Extent of Adoption about Improved Food Processing Practices Among Rural Women in Alwar District of Rajasthan

Shashi Verma¹ and Mahendra Kumar²
Assistant Professor, Home Science, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Navgaon – Alwar -301025 (Raj.)
2 Assistant Professor, Extension Education, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Navgaon – Alwar -301025 (Raj.)
Corresponding author e-mail: mahendra24775@yahoo.co.in

ABSTRACT

The improved food processing word is highly fragmented as it widely comprises of the sub segment like fruit and vegetables, milk & milk products, grain processing, meat & poultry, alcoholic beverages, packaged or convenience food and packaged drinks. Alwar district has potential to become a leading player in the production of rapeseed & mustard, pearl millet, cluster bean, all types of vegetables & fruits (Aonla, lime, papaya, ber, beal, lasoda, karonda etc.) and milk are available in surplus quantity for processing and value addition. The present study is an attempt to find out the extent of adoption of food processing and preservation techniques are being followed by the rural women. The present study was conducted in two villages namely Sunhera and Mansirpur of Ramgarh panchayat Samity of Alwar District, which is adopted by KVK under Integrated village livelihood development programme (IVLDP) of Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood (RMOL). A total of 100 The study has revealed that the extent of adoption of improved food processing & preservation practices among the respondents were full. Whereas the full adoption was observed to maximum in category “Milk processing”, whereas on the other hand non adoption was also observed to be highest in category “Milk processing”. The overall findings of the study make a strong case for developing capacity building through training programmes about milk processing and ensuring accessibility to technology for promoting adoption of improved food processing & preservation practices among the rural women. farm women

Key words: Integrated village livelihood development programme; Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood;
The relevant data pertaining to extent of adoption of improved food processing & preservation practices among the respondents are depicted in Table-1. The data in Table 1. reveal that the extent of adoption of improved food processing & preservation practices among the respondents was “full” (54.66%) in respect of all the three categories taken together. The full adoption was observed to be maximum in category “milk processing” (67.50%), followed in category “Storage food grain” (66.0%) and least in category “Fruit & vegetable processing” (45.71%). Under category “Fruit & vegetable processing”, full adoption was observed in “dehydration” (70.00%) and under Category “milk processing” full adoption was observed in “Ghee/Butter” (100%), on the other hand the non adoption was also observed to be highest in case of “milk processing” category (12.50%). It might be due to lack of knowledge and unavailability of raw material and costliness.

**CONCLUSION**

The study has revealed that the extent of adoption of improved food processing & preservation practices among the respondents were full. Whereas the full adoption was observed to maximum in category “Milk processing”, whereas on the other hand non adoption was also observed to be highest in category “milk processing”. The overall findings of the study make a strong case for developing capacity building through training programmes about milk processing and ensuring accessibility to technology for promoting adoption of improved food processing & preservation practices among the rural women. Adequate training should be provided to rural women to equip them with knowledge and skill in improved food processing. Capacity building of farm women through distribution of literature and demonstration on latest technologies about food processing.

**REFERENCES**
