



## Impact of Non Stick Mitti Tava used by the rural Farm women in Gir-Somnath district of Gujarat state

### KEYWORDS

Intermittent training, Continuous Running, Combined intermittent training and Continuous Running, Speed

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### Introduction:

The Krishi Vigyan Kendra - Junagadh was established in August, 2007 under the host institution of Ambuja Cement Foundation at Kodinar. Initially the KVK team conducted PRA at 19 villages for assess the need and technology gap in farmwoman community.

The field demonstration was conducted during 2014-15. The Kaneri, Kanakiya and Zanzariya villages are selected for conducted the front line demonstration other than oil-seeds and pulses. Because, during the field visit and interacting with farmwoman the KVK team found that the farmwoman were suffered from the health related diseases due to smoke inhaling but they have no any solution of this problem.

During the PRA discussion the farm woman told about when we are preparing meal at that time, more time and fuel consuming and health problems by the use of traditional utensils. She told that problem of availability of cooking fuel (wood) and due to traditional system of meal preparing is time consuming and health problems basically eye infestation and lungs diseases due to smoke inhaling. The KVK team decided to change the traditional utensils change with improved utensils. Often the searching them decide that if we change the traditional tava with Non stick mitti tavi then farm women can save the fuel, time and energy to making the chapatti.

### Objective:

- To improve the health status of rural farmwoman through use of drudgery reduction technology.
- To reduce the problem of cooking fuel quantity and to save the time during making roti.

### Methodology:

The study was conducted in Gir-Somnath district of Gujarat state. The study area was identified through the PRA techniques. The study was conducted in randomly selected three villages of three Taluka out of six taluka in our working areas. i.e. first one is Kanakiya village is located at Gir-Gadhada Taluka near about 30 Km away from Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ambuja Cement Foundation, Ambujanagar. Kanakiya village is very interior and very far away from Una. The Una taluka is far away from the Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh Gujarat. Therefore it is the most ignored area and up till now no extension agency working for transfer of technology to farmwoman community. Total number of household is 525 in this village and mainly dominated with Ahir, Karadia, Patel and other communities. Main occupation is Agriculture and Livestock production.

Second one is Motifafani village of Kodinar Taluka, which is 30 km away and total population of this village is 2800 out of this 1200 woman. Main occupation is Agriculture, Livestock production and labor work and

Third one is Zazariya village of Gir-gadhada Taluka is 25 km away from the Ambujanagar. Mainly Karadia, Koli and other communities are staying in village. Their main occupation is agriculture and livestock production. Total population of this village is 2000. Out of this 800 women population.

The field demonstration was conducted during year 2014-15. The Kaneri, Kanakiya and Zanzariya villages are selected for conducted the demonstration. Because, during the field visit and interacting with farmer woman the KVK team found that the farmer woman were suffered from the health related diseases due to smoke inhaling but they have no any solution of this problem.

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The KVK SMS (Home Science) consider the situation and start the work and contact with Award winner Shri Man-shkhbhai Prajapati and discuss with him and decide to take Front Line Demonstration on drudgery reduction cooking device such as use of Non stick Mitti Tava. This Non stick mitti tava is specially characterized by saved time, fuel, no loss of nutrients, chapatti can not over cook or burn, non sticky, Even heat in whole tavi. This Non stick tavi lifespan is 1 year but if we can used with proper care and handling. The KVK team decided to conduct the Front line demonstration on Non stick Mitti Tava

Front Line Demonstration was conducted in the year 2014-15 on drudgery reduction technology for household utensils like Non stick mitti tava. We were selected five beneficiaries for traditional purpose as a local check and five rural women for improved appliance

from each village. Thus final sample was comprised of fifteen beneficiaries and fifteen rural women selected as a local check. The comparative study was conducted on Deshi traditional practice vs. Non stick mitti tava.

Farm women are using local or old tava for making chapatti. Farm women are identified from the different villages and provided the new improved utensils variety is Non stick Mitti tava for making Chapatti, Thepla, Puda, Dhosa and Nan. Village wise details of the front line demonstration shown in below table No. 1.

**Table No:1 Village wise details of the front line demonstration**

Sr. No.	Name of utensils	Name of Village & Taluka	Number of Families for demonstration	Number of Families for local check
1	Non stick Mitti Tava	Kanakiya Kaneri	30	-
2	Traditional Tava	Zanzariya, Ta: Gir-gadhada	-	30

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2	Traditional Tava	Zanzariya, Ta: Gir-gadhada	-	30

\* From each village selected ten families

**Result and Discussion:**

Training was provided them to make aware about use and importance of this tava. Home visits to farm woman house was carried out to provide technical support and to know the feedback from the farm women side. They were making chapatti from 2 Kilogram Bajara flour. I observed that cost of operation, weight of fuel and time consumption and number of chapatti prepared from 2 Kg flour. And also observe the life span of Non stick tavi and traditional tavi.

**Table 2:** Techno economic advantage of improved equipments over the Traditional practice:

Sr. no.	Name of Equipment	Traditional /Existing Equipment	Observation to be taken								Techno economic advantage of improved equipment over the traditional practices/equipment		
			Traditional practice-Deshi Mitti tava (Local Check)				Improved equipment practice-Non stick mitti tava				cost saving (%)	Fuel saving (%)	Time Saving (%)
			Capacity output (No/ Minutes)	Cost of operation (Rs/No)	Time consumed (No/ Minutes)	Fuel consumed (Kg/No)	Capacity output (No/ Minutes)	Cost of operation (Rs./No.)	Time consumed (No/ Minutes)	Fuel consumed (Kg/No)			
1	Non Stick Mitti Tava	Deshi Traditional Tava	16.60	95.47	117.60	1.33	16.60	84.60	96.53	0.95	11.38	28.57	17.91

After the data analysis the non stick tava was found more valuable than traditional tava. During the FLD beneficiaries used the same quantity of flour making the chapatti and calculate the fuel time and quality of chapatti.

As per revealed the data (Table 2), the improved equipment (Non stick tava) took less cost of operation than traditional system i.e. 84.60 & 95.47 respectively. In use of Non stick tavi consumption of fuel (0.95) and time (96.53) was also less than traditional system consumed fuel (117.60) and time (1.33).

**Conclusions:**

Overall view that if farm woman use the Non stick mitti tava then they can save fuel (28.57) as compare to traditional system. The non stick tavi has positive relation with health due to less fuel & time consumed to making roti. After the completion of front line demonstration near about 999 number of Non stick Tava is purchased by rural Farmwoman on their own cost. The highest Net returns strongly motivated the farmwoman of the selected area to adopt the technology. This technology is spread by beneficiaries to other relevant farmwoman.





Improved non stick Tava