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## Effect of different levels of finger millet on cost of production of *lassi*

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All the ingredients required for preparation of *lassi* were rated as per prevailing market prices (2010-2011). The cost of production of finger millet *lassi* for best treatment was Rs 28.65 per litre (T2) which statistically did not differ from control *lassi* (T0) as Rs (27.30) per litre. The cost of best treatment (T2) *lassi* is prepared with value added and nutritionally enriched with finger millet flour have sufficiently lower cost as compared to plain *lassi*.

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## Economics of processing of Sugarcane in Marathwada region of Maharashtra

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Study revealed that in regards to processing unit of sugarcane it was concluded that production per annum worked out to be Rs.16667.5 lakh. Share of variable and fixed cost estimated at 82.63 and 14.81 per cent. Break-even volume was worked out to be 24.75 lakh tonnes. The per cent of Break even volume of installed capacity and actual quantities of sugarcane crushed was estimated at 170.68 and 247.25 per cent, respectively. In regards to capital investment of distillery was worked out to be Rs.2901.6 lakh. Net return realized by distillery in year 2011-12 estimated at 59.31 lakh, the input-output ratio for the year estimated was 1.10.

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## Food grain storage practices followed by the farm women

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In order to study the food grain storage practices followed by the farm women, 120 farm women were selected randomly from Raigad district of konkan region. The special designed schedule was used for collection of data. The data was collected for the year 2009. Food storage continues to be an important problem from the time man learnt to grow crops. Millions of tones of food grain are either damaged or lost for want of knowledge of scientific method of storage. This problem is also challenge to scientists who are called to tackle it. Recently many new improvements have been made during last decade in storage of food grains. The data regarding practices used by the farm women for storage of food grains revealed that majority of the respondents had 'fully' adopted the practices namely, 'proper drying and cleaning of food grain on threshing yard' 'sun drying' (93.33 per cent) used gunny bags as container for food grain storage (87.50 per cent). 93.33 per cent of the respondents used neem leaves to protect the food grain from stored grain pest. Majority of the respondents had 'not adopted' the practices namely 'use of silo bin, pusa bin, kisan kothi' (100.00 per cent), "spraying of insecticides on storage material before storage of food grains" (95.84 per cent).use of fumigants ' (94.17 per cent).

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