

1 CONSTRAINTS AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH 2 PROCESSING TRAINING AS PERCEIVED BY SC WOMEN 3 OF HARYANA

Comment [PL1]: What is SC?

Comment [PL2]: What is Haryana? This is a document to be read globally and you don't expect people to know what you mean. Is this a group, a place or a person?

4 ABSTRACT

5 The study relates to improved food processing **word is highly fragmented as it widely**
6 **which** comprises of the sub
7 segment like fruit and vegetables preservation, pickling of seasonal vegetables, milk and milk
8 products, **baking**. The present study was an attempt to find out the extent of adoption of food
9 processing and preservation technique were being followed by the rural women. The **present** study
10 was conducted in seven villages in project area namely Dhanakurd, Ramayan and Beer Hansi
from Hansi-I block,

11 Ludas and Patan from Hisar-II block, Sulakhni and Balawas from Hisar-I block **covered under**
the

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12 **project** were selected purposively. The overall finding s of the study in was that under social
constraints, **it can**

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13 **be clear that** respondents had no time for attending village functions s and indicated as
important

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14 **constraints**. In technical constraints lack of difficult technique was perceived as main constraint.
15 Under social and personal constraints storage of time was observed as main constraint of the
16 respondents. Under economic constraint lack of finance for the purchase of raw material was observed
17 as main constraint faced by the respondents. It can be inferred from the results that personal variables
18 like family type and family size, economic variable including income of the family had significant
19 association with knowledge, attitude and skill acquisition of the respondents for training on food
20 processing. Among psychological variables entrepreneurial motivation and risk orientation had
21 significant association with knowledge of the respondents. Localite sources were found to had
22 significant impact with knowledge, attitude and skill acquisition on food processing training. this
abstract needs an overhaul to make it clear. There is a mix up in the presentation of results.

23 **Key words:** Food processing, Constraints, Knowledge, Attitude, Skill

24 INTRODUCTION

25 The Scheduled Castes comprise about 16.6 percent of India's population (According Census, 2011).
26 Haryana stand at fifth position having largest scheduled caste population with the total population
27 40.91 lakhs of scheduled caste, consisting 19.35% of the state population and about 78% of the
28 scheduled caste population lives in rural areas. Scheduled caste constitutes the weakest and poorest
29 section of society. **For the To** uplift **ment of** the scheduled caste both central and state government
have

30 taken great interest for capacity building of scheduled caste women in different areas in order to
31 make them self-reliant.

32 The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are disadvantaged both socially and economically although
33 they have been well protected and secured by constitutional provisions and enactment **and s**
State

34 governments have implemented several poverty alleviation programmes during different plan periods.

UNDER PEER REVIEW

- 35 [The paper endeavoureds to analyse the food processing industry in its current form in **India**
36 primarily focused on S&T issues related to food processing industry. The paper looks into the
37 challenges faced by the industry?2, and the future prospects of sector, the employment
generation

Comment [PL3]: What is this?

38 capability of industry, and the skills possessed by the workforce; it also deals with various public
39 sector initiatives implemented through various policies, programmes and schemes of government. I you
are drifting away from the topic. It is about women and processing and not what you are saying here.

40 The heavy work load of household, health problems, lack of motivation from family and society, high
41 cost, repayment of loans and electricity problems were the major constraints faced by the respondents
42 in adoption of improved practices. (Deepti , 2008). Where? How is it coming into your study?

43 I The improved food processing word is highly fragmented as it widely comprises of the sub segment
44 like fruit and vegetables, milk and milk products, grain processing, meat and poultry, alcoholic
45 beverages, packaged or convenience food and packaged drinks. I meaning what?

46 In order to ensure availability of food throughout the year, they should be processed and
47 preserved **and kept for a longer period**. In this matter, role of farm women in household food
security

48 is vital and unique. Women **alone are responsible** play the key role for the method adopted for
nutritional security of

49 household particularly food processing and preservation. The nutritional status of family members are
50 influenced by the specific knowledge, attitude, beliefs and values possessed by them.

51 The present study was an attempt to find out the constraints of food processing and preservation
52 techniques **were being followed** by the rural women.

53 **METHODOLOGY**

54 Food processing trainings include two trainings each in processing of milk and milk products,
55 pickling of seasonal vegetables and preservation of fruits and vegetable and one training on baking.

56 Thus a total of seven trainings were conducted during 2008-2015. A total of 155 scheduled caste
57 women were covered under the trainings on food processing. **All the available beneficiaries**
covered

58 **under the trainings on food processing with at least 100 trainees were to be selected thus**
A sample of 104

59 respondents were **available** selected and formed the sample of for the study. Constraints in the
present context was

60 defined as any condition or situation which impede, hinder, restrict or limit the participation of
61 women in various aspects of entrepreneurial activities. Constraints were divided into five broad
62 categories as economic, market, technological, social and personal. A well-structured interview
63 schedule was constructed for data collection. The collected data was quantified and interpreted by
64 using suitable statistical tools such as I mean score, rank and Chi-square (χ^2) test I inadequate. More
rigorous analysis required possibly a Tobit model which will give factors constraining and the intensities of
adoption.

65

66 **RESULT_s AND DISCUSSION**

67 **Constraints faced by trainees?**

68 **Constraints perceived by the respondents** women for in adoption. There are 2 titles here. Which one
are you dealing with?

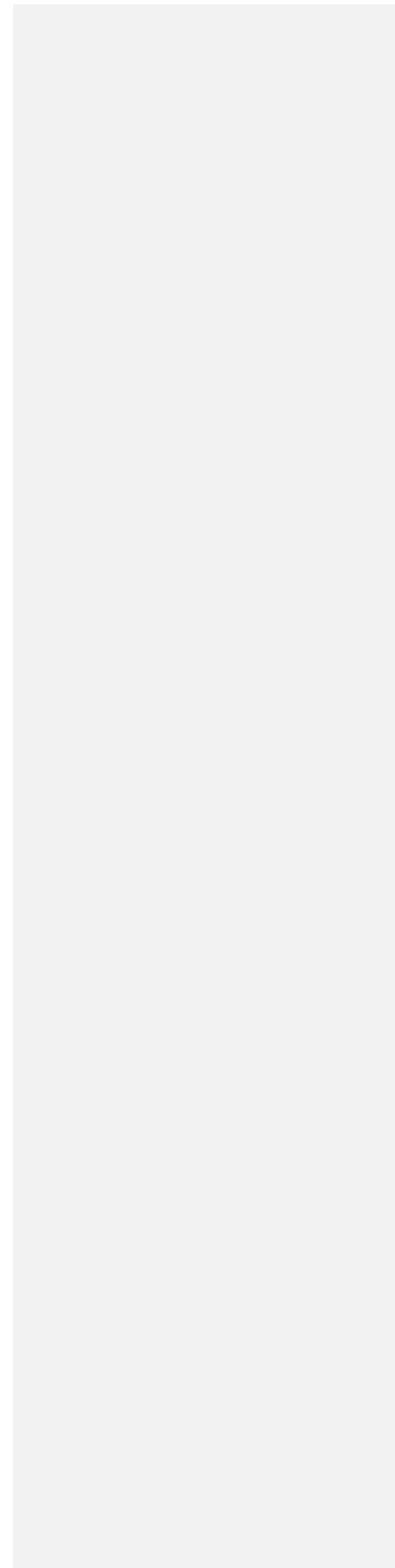
69 This section deals with the problems and constraints perceived by the respondents in adoption
70 of the training at food processing of commercial level. The constraints were categorized into
71 economic, market, technological, social and personal and environmental.

72 The finding presented in Table-1 revealed that under economic constraints, lack of finance for

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UNDER PEER REVIEW

73 the purchase of raw material and lack of knowledge about loaning facilities were ranked Ist and IInd



74 respectively and perceived by the respondents as main constraints followed by considering food
75 processing as less profitable venture at IIIrd rank.

76 In marketing constraints, majority of the respondents perceived lack of marketing skills (MS
77 1.58) as the main constraints followed by inability to compete with big companies. The problem of
78 marketing, transportation and lack of technical knowledge and finance were also reported by Akansha
79 (2006) how did the mean score arrive? Were you using a Likert scale?

80 Under technological constraints, difficult technique (MS 1.35) was rated at Ist rank followed
81 by lack of knowledge in handling of pickles and lack of knowledge about equipment sanitation.

82 **Table 1: Constraints of respondents faced during and after training**

Sr. No.	Constraints	Pickling of seasonal vegetables	Fruit and vegetable preservation	Baking	Processing of milk and milk products	Pickling of seasonal vegetables	Rank
		Mean Score					
1.	Economic Constraint						
	Lack of finance for the purchase of raw material	1.83	1.85	1.90	1.80	1.88	I
	Lack of knowledge about loaning facilities	1.67	1.25	1.80	1.70	1.54	II
	Less profitable venture	1.5	1.1	1.40	1.50	1.32	III
2.	Market Constraint						
	Lack of marketing skills	1.5	1.55	1.60	1.70	1.58	I
	Inability to compete with big companies	1.42	1.35	1.50	1.60	1.44	II
3.	Technological Constraint						
	Lack of knowledge in handling of pickles	1.33	1.05	1.30	1.70	1.29	II
	Difficult technique	1.42	1.35	1.10	1.50	1.35	I
	Lack of knowledge about equipment sanitation	1.25	1.30	1.20	1.10	1.23	III
4.	Social & personal Constraint						
	Shortage of time	1.67	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.85	I
	Lack of cooperation family members	1.75	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.70	II
	Lack of interest	1.17	1.05	1.10	1.0	1.08	IV
	Interference by neighbours	1.58	1.60	1.80	1.70	1.65	III

83 As far as social and personal constraints are concerned, the data results in table
revealed that

84 shortage of time (MS 1.85), lack of cooperation of family members (MS 1.70), lack of interest
85 (MS1.08), and interference by neighbors were the main constraints perceived by the **respondents**
women in

86 adoption of food processing as an enterprise at commercial level.

87 **Factors association with food processing training**

88 **Association of independent variables with knowledge** [what do you mean by knowledge?] of
the **respondents: women**

89 Table 2 reveals that the association of independent variable with knowledge of **respondents**
women

90 regarding all the trainings. Among social and personal variables, i.e. family income, family type and family size

91 were significantly associated with knowledge at 5% level of significance. Other variables like age,
 92 occupation and landholding were not significantly associated with knowledge. Knowledge of the
 93 respondents was significantly associated with psychological variables like entrepreneurial motivation
 94 and risk orientation and with communication variables like localite sources. No significant association
 95 was found between psychological variables like change proneness and communication variable like
 96 cosmopolite source and mass media exposure. I do not understand what you mean by knowledge

97 **Table 2: Association of independents variables with knowledge of the respondents**

Sr. No.	Attribute	Chi-square(χ^2)			
		Pickling of seasonal vegetables	Fruit and vegetable preservation	Baking	Processing of milk and milk products
1	Personal variables				
i	Age	4.81	6.94	5.27	4.43
ii	Annual Income	12.85*	14.89*	10.98*	15.48*
iii	Family type	11.78*	11.01*	15.11*	13.95*
iv	Family Size	12.69 *	16.33*	11.78*	11.06*
v	Occupation	7.41	9.46	8.37	7.73
vi	Land holding	8.73	10.01	8.04	6.47
2	Psychological variables				
i	Entrepreneurial motivation	26.03*	21.31*	25.13*	19.81*
ii	Change proneness	11.02	10.72	10.99	8.07
iii	Risk orientation	14.77*	15.81*	13.97*	14.08*
3.	Communication variables				
i	Localite	12.74*	14.41*	14.87*	13.98*
ii	Cosmopolite source	7.67	10.08	8.98	10.74
iii	Mass media exposure	9.57	8.35	8.93	7.29

98 5% level of significance

99 **Association of independents variables with attitude of respondents:**

100 Table 3 revealed the association of independent variables with attitude of respondents
 101 regarding all the trainings. Among personal variables family type and family income and family size
 102 were significantly associated with attitude at 5% level of significance. Other variables like age and
 103 family occupation and family education status were not significant ly associated with attitude of the
 104 respondents regarding food processing trainings. Attitude of the respondents was significantly
 105 associated with psychological variables like entrepreneurial motivation and change proneness and
 106 with communication variables like localite sources. No significant ly association ed was found between
 107 psychological variables like risk orientation and communication variable like cosmopolite source and
 108 mass media exposure.

109 **Table 3: Association of independents variables with attitude of the respondents**

Sr. No.	Attribute	Chi-square(χ^2)			
		Pickling of seasonal vegetables	Fruit and vegetable preservation	Baking	Processing of milk and milk products
1	Personal variables				
i	Age	6.06	8.76	9.32	6.37
ii	Family type	10.95*	14.04*	12.04*	11.05*
iii	Family Size	12.76 *	10.81 *	16.94*	14.61*
iv	Land holding	7.76	9.84	8.68	9.23
v	Family education status	6.62	7.84	6.25	8.08
vi	Occupation	6.33	6.41	4.15	5.15
vii	Annual income	11.84*	13.11*	11.43*	12.48*
2	Psychological Variables				
i	Entrepreneurial motivation	20.19*	19.04*	29.33*	27.04*
ii	Risk orientation	9.14	10.72	9.96	10.01
iii	Change proneness	13.56*	12.09*	13.76*	14.02*
3.	Communication variables				
i	Localite	12.79*	12.66 *	13.07*	12.19*
ii	Cosmopolite source	6.89	7.65	5.60	6.99
iii	Mass media exposure	5.84	6.02	4.03	6.81

110 5% level of significance

111 **Association of independents variables with skill of the respondents women:**

112 Table 4 reveals that the association of independent_s variable with skill of **respondents**
 113 **women** regarding all the trainings. Among **social and** personal variables_s, **i.e.** family type and family
 114 size **was were** significantly associated with knowledge at 5% level of significance. Other variable like
 115 occupation, age, education and land holding were not significant_ly **associated with skill**. No
 116 significant association was found between psychological variables like risk orientation and
 117 communication variable like cosmopolite source and mass media exposure. Skill of the respondents
 118 was significantly associated with psychological variables like entrepreneurial motivation and change
 119 proneness, communication variables like localite source.

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125 **Table 4: Association of independents variables with skill of the respondents**

Sr. No.	Attribute	Chi-square(χ^2)			
		Pickling of seasonal vegetables	Fruit and vegetable preservation	Baking	Processing of milk and milk products
1	Personal variables				
i	Age	3.61	5.01	6.16	3.81
ii	Family size	10.55*	12.72*	12.55*	11.94*
iii	Family type	2.12*	11.00*	9.58*	11.01*
iv	Family education status	7.54	9.08	7.69	6.04
v	Land holding	8.03	7.80	5.14	5.97
2	Psychological variables				
i	entrepreneurial motivation	20.19*	19.04*	29.33*	27.04*
ii	Risk orientation	9.14	10.72	9.96	10.01
iii	Change proneness	13.43*	16.62*	14.03*	13.86*
3.	Communication variables				
i	Localite	13.69*	15.76 *	12.17*	13.28*
ii	Cosmopolite source	6.98	8.66	6.80	7.99
iii	Mass media exposure	5.94	7.72	5.96	6.83

126 5% level of significance

127 **Conclusion: -**

128 On the basis of the study it can be concluded that under social constraints, **it can be clear that**
 129 **respondents women** had no time for attending village function and indicated as important constraints.
 130 In technical constraints [lack of difficult technique] what is this? was perceived as main constraint.
 131 Under social and personal constraints [storage of time] what is this? was observed as main constraint
 132 **of the respondents**. Under economic constraint lack of finance for the purchase of raw material was
 133 observed main constraint **of the respondents**. **The study i**It can be inferred that personal variables
 134 like family type and family size, economic variable including income of the family had significant
 135 association with knowledge, attitude and skill acquisition of the respondents for training on food
 136 processing.

137 Among psychological variables entrepreneurial motivation and risk orientation had significant
 138 association with knowledge of the respondents while entrepreneurial motivation and change
 139 proneness with attitude and skill **of the respondents** for the food processing. Localite sources were
 140 found to have significant impact with knowledge, attitude and skill acquisition on food processing.
 141

142 Recommendations

- 143 • Most of the respondents [were poorly satisfied] ??? with the duration of trainings for all the
 144 training programmes, therefore the duration of the training should be increased but the
 145 training hours should reduced so that the respondents may learned the skill sufficiently as well as
 146 can take care of their family.
- 147 • All the trainings are a feasible enterprise and very much suitable for rural SC? women to
 148 practice and empower them economically and socially. So the NGOs, extension agencies should
 149 enhance capacity of SC rural women by organizing them into groups and providing them
 150 necessary training and support in these areas so that they can start own income generating activity.
 151 Most of the respondents were unaware about the provision of bank loan for starting various
 152 income generating activities, it is therefore recommended to organize special training/
 153 awareness campaign in the villages. Draw recommendations from your findings. Getting farfetched
 154 recommendations is not useful

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- 169 Use conventional citation style. This is not acceptable

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