

A Study on needs of Food Processing and Value Addition in South-East region of Rajasthan

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Abstract

Rajasthan has an agrarian economy in which 26 percent of the country's GSDP comes under agriculture. This provides employment to 2/3 population. Kota is rich in Soybean, coriander, Amla and Guava production. Bundi and Baran is famous for Rice and garlic production where as Jhalawar is famous for healthy production of Oranges. The vast productions of all such crops arouse the need of a survey to measure crop production and Knowledge of processing among the farmers and youth. Agriculture University Kota has been given one project of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas yojna costing Rs. 142.97 Lacs of Food processing and value addition to increase farmer's income in southeast region of Rajasthan to make agriculture more remunerative for the farmers. The objectives is to find out the knowledge of Rural youth regarding food processing and extend of awareness regarding food processing, their knowledge regarding maximum economic benefits of crops, and to Impart knowledge of establishing food processing unit with food safety and quality assurance method. In the survey 115 farmers from 13 different villages of Kota zone were selected. The village were Ramrajpura, Tehla, Suhana, Bhagwanpura, Arjunpura, Gagtana, Mans Gaav, Dashlana, Jhalawar, Keshoray patan, Mangrol, Ramganj mandi, Bundi, Baran selected for the study on random basis. and structure questionnaire was prepared to Know about the personal information of Rural Youth and Crop related information major crop produce in Kharif, Rabi season, knowledge of processing. In survey it was found that maximum production of wheat (85.21%) soybean (64.34%) mustard (46.08%) Bengal gram (20%) and black gram (13.08%) in their fields they have maximum orchard of Amla (60.86%) Guava (34.34%) and Lemon (22.60%). The survey reveals majority of people 93.05% were engage in farming. Only 4.35% people were self- employed. Data revealed that farmers were not aware of the terms "Food Processing". The survey shows that in all region there is least about subsidy (6%) and Loaning (6.95%) on food processing Its found that maximum farmers are not aware for food processing, stick on conventional method of harvesting not ready to adopt processed food, their knowledge of government policies of establishing food processing unit, Loaning subsidy, marketing, strategies, Latest Food processing technologies etc. are almost nil. Awareness program on food processing are necessarily be recommended Long duration training program on food processing would be arrange for rural youth skill development program to make youth entrepreneur in the field of food processing Amla processing, Guava processing, Garlic processing etc. can be the profit giving industry of this area. As per the major crop area of south east Rajasthan.

Key words: GSDP, Food processing, marketing, self- employed,

Introduction

Agriculture is an important sector of Indian economy, accounting for 14% of the nation's GDP, about 11% of its exports, about half of the population

still engage in an agriculture as its principle source of income.

Rajasthan has an agrarian economy in which 26 percent of the country's GSDP comes under agriculture. This provides employment to 2/3

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population. The post-harvest Technological Scenario in cereals grain, legumes, oilseeds, fruits vegetables, tubers, roots etc. in Rajasthan present dismal picture and is considerable deterioration of physical and nutritional qualities of harvested Crops, Huge post harvest losses of grain and horticulture. In the South east Rajasthan different agro economic characteristics persist. Jhalawar have the healthy production of Oranges, Whereas Kota is rich in Soybean, coriander, Amla and Guava production. Bundi and Baran is famous for Rice and garlic production. The vast production of all such crops arouses the need of survey measure crop production and Knowledge of processing among the farmers and youth. Agriculture University Kota has been given one project of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas yojna costing Rs. 142.97 Lacs on Food Processing and Value Addition to increase farmers income in southeast region of Rajasthan to make agriculture more remunerative for the farmers. Kota is one of the major agriculture producer and trading hubs of Rajasthan. Recognizing the enormous potential of Kota in terms of availability of water, production of oilseeds, spices, medicinal crops, citrus and that the same can deliver rich dividends to farmers through value addition. One of the core objectives of this project at Kota would be to enrich the farmers of the Kota Division. The farmers of the Kota Division to best food processing practices and define the next qualitative leap in Kota's agriculture growth story The major objective was to know the exposure of farming community to technological advancements and global best practices while showcasing opportunities for partnership in agribusiness in the state. The exposure of youth to Academicians, Agri-Thought leaders, Researchers, Agriculture Institution and Universities of farmers group, Dignitaries from Central and State government departments, progressive Farmers, Agribusiness companies, , Farm Machinery, Food Processing community, Financial Institutions, Students are require as well.

Objective

1. To find out the pattern of crop production in Kota zone.
2. To Know extend of awareness regarding food processing.
3. To find out knowledge among rural Youth regarding maximum economic benefits of crops, post harvest technology, government policies.
4. Impart knowledge of establishing food processing unit with food safety and quality assurance method

Methodology

To find out the need of food processing & Value addition in Hadoti region 115 farmers from 13 different villages of Kota zone were selected. The village were Ramrajpura, Tehla, Suhana, Bhagwanpura, Arjunpura, Gagtana, Mans Gaav, Dashlana, Jhalawar, Keshoray patan, Mangrol, Ramganj mandi, Bundi, Baran selected for the study on random basis. A structure questionnaire was prepared to Know about the personal information Type and size of family, major occupation, age of Rural Youth and major crop produce in Kharif, Rabi season, along with awareness knowledge of processing selling and Government policies

Results and Discussion

Table 1 it can be concluded that majority of people 93.05% were engage in farming only 4.35% people were self employed. Their source of earning was animal rearing, bee keeping, nursery grain etc and there can for they wanted to get start their vocation in the field of food processing & value addition which directly give more earnings along with farming.
Table 1: Description of People engage in different vocation.

S.No.	Vocation	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Farming	107	93.05
2.	Labour	2	1.73
3.	Government Service	1	0.87
4.	Self Employed	5	4.35
Total =		115	100

Table 2 Revealed that people take maximum production of wheat (85.21%) soybean (64.34%) mustard (46.08%) Bengal gram (20%) and black gram (13.08%) in their fields they have maximum orchard of Amla (60.86%), Guava (34.34%) and Lemon (22.60%).

It can be concluded that above 85% people are producing wheat and rice 37.39%. Only 3.47% people produce maize. Regarding oil seed Crop the production of soya bean is largest in Hadoti region in Kharif season. The production of soya bean is 64.34% leads to production of Mustard (46.08%)

As far as production of Fruit crop is concerned table 3 shows that 60.86% people produce Amla in their Orchards, Lemon (22.60%) & Guava (34.34%) production was also found.

Garlic produce in very large area of Hadoti region in Rabi, It is mainly produced in Baran, Kota & Jhalawar district of Kota Zone. The Production of

Table 2: Detail of the Crop Produced in Hadoti Region

S.No.	Crop	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Food Crops		
I.	Wheat	98	85.21
II.	Rice	43	37.39
III.	Sorghum	01	0.86
IV.	Maize	04	3.47
V.	Barley	00	0.00
2.	Pulse Crops		
I.	Arhar	03	2.60
II.	Bengal Gram	23	20.00
III.	Green Gram	02	1.72
IV.	Lentil	01	0.86
V.	Black Gram	16	13.91
VI.	Coriander	30	23.08
3.	Oil Crops		
I.	Soya bean	74	64.34
II.	Mustard	53	46.08
III.	Sunflower	00	0.00
IV.	Ground Nut	03	2.60
V.	Linseed	00	0.00
VI.	Olive	00	0.00
4.	Vegetables Crops		
I.	Tubers	58	50.43
II.	Green Leafy	29	25.21
5.	Fruit Crops		
I.	Lemon	53	46.08
II.	Amla	74	64.34
III.	Orange	03	2.60
IV.	Guava	43	37.39
V.	Papaya	03	2.60
VI.	Mango	01	0.86
6.	Other Crop		
I.	Garlic	98	85.21

and sell it in the market on the basis of market sometimes rates goes very low & ultimately it affects farming profit. These losses can be controlled through processing. But data revealed that farmers are not aware of food processing terms. They do not have any knowledge of food processing technologies of grain, cereal, pulses, fruits, vegetables & other crops like Garlic, Linseed etc. Data revealed that farmers were unaware of food safety/quality assurance method.

Table 4: Knowledge among farmers regarding Food processing Policies of Government insurance

S.No.	Food processing Policies	Frequency	%age
No.			
1.	Subsidy for establishing Food Processing unit	7	6
2.	Types of Loan Provided for FP. entrepreneurship	8	6.95
3.	Different Technologies Processing the Food	22	19.13
4.	Project making	2	1.73
5.	Steps of starting F.P. unit	2	1.73

As the table 4 show the aware about food processing in farmers, the survey shows that in all region there is least about subsidy (6%) and Loaning (6.95%) on food processing, although there is fair amount of person (19.13%) who know the processing like Rice processing, guava processing, Amla processing but they also don't know about the exact technologies there is about to a Negligible able knowledge of project & Food processing unit.

Table 3: Extent of Knowledge of Food Processing among Farmer

S. No.	Knowledge of Food Processing	No		Yes	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Awareness of Food Processing	90	78.26	25	21.74
2.	Processing of grain/cereal/ fruits/veg./other crop	110	95.65	5	4.34
3.	Food safety/quality assurance methods	110	95.65	5	4.34

Garlic is 85.21% which is highest in comparison to other produce. The maximum farmers grow the same crop therefore many times they could not get proper prize of their produce due to its production in abundance.

Table 3 shows the extent of knowledge of Food processing among farmers. It is very striking that farmers produce grain, cereal, vegetables and fruits

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