

Original Research Article

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A Study on Knowledge and Extent of Adoption of Agro based Enterprises by Rural Women in Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Birauli, Samastipur District of Bihar, India

Sweta Kumari* and Jahanara

Department of Agricultural Extension & Communication, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology & Sciences, Prayagraj, India

*Corresponding author

ABSTRACT

Keywords

Agro based Enterprises, Rural Women

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The present study was carried out during 2019-20. This study was designed to conduct in Samastipur district comprises of 4 sub-divisions, namely Samastipur, Rosera, Dalsinghsarai & Patori and 20 blocks. Ten villages and 120 respondents were selected from villages of two blocks of Samastipur that is Pusa and Kalayanpur. The data were collected from the selected respondents with the help of a pretested interview schedule. The statistical tests and procedures was used for analyzing the data. It was found that majority of respondents (48.33%) medium level of adoption followed by (30.83%) had low level of adoption and (20.84%) had high level of adoption of agrobased enterprises and also found that majority of respondents (46.66%) medium level of knowledge followed by (35%) had high level of knowledge and (18.34%) of low level of knowledge of agrobased enterprises.

Introduction

In India about 80 percent of women's are from rural areas and 86 percent of women's work in agriculture sector. Women's in rural areas share economic responsibility equally the economic empowerment play a crucial role in all other areas of empowerment and realize women's their integral knowledge, skill, and knowledge for creation of agro-based enterprises. Knowledge refers to the knowledge gained by the selected women about bee keeping, mushroom cultivation, tomato sauce making, guava jelly making and lemon squash making. Knowledge systems

and research foundations define Women empowerment as the fostering and strengthening the sense of identity, authority, esteem and persuasion by nurturing women with the ability to realize the purpose of life and livelihood supported with the perpetual forces of education and knowledge. They have access to new technologies in agriculture leading to livelihood security. They are still adopting indigenous technologies, skill and traditional implements and so their work load is back breaking. Therefore, technological exposure for empowering rural women in an integrated manner through active learning is a concern in Indian rural society. According to

Rogers and shoemaker (1971), adoption may be defined as a decision to make full use of an innovation. Adoption here refers to the 'use adoption' i.e. not only acceptance of improved technology/practice in principle but its actual application in farm situation by rural women. Development of agro based enterprises is directly related to the socio-economic development of the society. It represent an opportunity for women to gain direct access to income.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Birauli at Samastipur district of Bihar. Ten villages from each of the selected blocks were selected purposively due to the availability of adequate women who had attended the training on the selected enterprises from Krishi Vigyan Kendra. Total 10 villages at the rate of six from Pusa block and four from Kalyanpur block, were chosen. Purposive sampling were used for choosing the members of the population and 12 trainees were identified from each village, making the total to 120. The data were collected from the selected respondents with the help of a pretested interview schedule. The statistical tests and procedures was used for analysing

the data with the help of statistical tools like-Mean, Standard Deviation, Percentage, Frequency.

Results and Discussion

The data were collected from a sample of 120 respondents through a well-structured interview Schedule. An analysis and interpretation of the data such as Frequency, Percentage, Mean, Standard deviation were discussed. It was also attempted to present data in various ways such as bar diagram, graphs, charts and tables that was used to analyse and interpret the data (Fig. 1 and 2; Table 1 and 2).

Score range and standard deviation for adoption

Table indicates that relation to adoption i.e difference between test scores of experimental group and again same experimental group the highest gain was 21 and lowest was 3 with a range of 18 and coefficient of range was 0.75, average score 11.816 and standard deviation was 4.413. Adoption was categorized into three categories i.e. low, medium, high on the basis of mean and standard deviation.

Table.1 Distribution of respondents on the basis of their adoption N=120

Range of adoption	Coefficient of range	Average score	Standard deviation
3-21 (18)	0.75	11.816	4.413

Adoption with score range	Frequency	Percentage
Low (3-9)	37	30.83
Medium (9-15)	58	48.33
High (15-21)	25	20.84
Total	120	100.00

In the above table, the data reveals that majority of respondents 48.33 per cent medium level (15-21) of adoption followed

by 20.84 per cent had high level (9-15) of adoption and 30.83 per cent of low level (3-9) of adoption of agrobased enterprises.

Score range and standard deviation for knowledge

Table indicates that relation to adoption i.e. difference between test scores of experimental group and again same experimental group the highest gain was 21 and lowest was 3 with a

range of 18, average score is 13.38333 and coefficient of range was 0.75 standard deviation was 4.4309. Adoption was categorized into three categories i.e low, medium, high on the basis of mean and standard deviation.

Table.2 Distribution of respondents on basis of their knowledge

Range of knowledge	Coefficient of range	Average score	Standard deviation
3-21 (18)	0.75	13.38333	4.4309

Knowledge with score range	Frequency	Percentage
Low (3-9)	22	18.34
Medium (9-15)	56	46.66
High (15-21)	42	35.00
Total	120	100.00

In the above the data reveals that majority of respondents 46 per cent medium level (9-15) knowledge followed by 35per cent had high

level (15-21) of adoption and 18per cent of low level (3-9) of knowledge of agrobased enterprises.

Fig.1 Distribution of respondents among different categories with respect to adoption level

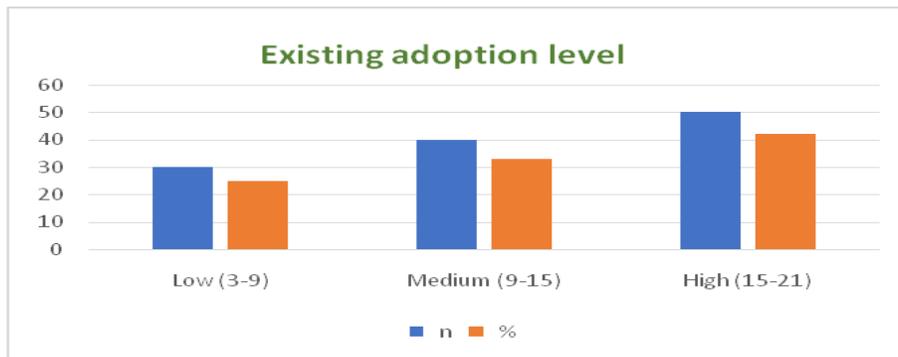
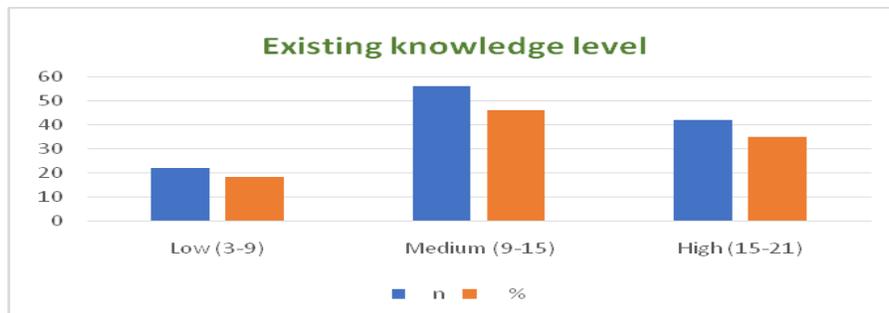


Fig.2 Distribution of respondents among different categories with respect to knowledge level



It was concluded that majority of respondents were high level of adoption and medium level of knowledge of agrobased enterprises (Beekeeping, Mushroom cultivation, Guava jelly making, Lemon squash making, Tomato sauce making). Number of training programme's have been formulated to suit the needs of the present day market demands. The rural women when trained to gain adequate knowledge and skill to adopt and run agrobased enterprises. Ultimately such efforts will help the women to increase their earnings and improve their status in the society. The governments at the centre and at the state realized the needs for empowering rural women so they will be able to sustain themselves.

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