



# Strategic Transfer of Soy Processing Technology among Rural Women for Enhancing the Health Status and for Encouraging the Home Economy in Rural Area

Kale Sandhya

Shankarlal Khandelwal College, Akola M.S. INDIA

Available online at: [www.isca.in](http://www.isca.in)

Received 14<sup>th</sup> August 2012, revised 16<sup>th</sup> August 2012, accepted 25<sup>th</sup> August 2012

## Abstract

*Cereals and pulses are the major sources of protein in India because animal protein is expensive and a large part of the population is vegetarian. The meal from this new process can also be used for protein fortification programmes, which the Indian government had traditionally favored. This type of program can have a substantial positive effect on the nutrition standards of vulnerable segments of the population. Providing credit and extension services and steering government nutrition program towards this technology will facilitate faster adoption. Today, Biotechnology and Information technology combined with traditional research and developed training programs for improving acceptability, efficiency and profitability. Present study was carried out to explore the soybean processor and the rural women to join and act together for a better tomorrow with an appropriate use of technology that can provide timely information about it. Soybean has recently occupied vital place in agriculture and edible oil economy in India and has made marked improvement in rural area economy and socioeconomic conditions of farmer. This technology could be great value to rural women. Women can gain the benefit of the technology by getting health benefits and self oriented employed life, with saving to decrease the information gap a technology transfer to research area with the objective of coordinate an organized process of technology transfer. Properly utilization of soybean can help India to alleviate protein malnutrition. Soybean production in India is substantial and economically significant suggest that. Severe protein malnutrition, the expense of animal protein, religious beliefs, and high population density necessitate an emphasis on increasing the vegetable sources of protein in India.*

**Keywords-** Soybean, technology, acceptability.

## Introduction

The current Indian population is 36% of below poverty line and 21% is undernourished. Regarding children about 33% of infant born with low birth weight. Cereals are the major protein source of in India had an inferior quality of protein compared to other animal protein source. So India is facing protein calorie malnutrition and intake of pulses and is less than recommended daily allowance. INTSOY hopes that it can be applied in suitable developing countries in the near future. Accord to and referring the nutritive value of soybean we must be increased our consumption by adopting soybean technology. This project also provides a unique opportunity for both domestic and foreign. Efforts are being made to construct strategic plan that with guide the processing technique. This technology could be great value to rural women. Women can gain the benefit of the technology by getting health benefits and self oriented employed life, with saving to decrease the information gap a technology transfer to research area with the objective of coordinate an organized process of technology transfer. Properly utilization of soybean can help India to alleviate protein malnutrition. Soybean production in India is substantial and economically significant suggest that. Severe protein malnutrition, the expense of

animal protein, religious beliefs, and high population density necessitate an emphasis on increasing the vegetable sources of protein in India. Proper use of soybeans can help ease the problem of malnutrition, especially in rural areas. There is ample scope for expanding soy food market. It would also possible to upgrade entrepreneurship development in to commercial levels for wider use.

**Brief Objective of the project:** i. To introduce simple soy technology for extensive use of soy-product, ii. To identify the health benefits of soybean to rural women, iii. To introduce the techniques of usability of soybean, iv. To develop entrepreneurial skill among rural women by adopting soybean technology, v. To demonstrate the latest soy technology among rural women with a view of its great acceptance.

**Hypothesis:** i. Education and age of the respondent is positively related to the adoption of SPT, ii. Better socio-economic status of the respondents, greater is the adoption of SPT, iii. Communication of qualitative information of SPT results more the adoption.

## Research Methodology

**Research design:** Experimental research design was used for the study

**Training program schedule:** A five days training program was arranged for imparting the training pertaining to the use of soybean processing technology by the rural women.

**Sampling frame:** In defining the sampling frame, practical, economic, ethic and technical issues taken into consideration. The sampling frame included rural women of age between 20 to 35 years.

**Sampling method:** In the present research work, multistage random sampling method was followed. In the first stage, 1 block was selected out of a total of 7 blocks from Akola District. Furthermore, eight villages from one block selected making a total of eight villages.

**Sample size:** Based on the secondary data of village population, a total of 50 women was selected for imparting the Soybean process technology (SPT) training. Thus, the total number of participants was 400.

**Systems approach to training:** For development of the training program, the systems approach to training (sat) technique was applied. According to York, the term systems approach is derived from an engineering concept, it describes a series of interdependent systems, functionally linked and incorporated into the total system in order to achieve corporate effectiveness. The SAT training cycle provides a dynamic frame work for training. It has five distinct phases; each phase is linked subsequently with each other and has its own sub system. Training Need Assessment (TNA), Training Plan Development (TPD), Design of Training Program (DTP), Training Program Implementation (TPI), Training Monitoring and Evaluation (TME).

Based on the above mentioned aspects of systems approach, the SPT training program the following steps was executed.

**Analyze:** this phase included identification of the rural women's training needs and training goals which, when reached, will equip learners with knowledge.

**Design:** Designing of a training system that learners and trainers can implement to meet the learning goals.

**Develop:** Developed a training "Course" of resources and materials, including, e.g., information brochures, etc.

**Implement:** including delivering the training, support group feedback, clarifying training materials, administering tests and conducting the final evaluation. This phase included administrative activities, such as copying, scheduling facilities, taking attendance data, filling up of the feedback forms from the learners, etc.

**Evaluate:** Evaluated of the skills, acquired during the training, including before, and after implementation of training.

**Formulation of questionnaire and tests:** For collection of data, questionnaire is an important, useful and widely acceptable tool of data collection. For development of questionnaire in the present study, all aspects lying within the jurisdiction of objectives were listed, carefully considered for their appropriateness and finally. Suitable set of questions seeking information on all the above aspects were framed and thus questionnaire was developed. Developed questionnaire was subjected to respondents of training program. (The format of is given questionnaire in appendix). Data were collected personally through interview with the help of questionnaire

After reviewing the relevant literature and discussing with expert in the field of food and nutrition identified certain items for the development of the test. For the standardization of these certain items were sent to members of the faculty from an extension department, staff of nutrition departments and head masters with its operational meaning through a letter and email. They were requested to specifically describe to change to feel. Replied received in response to the letter and tabulated under indicators. These items were subjected to the scrutiny and operational zed. Finally on the basis of standardized items, 21 statements scales (test) were developed.

**Administration of Tools for Data Collection:** Before providing the questionnaire and test, good emotional rapport was established with the subjects, which is very important to get accurate and correct results/response. Instructions were explained verbally so that the subjects do not hesitate to give their honest and frank response. After the directions were fully explained the subjects were given a chance to ask any questions for the doubts and queries. The collected information was kept strictly confidential by the researcher. There was no time limit for filling up the responses. The methods used during training program were: lecture method, demonstration since the study is based on the experimental design of social research before and after without control, the knowledge, Attitude and Practice test was administered twice before projection of soy technology and after implementing the training program.

Low cost source of meatless protein, and they can be produced on a village level, in India's 600,000 villages, providing much-needed employment for both farmers and local craftspeople. Soy-foods are fortunate in that they closely resemble very popular but more expensive traditional foods: tofu resembles paneer, soymilk resembles milk, soymilk yogurt resembles curd and soy flour resembles gram flour (from Bengal gram, chick-peas, or garbanzo beans). India's typical spicy seasonings will easily mask subtle differences in flavor. Soy-foods could help rectify the unbalanced overemphasis on cereal grains and calorie production and play a vital role in overcoming protein-calorie malnutrition among lower income groups. The strategy of

transferring technology was based on—training program, demonstration, technical printed materials.

For systematic procedure, the program was developed in a two levels. At first, required home-economics students was trained prior to the rural women and second, with the help of Home-economics students, the rural women trained. Demonstration of soy product and practices helps to adoption

**Limitation:** Duration of the investigation was two year, Balapur block was selected from Akola District, only 8 villages was selected for the study, 50 women was selected from each villages.

### Result and Discussion

The study was aimed that transfer of soybean process technology by training and the change in knowledge, attitude and practice levels of the rural women of Akola District. The present study is systematic attempt to quantify various consequences and to study the behavior effects of the rural women and for enhancement of health with motivating to self employment. The independent variables, such as age, family type, family, size, educational background, social participation and income and the dependent variables such as knowledge, attitudes and practice have been assessed.

**Independent Variables: Age-** Age plays very important role in gaining of knowledge, in understanding processes and techniques. The details are presented in the table-1.

Table-1: indicates that most of the participants belonged to 26 – 30 yrs age group. Karale (1985) has reported that age of the people has an influence on the adoption of improved new technology. Thus, the results obtained in this study would be more reliable

**Educational qualification-** Education is the process by which society deliberately transmits its accumulated knowledge, skills, and values from one generation to another. This parameter is important as this study focuses on the adoption of novel technology i.e. SPT by the women of rural areas. The details of educational qualification of SPT training participants are presented in the table-2.

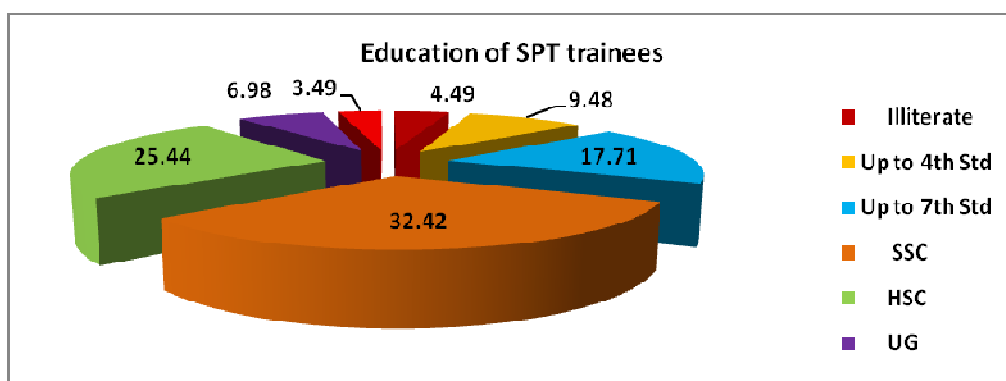
Table-2 indicates that majority of trainees were educated up to S.S.C. class i.e. 32.42%. However, a significant proportion of the trainees had education up to H.S.S.C. class i.e. 25.44%. The number of trainees with post graduate degrees in the selected study area of Balapur Taluka was minimum i.e. 3.49%.

**Table-1**  
 Age wise distribution of participants from eight different villages

Village	Age Groups						Mean	±SD
	20-25		26-30		31-35			
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%		
Total sample No.400	103	25.8	207	51.7	90	22.5	27	±3

**Table-2**  
 Distribution of SPT participants with respect to their educational qualification

Villages	Educational Qualification													
	Illiterate		Up to 4 <sup>th</sup> Std		Up to 7 <sup>th</sup> Std		SSC		HSC		UG		PG	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total sample No.400	18	4.4	38	9.4	71	17.7	130	32.4	102	25.4	28	6.9	14	3.4



**Figure-2**  
 Graphical representation of educational qualification of SPT participants

**Income:** Income is the consumption and savings opportunity gained by an entity within a specified time frame, which is generally expressed in monetary terms. The details of income of the rural women of Balapur Taluka are presented in the Table-3.

Table-3 and Figure-3 indicates that trainees belonged to lower middle (₹ 3001-5000) income group were prominent in maximum villages, 46% with lower middle (₹ 3001- 5000) income group, 42% with low (Up to ₹3000) income group. In comparison to other villages, village Barlinga indicated maximum trainees i.e. 28% with middle high (₹ 5001 to 10000) income group. Mandve found that income was positively related with communication behavior. Thus, the results obtained in this study show that there is variation in the income of training

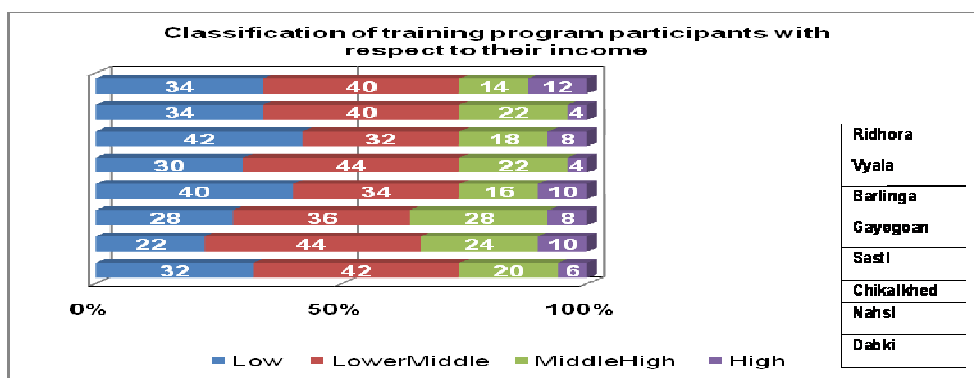
participants, which would specifically affect their practice of SPT related activities.

**Family Type:** In human context, a family is a group of people affiliated by blood relationship, affinity, or co-residence. In most societies it is the principal institution for the socialization. In this study, the family type of the trainees was assessed. The details are presented in the Table-4

Table-4 indicates that majority of trainees' belonged to joint family. Maximum trainees belonging to joint families i.e. 65% were observed There is significant difference in the family type of the SPT participants, the percent participants belonging to joint families are significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) higher than the percent SPT participants belonging to nuclear family.

**Table-3**  
Village wise distribution of SPT training program participants with respect to their income

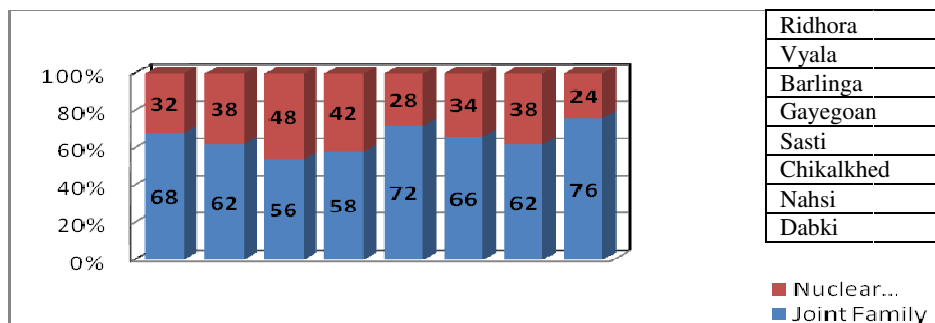
Village	Low (Up to ₹3000/-)		Lower Middle (₹3001 to 5000/-)		Middle High (₹5001 to 10000/-)		High (above ₹10000/-)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total sample No.400</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>39.25</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>7.75</b>



**Figure-3**  
Classification of training participants with respect of their income

**Table-4**  
Village wise distribution of respondents according to their type of family

Village	Family Type			
	Joint		Nuclear	
	NO	%	NO	%
<b>Total sample No.400</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>35</b>



**Figure-4**  
Graphical representation of average age of SPT training participant according to family type

**Family Size:** Family size is a variable of great interest. In the present study, the family size of the respondents was determined by collecting information of the total number of family members residing together. The details are presented in the table-5.

Table-5 reveals that maximum families have 5-7 family members. (1994) observed that family size had no correlation with communication behavior of the respondents. It was also observed that family size do not affect or improve the information seeking and information dissemination.

**Social participation:** Ideas in the present project study, the social participation trends existing in various villages were assessed and are presented in the figure-5

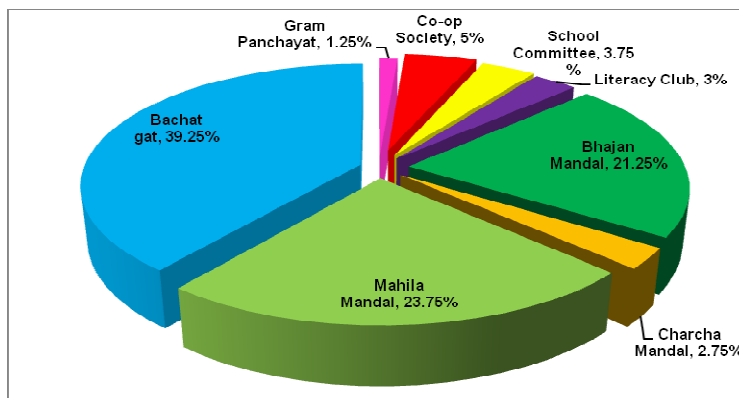
Above Figure indicates that greater proportion of the women participate in the Bachat Gat (self help group) i.e. 39.25%,

mahila mandal 23.75% and bhajan mandal 21.25% activities. Participation of women in the Gram Panchayat i.e. 1.25%, Co-operative Society 5%, school committees 3.75%, charcha mandal 2.75% and literacy clubs 3% was lowest. Also, it was observed that most of the women participate in these activities as a member and not as an office bearer. Reddy (1968) observed positive relation between formal social participation and application of improved practices.

It is also indicates that, maximum SPT training participants belonging to low income group profile indicated low participation in social events. 58.8% SPT training participants from village Ridhora indicated low participation. Within middle-high income group maximum i.e. 28.6% SPT training participants from village Barlinga indicated low participation whereas; maximum i.e. 54.5 % SPT training participants from village Sasti indicated high participation in social events

**Table-5**  
**Distribution of SPT training participants from Akola District on the basis of Family size**

Villages	Size of the family (nos.)						Family Size	
	Up to 4		5-7		Above 7		Mean	± SD
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%		
<b>Total sample 400</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>48.75</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>38.25</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>± 2</b>



**Figure-5**  
**Village wise distribution of SPT training participants on the basis of social participation**

**Table-6**  
**Impact of transfer of SPT training**

Responses Villages	Excellent		Good		Fair	
	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
Ridhora	11	22	29	58	10	20
Vyala	17	34	27	54	06	12
Barlinga	19	38	29	58	02	04
Gayegoan	18	36	26	52	06	12
Sasti	14	28	24	48	12	24
Chikalkhed	19	38	22	44	09	18
Nahsi	18	36	21	42	11	22
Dabki	17	34	26	52	07	14
Total/mean	133/		204		63	

It was observed that the implemented program was excellent and good. It is the knowledge based and practical based activity which will increased knowledge and will be help to utilize soybean in daily diet practices.

Since the study is based on the experimental design of social research before and after without control, the knowledge test was administered twice to the same respondent. Initially District, before and after SPT training was evaluated.

**Table-7**  
**Descriptive Statistics of dependent variables Cat-Before After**

Descriptive Statistics		N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Cat-Before After						
Before Ridhora	Knowledge - Raw Score	50	39.00	46.00	41.7000	1.88712
	Practice Scale - Raw Score	50	37.00	45.00	41.5000	1.72910
	Attitude - Raw Score	50	28.00	59.00	50.4200	5.75021
	Valid N -list wise	50				
After Ridhora	Knowledge - Raw Score	50	49.00	61.00	55.4200	2.76339
	Practice Scale - Raw Score	50	47.00	64.00	57.2200	3.80274
	Attitude - Raw Score	50	46.00	117.00	79.6400	9.88456
	Valid N -list wise	50				
Before Vyala	Knowledge - Raw Score	50	31.00	47.00	40.3800	5.07853
	Practice Scale - Raw Score	50	32.00	103.00	48.1400	20.56052
	Attitude - Raw Score	50	39.00	59.00	47.2800	5.69296
	Valid N -list wise	50				
After Vyala	Knowledge - Raw Score	50	35.00	67.00	51.1400	9.36997
	Practice Scale - Raw Score	50	41.00	120.00	62.7400	22.69569
	Attitude - Raw Score	50	39.00	110.00	60.7800	19.55661
	Valid N -list wise	50				
Before Barlinga	Knowledge - Raw Score	50	31.00	47.00	40.3800	5.07853
	Practice Scale - Raw Score	50	32.00	103.00	48.1400	20.56052
	Attitude - Raw Score	50	39.00	59.00	47.2800	5.69296
	Valid N -list wise	50				
After Barlinga	Knowledge - Raw Score	50	35.00	67.00	51.1400	9.36997
	Practice Scale - Raw Score	50	41.00	120.00	62.7400	22.69569
	Attitude - Raw Score	50	39.00	110.00	60.7800	19.55661
	Valid N list wise	50				
Before Gayegoan	Knowledge - Raw Score	50	31.00	46.00	39.6800	3.46080
	Practice Scale - Raw Score	50	31.00	47.00	39.5000	3.32738
	Attitude - Raw Score	50	39.00	59.00	47.2800	5.69296
	Valid N -list wise	50				
After Gayegoan	Knowledge - Raw Score	50	37.00	64.00	49.4400	8.66652
	Practice Scale - Raw Score	50	37.00	69.00	49.8600	8.20406
	Attitude - Raw Score	50	39.00	110.00	60.7800	19.55661
	Valid N -list wise	50				
Before Sasti	Knowledge - Raw Score	50	31.00	46.00	39.6800	3.46080
	Practice Scale - Raw Score	50	31.00	47.00	39.5000	3.32738
	Attitude - Raw Score	50	39.00	59.00	47.2800	5.69296
	Valid N -list wise	50				
After Sasti	Knowledge - Raw Score	50	37.00	64.00	49.4400	8.66652
	Practice Scale - Raw Score	50	37.00	69.00	49.8600	8.20406
	Attitude - Raw Score	50	39.00	110.00	60.7800	19.55661
	Valid N -list wise	50				
Before Chikalkhed	Knowledge - Raw Score	50	31.00	46.00	39.6800	3.46080
	Practice Scale - Raw Score	50	31.00	47.00	39.5000	3.32738
	Attitude - Raw Score	50	39.00	59.00	47.2800	5.69296
	Valid N list wise	50				

After Chikalkhed	Knowledge - Raw Score	50	37.00	64.00	49.4400	8.66652
	Practice Scale - Raw Score	50	37.00	69.00	49.8600	8.20406
	Attitude - Raw Score	50	39.00	110.00	60.7800	19.55661
	Valid N -list wise	50				
Before Nahsi	Knowledge - Raw Score	50	31.00	46.00	39.6800	3.46080
	Practice Scale - Raw Score	50	31.00	47.00	39.5000	3.32738
	Attitude - Raw Score	50	39.00	59.00	47.2800	5.69296
	Valid N -list wise	50				
After Nahsi	Knowledge - Raw Score	50	37.00	64.00	49.4400	8.66652
	Practice Scale - Raw Score	50	37.00	69.00	49.8600	8.20406
	Attitude - Raw Score	50	39.00	110.00	60.7800	19.55661
	Valid N -list wise	50				
Before Dabki	Knowledge - Raw Score	50	31.00	46.00	39.6800	3.46080
	Practice Scale - Raw Score	50	31.00	47.00	39.5000	3.32738
	Attitude - Raw Score	50	39.00	59.00	47.2800	5.69296
	Valid N -list wise	50				
After Dabki	Knowledge - Raw Score	50	37.00	64.00	49.4400	8.66652
	Practice Scale - Raw Score	50	37.00	69.00	49.8600	8.20406
	Attitude - Raw Score	50	39.00	110.00	60.7800	19.55661
	Valid N -list wise	50				

**Table-8**  
**Correlations between independent and dependent variables**

		Age	TFM	EQ	CiK	CiP	CiA
Age	r <sup>2</sup>	1	.143	-.049	-.222*	.100	-.095
	P (2-tailed)		.278	.711	.035	.349	.375
	N	400	400	400	400	400	400
TFM	r <sup>2</sup>	.143	1	-.179	-.027	.428*	.057
	P (2-tailed)	.278		.059	.747	.039	.493
	N	400	400	400	400	400	400
EQ	r <sup>2</sup>	-.049	-.179	1	.269	.194	.303*
	P (2-tailed)	.711	.059		.080	.192	.026
	N	400	400	400	400	400	400
CiK	r <sup>2</sup>	-.222*	-.027	.269	1	.624**	.425**
	P (2-tailed)	.035	.747	.080		.000	.000
	N	90	147	129	400	400	400
CiP	r <sup>2</sup>	.100	.428*	.194	.624**	1	.433**
	P (2-tailed)	.349	.039	.192	.000		.000
	N	400	400	400	400	400	400
CiA	r <sup>2</sup>	-.095	.057	.303*	.425**	.433**	1
	P (2-tailed)	.375	.493	.026	.000	.000	
	N	400	400	400	400	400	400

\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed), \*\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

r<sup>2</sup>: Pearson correlation coefficient; P: probability; N: number of observations; TFM: total family members; EQ: educational qualification; CiK: change in knowledge; CiP: change in practice; CiA: change in attitude.

The relationship between different variables was assessed using the Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient procedure. The results are presented in Table-8

From the results presented in table-8, it is evident that the age of training program participants from rural areas had a negative relationship (r<sup>2</sup>=-0.222, P<0.05) with change in SPT knowledge (CiK), furthermore weak positive relationship with SPT practice (r<sup>2</sup>= 0.100, P=0.349) and weak negative relationship (r<sup>2</sup>= -0.095, P=0.375) with respect to attitude towards SPT.

From the results presented in table-8, it is evident that the total family members of training program participants from rural areas of Akola district had a weak negative relationship (r<sup>2</sup>= -

0.027,  $P = 0.747$ ) with change in SPT knowledge (CiK), furthermore a positive relationship with SPT practice ( $r^2 = 0.428$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ) and weak positive relationship ( $r^2 = 0.057$ ,  $P = 0.493$ ) with respect to attitude towards SPT.

From the results presented in table-8, it is evident that the educational qualification of training program participants from rural areas of Akola district had a positive relationship with change in SPT knowledge ( $r^2 = -0.269$ ,  $P = 0.080$ ), SPT practice ( $r^2 = 0.194$ ,  $P = 0.196$ ) and attitude towards SPT ( $r^2 = 0.303$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ).

## Conclusion

From the data, it may be concluded that the educational qualification of the women is very low, which may have a low impact on the adoption of SPT.

The low income of the population may affect the SPT adoption as well as diffusion.

Majority of women have 5-7 members in their family so that the majority of families can get help from their families and the SPT adoption can be expected to be better.

From the data obtained in this study, it may be concluded that majority of women from rural areas of Balapur taluka take active part in social activities, which may familiarize them to the social environment thereby facilitating the adoption and diffusion of the SPT.

From the data obtained in this study, it is concluded that the participation of women from rural area in the SPT related training was satisfactory. Specifically, high participation of women was observed at villages, such as Barlinga.

With regards to usefulness of training, it may be concluded that maximum training utility was felt by the women from Barlinga village. Hence, it may be concluded that a consistent effort is needed to make the women aware of SPT and its benefits.

The training methods lectures and demonstration, lecture, step demonstration, method demonstration and action learning, training aids) used were effective and hence they may be useful at other places

After training showed improvement in positive direction. With respect to attitude, data obtained from study, after SPT training; there was a positive change in the attitude of women towards SPT, thus indicating effectiveness of the training program.

Referring the nutritive value of soybean we must be increased our consumption by adopting soybean technology. This project also provides a unique opportunity for both domestic and foreign. Efforts are being made to construct strategic plan that with guide the processing technique to rural women and would resulted in increased consumption. Women can gain the benefit of the technology by getting health benefits and self oriented

employed life, with saving and decrease the information gap. A technology transfer to research area with the objective of coordinate an organized process of technology transfer. The considerable gap is responsible for a great portion of difference at research level. To decrease this gap technology is transferred in a research area, with the objective of coordinate an organized process of technology transfer was as a part of the communication process of specialized practices.

**Acknowledgement:** I acknowledge with massive gratification to Dr. Anil Kubade. Prof- Dr. PDKV, Akola for encouragement and inspiration throughout research work. I record my sincere thanks toward Dr. Subhas Tale. Agric Engineer Dr. PDKV, Akola for their scholastic guidance and sustained interest throughout the entire course of this study. I express my sincere thanks to Shri Kosti Prof. of Extension Education, Dr. PDKV, Akola, Dr. Bhopale head of Extension Education, Dr. PDKV, Akola, Akola for organizing effective training programe and solving administrative difficulties from time to time. and specially extends my thanks to Dr.. Deshmukh head of Library, Dr. PDKV, Akola. for granting permission to read and refer the knowledgeable materials useful to research study. Equally, my hearty thanks to Dr. J.M. Saboo, Principal of Shankarlal Khandelwal College, Akola who, helped me to render the reading facilities by giving letter to Head of Library, Dr. PDKV, Akola. My sincere thanks to my sincere Home Economics students and NSS volunteers for helping me to direct the test and implementation of planned program.

I wish to acknowledge my special thanks to Mrs. Vandanatai Awatirak Sarpancha, and policepatil Shree Digambarao Awatirak, Barlinga, Mrs, Vanita D. Karanka, Sarpancha, and Sujesh R Deshmukh, policepatil Ridhora, Shree Rameshwar B. Gawai Sarpanch and Shree Sagar V. Deshmukh, policepatil Vyala, Shree Pundalik R.Murumkar, Sarpanch and Shree Shridhar Sangole, policepatil Sasti, Shree Ramesh M. Pachpore Sarpanch and Shree Haridas B. Chore policepatil, Smt. Kusumtai D. Sampat Sarpancha and Shree Gajanan Patil policepatil Chinchkhed, Mh.. Sabinddhah Bai Sarpanch and Shree Ambadas B .Andhare, policepatil Nahsi, Sau Savita D. Tappe, Sarpancha and Shree Maroti V. Shewalkar, policepatil Gayegoan for their valuable cooperation in implementing the training programme and training response.

## References

- 1 Bhatnagar P.S., Harnessing The Soy Potential for Health and Wealth: Indian Soy Forum, Malvia Nagar, Indor (2001)
- 2 Bhoite H.S. and Nikhalji Y.S, A study of adoption of agricultural, Technology, M.S., *Journal of Ext. Education*, **11**: 97 (1998)
- 3 Bhosale D.M., Opportunities of using soy products in Indian aquaculture industry, Research paper pub in harnessing the soy potential for health and wealth March 17-18 ISF2001 M.P., M.S. and Rajasthan, 220 (2000)



- 4 Edwards A.L., Techniques of attitudes scale constructions Bombay Vakils Feffer and Simons, Pvt. Ltd 13-14 (1990)
- 5 Henkel J., Soy health claim for soy protein, question about other component, FAD Magazine, (2000)
- 6 Kaul, S.N., Role of Socio-economic factors in the adoption of rural practices, *Journal of extension study*, 14 (2009)
- 7 Khemmani M., Tuning Thoughts towards Training, Manila, Philippines, Asia and Pacific programe for Development Training and Communication planning (DTCP), United Nations Development Program, Training Tips. No. (2009)
- 8 Krishna M.M., Health benefits and food applications of isolated soy protein. Research paper pun in Harnessing the soy potential for health and wealth March 17-18 IS F (2001)
- 9 Liu K., Expanding soybean food utilization, Food technology 54-55 (2000)
- 10 Mahipal, Impact of Training Program on Extension Personnel, *M.S. Journal of Ext. Education*, XVI (1997)
- 11 Manchanda S.C., Soy for heart health. Research paper pub in Harnessing the soy potential for health and wealth March 17-18 ISF (2001)