



BOOK OF ABSTRACT

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**National Bank for Agriculture and
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benefit ratio of 1:1.10 & 1:1.04, respectively. An average farmer was found to invest Rs. 3227 & 3528 per acre in kodo and kutki, respectively in labour to operate different farm operations right from sowing to harvesting. The share of owned human and bullock labour was found to be nearly 45 and 55 percent respectively in both the crops. None of the farmer was found to use plant protection chemicals in cultivation of kodo and kutki. Thus, it is clear from the above results that farmers used to follow traditional method of cultivation and crop can withstand against vagaries of nature. Therefore, they do not put any additional efforts for its cultivation. Thus, produce so obtained is purely organic in nature.

T4-P13: ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF PROCESSING OF KODO AND ITS VALUE ADDED PRODUCTS IN MADHYA PRADESH

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To analyse economics of processing of kodo and its value added products, a study has been carried out in Dindori district of Madhya Pradesh by Agro Economic Research Centre, JNKVV, Jabalpur in close coordination with Madhya Pradesh Woman Finance and Development Corporation, Bhopal. It is observed from the investigation that kodo rice and kodo floor were found to be prepared from processing of kodo. The modern processing technique (0.80 q) of Kodo and Kodo rice was produced 8.11 per cent more rice as compared to traditional method (0.74 q). On the investment of Re.1.00 a processor was found to get 35.55 per cent more benefit in case of processing of kodo to kodo rice in modern machine method (Rs. 2.73) as compared to traditional method (Rs. 2.02). The processing of kodo rice to kodo floor also fetches higher selling price when processed by modern processing techniques and found to enhance benefit by 59.41 per cent with 7.04 per cent higher rate of return over traditional method of processing. The benefit from Kodo floor was also found to be 55.49 per cent more in modern processing technique (Rs 1415/q) as compared to traditional method (Rs. 910/q). The several value added products viz. kodosev and kodopatti were found to be prepared by tribal farmers at household level by using their own home materials. An average farmer was found to obtain an additional net return Rs. 3.43 and 4.05 from kodosev and kodopatti, respectively over kodo. Therefore, processing of kodo was found to be beneficial for the tribal farmers. Hence, large scale production demonstrations combined with value added and marketing techniques of kodo are required not only to enhance production as well as income of the tribal farmers but to make this nutritive food available to urban and per-urban consumers.

T4-P14: PROCESSING OF KUTKI AND ITS VALUE ADDED PRODUCTS IN MADHYA PRADESH: AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

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To analyse economics of processing of *Kutki* and its value added products, a study has been carried out in Dindori district of Madhya Pradesh by Agro Economic Research Centre, JNKVV, Jabalpur in close coordination with Madhya Pradesh Woman Finance and Development Corporation, Bhopal. It is observed from the investigation that Kutki rice and Kutki floor were found to be prepared through processing of Kutki in the study area. In processing of the Kutki to Kutki rice, the percentage of broken rice and husk was found to be