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Study on impact of KVK training program on adoption of food grain processing technology among rural women

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Abstract

The improved food grain processing word is highly fragmented. Faizabad district has potential to become a leading player in the production of grain like rice, wheat, maize, barley and millets like jowar (great millet), bajra (pearl millet) and ragi (finger millet) etc.. The present study and attempts to find out the extent of adoption of food grain processing technology is being followed by the rural women. The present study was conducted in KVK Masodha district Faizabad (U.P.) selected purposively. A total number of 100 respondents were selected through proportionate random sampling. 50 trained women's and 50 untrained in the same proportion for the study purpose. A well-structured and pretested interview scheduled was used for data collection through personal interview method. The study has revealed that the extent of adoption of improved food grain processing technology among the trained and untrained respondents were full. Whereas finding that the majority (80.00%) of trained respondents of had medium, extent of adoption followed by low (04.00%) and only 16.00 per cent had high level of adoption extent. whereas on the other hand in case of untrained respondents, 62 per cent had medium category followed by 30 per cent low level and only 8 per cent high level of adoption extent. The overall findings of the study make a strong case for developing capacity building through training programmes about food grain processing and ensuring accessibility to technology for promoting adoption of improved food grain processing technology transferred by KVK among the rural women.

Keywords: Training, adoption, food grain processing, rural women

Introduction

To find out the success of any training programme a periodic appraisal and evaluation of what is being done is essential, so that suitable changes can be made to make training programme more effective. The concept of vocational training in food grain processing technology through KVK grew substantially due to greater demand for improved processing technology by the rural women. They not only requires knowledge and understanding of the intricacy of technology but also progressively more and more skills in various complex food grain processing operations for adoption at their farm and rural women's. The training programmes were designed to impart the latest knowledge to the rural women through work experiences by applying the principles of "Teaching by doing" and "Learning by doing".

India produces about 200 million tonnes of food grains per year. The major components of production are 95.9 million tonnes of wheat, 88.02 million tonnes of rice and 38.00 million tonnes of pulses (Anon. 2014-15, The Times of India). The major grains such as- rice, wheat, maize, barley and millets like jowar (great millet), bajra (pearl millet) and ragi (finger millet) are produced in the country. About 15% of the annual production of wheat is converted into wheat products. There are 10,000 pulse mills in the country with a milling capacity of 14 million tonnes, milling about 75% of annual pulses production. The country is self-sufficient in grain production and is the second large rice production in the world with 20 % global share. Primary milling of rice, wheat and pulses is the most important activity in food grain processing (A report on India food processing industry 2014).

The present rate of agricultural production could be doubled if the available technologies are brought to bear with the production processes and programmes, focusing more and more on transferring our new technologies away from the laboratories and research institution to the farmers and make them more result and work oriented (I bit).

Methodology

The study was training on knowledge and adoption of Food Grain processing technology conducted by Krishi Vigyan Kendra Masodha, Faizabad from 2010-2011 to 2014-2015. This KVK is working under the control of NDUAT, Faizabad. This Kendra was established in January 2005. A list of rural woman obtains from the KVK, among the trained of food grain processing technology. All respondent selected from the KVK they have trained for the five year (2010-11 to 2014-15). 166 respondents trained during the year 2010-11 to 2014-15. 50 trained (30%) respondent are randomly selected to out of 166 respondents and 50 untrained respondents are selected. Information was collected with the help of a structured interview schedule.

Procedure of data collection

A structured schedule for data collection was designed and exercised by interviewing with few respondents for pre-testing. Then the suitable modifications were made according to need of this study. Thereafter the data were collected from beneficiaries of KVK scheme through personal interview method.

Result & Discussion

Table 1: Adoption extent of respondents regarding food grain processing technology. N=50:50

S.N.	Adoption extent Categories (Scores)	Trained Respondents		Untrained Respondents	
		No.	Per.	No.	%
1	Low (up to 54)	02	04.00	15	30.00
2	Medium (55 to 80)	40	80.00	31	62.00
3	High (above 80)	08	16.00	04	08.00
	Total	50	100	50	100.00

Z-Value (0.05) 43.51

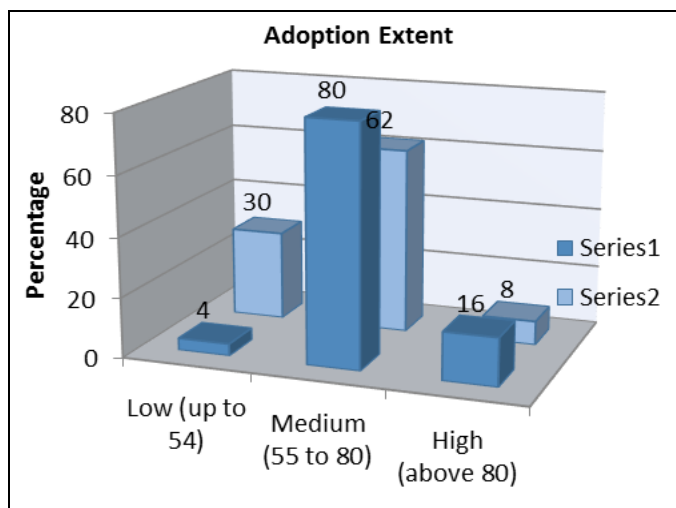


Fig 1: Adoption extent of respondents regarding food grain processing technology.

It reveals from Table-1 that the majority of the trained respondents (80.00%) in the medium categories (55 to 80) followed by 16.00 per cent the high (above 80) and 04 percent low (up to 54) categories of adoption extent respectively. The average of scores for adoption extent was observed to be 73.02 with the range of minimum 50 and maximum 92. Whereas, in case of the majority of the untrained respondents (62.00%) in the medium categories followed by 30% and 08% the low and high categories of adoption extent respectively.

The average of scores for adoption extent was observed to be 62.36 with the range of minimum 26 and maximum 87.

The calculated value of 'Z' was found to be 43.51, which was greater than the table value of 'Z' (1.96) at 5 per cent level of significance. It is thus concluded that there was significant difference between trained and untrained regarding their Extent of adoption. The finding is in conformity with the findings of Patel and Patel (1968).

Conclusion

It was found that after attending the 11 training programmes, there was gain in knowledge level of the beneficiaries. After adoption of the newer technologies learnt by the entrepreneurs, they got more income and employment. It is recommended that various KVKs should tailor and organize need based vocational training programs for entrepreneurship development so that the rural people are benefited. This will help in achieving the sustainable production and in turn will increase the income and employment in the rural areas. It is also recommended that through such training programs organized by KVK's, conditions of the rural women and his families could further be improved through food grain processing technology.

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