools/Aids	Duration
4	Breeding Procedures of Goat T: 15:00 P: 35:00 (HH:MM)	1. Goat breeding & procedures	Determine selection and breeding procedure	AGR/N4509 PC6, PC7, PC8, PC9, PC10, PC11, PC12, PC13, PC15, PC16, PC17, PC18, KA1, KA2, KA5, KA7, KB7, KB8, KB9, SA1, SA6, SB1, SB2, SB6	Classroom lecture, demonstration, field visit	Participant handbook, computer, whiteboard, projector, PPT slides, notepad, marker, flip charts	T: 3:00 P: 4:00
		2. Breeding technique - I	Describe about the Artificial insemination (AI) technique in goat	AGR/N4509 PC1, PC3, PC9, PC11, PC12, PC14, PC16, PC19, PC22, PC23, PC24, PC25, KA2, KA4, KA7, KB9, KB18, SA1, SA5, SA6, SA7, SA8, SB2, SB6	Classroom lecture, field visit	Participant handbook, computer, whiteboard, projector, PPT slides, notepad, marker, flip charts	T: 3:00 P: 4:00
		3. Breeding technique - II	Recall Artificial Insemination technique	AGR/N4509 PC1, PC3, PC9, PC11, PC12, PC14, PC16, PC19, PC22, PC23, PC24, PC25, KA2, KA4, KA7, KB9, KB18, SA1, SA5, SA6, SA7, SA8, SB2, SB6	Field visit, demonstration, Practical	Computer, whiteboard, projector, PPT slides, video, notepad, marker etc.	P: 7:00
		4. Pregnancy diagnosis	Explain about the pregnancy diagnosis in goat	AGR/N4509 PC2, PC5, KA1, KA2, KA4, KA5, KA6, KB12, KB13, KB14, KB15, SA6, SA7, SA8, SB2,	Classroom lecture, field visit, practical	Participant handbook, Computer, whiteboard, projector, PPT slides, notepad, marker, flip charts	T: 3:00 P: 4:00
		5. Harvesting goat produce	Describe about the harvesting of different goat produce	AGR/N4509 PC1, KA2, KA4, SA6, SA7, SA8, SB11	Classroom lecture, role play, field visit demonstration	Participant handbook, computer, whiteboard, projector, PPT slides, notepad, pen, marker	T: 2:00 P: 5:00
		6. Waste disposal in goat farm	Describe about the Waste disposal in goat farm	AGR/N4509 PC14, PC19 KA2, KB24, KB26, KB27	Classroom lecture, demonstration	Participant handbook, computer, whiteboard, projector, PPT slides, notepad, marker, pen	T: 3:00 P: 5:00
		7. Harvesting & waste disposal	Practice harvesting & waste management	AGR/N4509 PC1, PC14, PC19, KA2, KA4, KB24, KB26, KB27, SA6, SA7, SA8, SB11	Trainer led discussion, field visit, demonstration etc.	Participant handbook, computer, whiteboard, projector, PPT slides, notepad, marker	T: 1:00 P: 6:00

S.No.	Module Name	Session Name	Session Objectives	NOS Reference	Methodology	Training Tools/Aids	Duration
5	Basic Entrepreneurial Activities for Small Enterprise T: 15:00 P: 15:00 (HH:MM)	1. Commercial goat farming - I	Analyse demand & supply gap	AGR/N9908 PC1, PC2, PC6, PC10, KA1, KA3, KA6, KA8, KB2, KB4, KB5, KB6, SA3, SB1, SB2, SB7, SB8, SB9, SB11	Classroom lecture, demonstration, practical	Participant handbook, computer, whiteboard, projector, PPT slides, notepad, marker, pen	T: 5:00 P: 2:00
		2. Commercial goat farming - II	Explain funding schemes Develop market linkages	AGR/N9908 PC1, PC2, PC6, PC10, KA1, KA3, KA6, KA8, KB2, KB4, KB5, KB6, SA3, SB1, SB2, SB7, SB8, SB9, SB11	Classroom lecture, demonstration, practical	Participant handbook, computer, whiteboard, projector, PPT slides, notepad, marker, pen	T: 2:00 P: 2:00
		3. Economics of goat farm - I	Elaborate about the economics of goat farm	AGR/N9908 PC3, PC4, PC5, PC7, PC8, PC9, KA1, KA3, KA8, KB1, SA1, SA2, SB4, SB5, SB6,	Classroom lecture, demonstration, practical	Participant handbook, computer, whiteboard, projector, PPT slides, notepad, pen	T: 5:00 P: 2:00
		4. Economics of goat farm - II	Calculate and maintain book of accounts for cash flow, feed cost and other investments	AGR/N9908 PC3, PC4, PC5, PC7, PC8, PC9, KA1, KA3, KA8, KB1, SA1, SA2, SB4, SB5, SB6,	Classroom lecture, demonstration, practical	Participant handbook, computer, whiteboard, projector, PPT slides, notepad, pen	T: 2:00 P: 5:00
		5. Recapitulation	Recall all important entrepreneurship activities	AGR/N9908 PC1, PC8, KA1, KA8, SA1, SA3, SB1, SB11	Instructor led discussion, demonstration, practical	Participant handbook, computer, whiteboard, projector, PPT slides, notepad, pen	T: 1:00 P: 4:00
6	Health & Safety at the Work Place T: 10:00 P: 15:00 (HH:MM)	1. Work place maintenancae -I	Explain how to maintain clean workplace -I	AGR/N9903 PC1, PC2, PC3, PC5, PC8, PC9, KB1, KB2, KA1, KA2, KA3, KA4, KA6, KA2, SA1, SA2, SB1, SB2, SB3, SB4	Classroom lecture, demonstration	Participant handbook, computer, whiteboard, projector, PPT slides, notepad, pen, posters etc.	T: 7:00
		2. Work place maintenancae-II	Explain how to maintain clean workplace -II	AGR/N9903 PC1, PC2, PC3, PC5, PC8, PC9, KB1, KB2, SA1, SA2, SB1, SB2, SB3, SB4	Practical	Field visit, cleaning equipment	P: 7:00

S.No.	Module Name	Session Name	Session Objectives	NOS Reference	Methodology	Training Tools/Aids	Duration
		3. Emergency Pricedures	Demonstrate how to handle emergency condition	AGR/N9903 PC10, PC11, PC12, KA1, KA2, KA3, KA4, KA6, KB1, KB2, KB3, KB4, SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, SB1, SB2, SB4, SB7, SB8	Classroom lecture, demonstration	Participant handbook, computer, whiteboard, projector, PPT slides, notepad, pen, posters etc.	T: 1:00 P:5:00
		4. Farm safety assessment	Assess farm safety for animal handling	AGR/N9903 PC4, KB1, KB2, KB4, SA1, SA2, SB1, SB2, SB4, SB7, SB8	Classroom lecture, demonstration	Participant handbook, computer, whiteboard, projector, PPT slides, notepad, pen, posters etc.	T: 2:00 P:3:00

Annexure II

Assessment Criteria

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF TRAINEES

Assessment Criteria for ASCI- Goat Farmer	
Job Role	Goat Farmer
Qualification Pack	AGR/Q4501
Sector Skill Council	Agriculture Skill Council of India

S.No.	Guidelines for Assessment
1.	Criteria for assessment for each Qualification Pack will be created by the Sector Skill Council. Each Performance Criteria (PC) will be assigned marks proportional to its importance in NOS. SSC will also lay down proportion of marks for Theory and Skills Practical for each PC.
2.	The assessment for the theory part will be based on knowledge bank of questions created by the SSC.
3.	Assessment will be conducted for all compulsory NOS, as well as the selected elective NOS/set of NOS.
4.	Individual assessment agencies will create unique question papers for theory part for each candidate at each examination/training center (as per assessment criteria below).
5.	Individual assessment agencies will create unique evaluations for skill practical for every student at each examination/training center based on this criteria.
6.	To pass the Qualification Pack , every trainee should score a minimum of 70% of aggregate marks to successfully clear the assessment.
7.	In case of <i>unsuccessful completion</i> , the trainee may seek reassessment on the Qualification Pack.

Assessable Outcomes	Assessment Criteria	Total Marks	Out of	Theory	Skills Practical
AGR/N4507 Construct and maintain the goat farm	PC1. use appropriate personal protective equipment prior to carrying out the work in line with relevant occupational health & safety guidelines	100	6	3	3
	PC2. assess potential risks related to work and implement relevant safety measures where applicable		5	3	2
	PC3. exercise safe working practices while dealing with sharp tools and construction accessories		5	2	3
	PC4. follow relevant electrical safety practices whenever required		6	3	3
	PC5. select a suitable area for rearing of goats		8	6	2

	PC6. mark the area suitable for shed construction		5	3	2
	PC7. collect necessary material for construction of sheds		5	4	1
	PC8. construct goat sheds with close and open paddocks		9	3	6
	PC9. build drainage channels in the sheds to prevent water logging		7	3	4
	PC10. check the shed for any repair-work required and ensure that the repairs are done in time without harming the goats		6	3	3
	PC11. remove faecal waste of animals regularly keep the area clean		5	2	3
	PC12. clean the area with disinfectant to prevent bacterial infections		5	3	2
	PC13. perform fumigation in the shed		5	2	3
	PC14. clean the feeding and water pans of the animals		5	2	3
	PC15. select appropriate crop to be grown on the farm land		6	4	2
	PC16. cultivate the crop for goat feed on the land designated on goat farm, using standard agricultural practices		6	2	4
	PC17. harvest the crop at appropriate time using appropriate agricultural practices		6	2	4
		Total	100	50	50
AGR/N4508 Procure and rear goats on a goat farm using good animal husbandry practices	PC1. identify the appropriate breeds of goat available in the region,	100	7	5	2
	PC2. procure appropriate stock from a reliable breeder in a livestock market		5	2	3
	PC3. mark the newly purchased animals by suitable identification mark using techniques that do not harm the goat		5	2	3

PC4. prepare separate fodder for pregnant goats, young ones, sick goats and male goats, in consultation to veterinarian or animal health specialist	4	2	2
PC5. prepare fodder from green leguminous roughage and grasses/tender tree leaves in the ratio of 50:50	4	2	2
PC6. prepare concentrates as replacements when good quality green fodder is not available	4	3	1
PC7. ensure suitable diet for kids	4	3	1
PC8. prepare additional concentrates diet for does during breeding season	3	1	2
PC9. check health of the goats before purchasing	4	2	2
PC10. carry out vaccination of goats after buying and before mixing them with old animals	4	1	3
PC11. identify symptoms of illness such as reduced feed intake, fever, abnormal discharge or unusual behaviour for common diseases	5	3	2
PC12. protect the animals against common diseases by following veterinarian instructions	5	2	3
PC13. wash every instrument of the shed using recommended disinfectants	3	1	2
PC14. check for symptoms of PPR (Peste Des Petits Ruminants) Plague & CCPP (Contagious Caprine Pleura Pneumonia) in the goats	4	3	1
PC15. perform immediate segregation of sick animals from healthy ones, in case of outbreak of a contagious disease and take necessary disease control measures	5	2	3

	PC16. perform Deworming of the animals regularly to ensure their safety from diseases e.g. Heamonchosis		5	2	3
	PC17. examine the faeces of adult animals to detect eggs of internal parasites and treat the animals with suitable drugs		4	2	2
	PC18. ensure hygiene while providing water to kids to protect them from water borne diseases		4	2	2
	PC19. maintain a record for sick goats, their diseases and treatment given		3	2	1
	PC20. maintain a stock of necessary vaccines and first aid kit with consultation of a veterinarian		3	1	2
	PC21. coordinate with the veterinarian for scheduled vaccination for female goats, kids and sick goats respectively		3	2	1
	PC22. segregate goats to be dehorned from the rest of the goats		3	1	2
	PC23. perform dehorning of kids using appropriate procedure		3	1	2
	PC24. perform scheduled hoof trimming with help of a veterinarian using appropriate tools and procedures		3	1	2
	PC25. follow necessary health, hygiene and safety guidelines w.r.t dehorning and hoof trimming processes		3	2	1
		Total	100	50	50
AGR/N4509 Carry out breeding procedures of goat in well managed conditions	PC1. use appropriate personal protective equipment prior to carrying out the work in line with relevant occupational health & safety guidelines	100	3	1	2
	PC2. assess potential risks related to work and implement relevant safety measures where applicable		3	1	2

PC3. exercise safe working practices while dealing with sharp tools and construction accessories	3	1	2
PC4. follow relevant electrical safety practices whenever required	3	2	1
PC5. implement preventive measures to control the spread of communicable diseases from attendant to animals and vice versa	5	2	3
PC6. obtain tools and materials required for breeding in line with required standard husbandry procedures	3	1	2
PC7. confirm that the selected tools and breeding materials are in working order and safe to handle	4	3	1
PC8. arrange separate pens for breeding goats	4	2	2
PC9. identify the required type of breeds based on following characteristics	6	4	2
PC10. select reliable source for procuring the litters along with the required information	6	3	3
PC11. undertake health & fertility examinations of the selected litters with local veterinary practitioner	5	3	2
PC12. maintain accurate records as per relevant livestock health & welfare regulations	4	3	1
PC13. assess the health and behaviour of the potential breeding goats to confirm their suitability for breeding	4	2	2
PC14. carry out daily inspection of goats and observe any abnormal behaviour, parasitic infestation and injuries	4	3	1
PC15. establish favourable dwelling conditions as per standard animal husbandry procedures	4	1	3

	PC16. monitor activities of animals in pens and observe for any possible signs of stress and illnesses		3	1	2
	PC17. analyse the bloodlines and temperament of the goat		4	1	3
	PC18. check the biological compatibility of buck and the doe/does, based on the goat breed		5	4	1
	PC19. select the appropriate method of breeding		6	3	3
	PC20. harvest the goat produce using standard harvesting procedures		5	3	2
	PC21. perform segregation of pregnant goats from horned goats to prevent them from any injuries		4	2	2
	PC22. leave the work area in a safe condition after completing work		3	1	2
	PC23. return all tools and equipment in appropriate storage location		3	1	2
	PC24. safely dispose wastes materials in line with environmental health & safety guidelines		3	1	2
	PC25. report any work related problems or issues to appropriate authority in accordance with relevant regulatory and safety requirements		3	1	2
		Total	100	50	50
AGR/N9908 Undertake basic entrepreneurial activities for small enterprise	PC1. seek information regarding demand and supply of produce in the market	100	10	5	5
	PC2. identify target customers and assess their needs such as amount required, purpose, quality, expectations, etc.		10	5	5
	PC3. perform basic accounting such calculating expenditure incurred, costing and pricing of produce		10	5	5
	PC4. ensure that the cost of production, transportation and marketing are included in costing and pricing		10	5	5

	PC5. collect information related to various subsidies/funds offered by the Government, authorized state units and other financial institutions involved with the promotion of the produce		10	5	5
	PC6. comply with relevant regulations in marketing of the produce		10	5	5
	PC7. track information related to wholesale and retail price of the produce		10	5	5
	PC8. record daily sell and purchase of items in designated log books, register, etc.		10	5	5
	PC9. record quantity, quality, date of manufacture and batch number of every produce accurately		10	5	5
	PC10. identify appropriate marketing channels related to the produce considering requirements and constraints		10	5	5
		Total	100	50	50
AGR/N9903 Maintain health & safety at the workplace	PC1. undertake basic safety checks before operation of all machinery and vehicles and hazards are reported to the appropriate supervisor	100	8	4	4
	PC2. work for which protective clothing or equipment is required is identified and the appropriate protective clothing or equipment is used in performing these duties in accordance with workplace policy		8	4	4
	PC3. read and understand the hazards of use and contamination mentioned on the labels of pesticides/fumigants etc		8	4	4
	PC4. assess risks prior to performing manual handling jobs, and work according to currently recommended safe practice		8	4	4
	PC5. use equipment and materials safely and correctly and return the same to designated storage when not in use		8	4	4
	PC6. dispose of waste safely and correctly in a designated area		6	3	3

	PC7. recognize risks to bystanders and take action to reduce risk associated with jobs in the workplace		6	3	3
	PC8. perform your work in a manner which minimizes environmental damage all procedures and work instructions for controlling risk are followed closely		6	3	3
	PC9. report any accidents, incidents or problems without delay to an appropriate person and take necessary immediate action to reduce further danger		6	3	3
	PC10. follow procedures for dealing with accidents, fires and emergencies, including communicating location and directions to emergency		6	3	3
	PC11. follow emergency procedures to company standard / workplace requirements		6	3	3
	PC12. use emergency equipment in accordance with manufacturers' specifications and workplace requirements		6	3	3
	PC13. provide treatment appropriate to the patient's injuries in accordance with recognized first aid techniques		6	3	3
	PC14. recover (if practical), clean, inspect/test, refurbish, replace and store the first aid equipment as appropriate		6	3	3
	PC15. report details of first aid administered in accordance with workplace procedures		6	3	3
		Total	100	50	50



Skill India

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