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Extent of adoption of farm women regarding home science training programmes organised by KVK Bilaspur (C.G.)

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Abstract

Out of total 158 home science trainees. 125 home science trainees were selected for the study Majority of the respondents (69.60%) had medium level of adoption before training but soon after it increases to 83.20 per cent under medium level of adoption group.

Before training majority of the farm women were having medium level of adoption regarding balance diet (66.40%), kitchen gardening (57.60%), preparation of lai badi (56.00%), mango preservation (54.40%), tailoring (54.40%), preparation of dishes of rice (53.60%), purification of drinking water (50.40%). while in case of after training majority of farm women were having medium level of adoption regarding mango preservation (74.40%), balance diet (69.60%), kitchen gardening (64.80%), purification of drinking water(64.00%), preparation of lai badi (59.20%) and tailoring (56.00%).

Keywords: adoption of farm women, science training

Introduction

Training is one of the important functions of Krishi Vigyan Kendra. The main purpose of organizing training programmes is to import knowledge and develop new skill required for adoption of latest technology and buildup Scientific attitude among farmers, farm women, rural youth, schools drop outs and other grass root level workers. At Krishi Vigyan Kendra Bilaspur, training programme are organized in the field of crop production, livestock production, horticulture, agriculture engineering, home science and allied fields. In this study attempts were made to verify to increase in adoption level after the training of respondents at krishi vigyan Kendra.

Materials and Methods

Out of total 158 home science trainees. 125 home science trainees were selected for the study. The data were collected through personal interview schedule and analyzed by using appropriate statistical methods.

To measure the extent of adoption regarding recommended home science aspects 223 questions related with the various home science trainings were identified / prepared in consultation with the experts in this field. The responses obtained from the respondents to these questions were rated on the three point continuum i.e. complete adoption, partial adoption and no adoption with the numerical score of 2, 1 and 0, respectively, before and after the training. The maximum score of an individual could score two and minimum zero. The score of each individual was converted into adoption index as follows:

$$\text{Adoption index} = \frac{\text{Adoption score actually obtained by the respondents}}{\text{Maximum obtainable adoption score by the respondents}} \times 100$$

The extent of adoption was ascertained in terms of selected aspects of the home science practices adopted by the trainees. The respondents were grouped into the following categories on the basis of using following formula:

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AI = Mean (\bar{X}) \pm S.D. (Standard Deviation)	
Categories	Score
Low level of adoption (< \bar{X} - SD)	
Before training	106
After training	235
Medium level of adoption (in between $\bar{X} \pm$ SD)	
Before training	107
After training	147
High level of adoption (> \bar{X} + SD)	
Before training	148
After training	331

Results and Discussion

The data presented in the table 1 depicted that before training

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their overall extent of adoption of farm women regarding home science training programmes n=125

S. No	Period	Extent of adoption					
		Low		Medium		High	
		F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)
1.	Before training	29	(23.20)	87	(69.60)	9	(7.20)
2.	After training	6	(4.80)	104	(83.20)	15	(12.00)
	Before training	X = 127.20			SD = 20.88		
	After training	X = 283.13			SD = 47.89		

F = Frequency; (%) = Percentage

Extent of adoption of farmwomen regarding various aspects of home science training programmes

The data presented in table 2 indicated that before training majority of farm women were having medium level of adoption regarding selected aspects of home science training programme i.e. balance diet (66.40%), kitchen gardening (57.60%), preparation of lai badi (56.00%), mango preservation (54.40%), tailoring (54.40%) and preparation of dishes of rice (53.60%), purification of drinking water (50.40%). In case of low level of adoption about various aspects of home science training i.e. tailoring (38.40%), purification of drinking water (32.80%), preparation of lai

majority of the respondents (69.60%) had medium level of adoption followed by 23.20 per cent of the respondents with low level of adoption and only 7.20 per cent of the respondents had high level of adoption where as after training, there was increase in adoption level majority of respondents (83.20%) had medium level of adoption followed by high level of adoption with 12.00 per cent and only 4.80 per cent of the respondents were having low level of adoption regarding various aspects of home science training programmes. Shrivastava and Lakhera (2003) [3] observed that in case of adoption, the data indicate that out of total farmers 10 per cent had high level of adoption, 33.33 per cent had medium level of adoption and 56.67 per cent of farmers had low level of adoption regarding mushroom production technology, prior to training.

badi (29.60%), mango preservation (28.80%), kitchen gardening (20.80%), balance diet (18.40%) and preparation of dishes of rice (16.00%), respectively. Whereas, majority of the respondents were having high level of adoption regarding various aspects of home science training i.e. preparation of dishes of rice (30.40%), kitchen gardening (21.60%), mango preservation and purification of drinking water both (16.80%) and (16.80%), balance diet (15.20%), preparation of lai badi (14.40%) and tailoring (7.20%), respectively.

In case of after training, majority of the farm women were having medium level of adoption regarding the various aspects of home science training programmes i.e. mango

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their extent of adoption about various aspects of home-science training programmes

S. No.	Various home science aspects	Extent of adoption											
		Before training						After training					
		Low		Medium		High		Low		Medium		High	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Training on balance diet	23	(18.40)	83	(66.40)	19	(15.20)	13	(10.40)	87	(69.60)	25	(20.00)
2.	Training on mango preservation	36	(28.80)	68	(54.40)	21	(16.80)	4	(3.20)	93	(74.40)	28	(22.40)
3.	Training on kitchen gardening	26	(20.80)	72	(57.60)	27	(21.60)	9	(7.20)	81	(64.80)	38	(30.40)
4.	Training on purification of drinking water	41	(32.80)	63	(50.40)	21	(16.80)	19	(15.20)	80	(64.00)	26	(20.80)
5.	Training on preparation of dishes of rice	20	(16.00)	67	(53.60)	38	(30.40)	10	(8.00)	71	(56.80)	44	(35.20)
6.	Training on preparation of Lai-badi	37	(29.60)	70	(56.00)	18	(14.40)	11	(8.80)	74	(59.20)	40	(32.00)
7.	Training on tailoring	48	(38.40)	68	(54.40)	9	(7.20)	18	(14.40)	70	(56.00)	37	(29.60)

F = Frequency; %: per cent;

preservation (74.40%), balance diet (69.60%), kitchen gardening (64.80%), purification of drinking water (64.00%), preparation of lai badi (59.20%), preparation of dishes of rice (56.80%) and tailoring (56.00%), respectively.

In low level of adoption group regarding various home science aspects i.e. purification of drinking water (15.20%), tailoring (14.40%), balance diet (10.40%), preparation of lai badi (8.80%), preparation of dishes of rice (8.00%), kitchen gardening (7.20%) and mango preservation (3.20%), respectively, where as in high level of adoption group the majority of the respondents regarding various home science aspects were preparation of dishes of rice (35.20%), preparation of lai badi (32.00%), kitchen gardening (30.40%),

tailoring (29.60%), purification of drinking water (20.80%), mango preservation (22.40%) and balance diet (20.00%), respectively.

The revelation indicated that there was increase in number of respondents in adoption at medium and high level with short decline of respondents at low level of adoption.

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