



Research Article

## Comprehensive Studies of Adoption Technology of Trained and Untrained Farm Women of Different Villages of District -Barabanki

Satya Pal Singh, Ritesh Singh, Abhay Deep Gautam and Sanjeet Kumar<sup>1</sup>

KVK Chandauli, Archarya Narandra Dev University of Agricultural and Technology, Ayodhya (U.P)

<sup>1</sup>KVK Varanasi, Archarya Narandra Dev University of Agricultural and Technology, Ayodhya (U.P)

Email: satyaapalsingh@gmail.com

Received: 21 June 2021/Accepted: 30 June 2021

**Abstract** Behavioristic traits of 240 farmwomen; both who had undergone five days training and untrained on the subjects namely Scientific Mushroom cultivation, Kitchen gardening, Layer farming and fish farming was carried out in four villages of (Devgharhpur, Rampur, Bhotha and Shrikrisanpur) Block Trivediganj of Barabanki-District. A total of 14 traits were selected based on the examine performance and past research studies. It was found that among the various groups of traits of the farm women; most of the farm women belonged to mid age group. Had primary level of education, opting equally to have either agriculture as the main or subsidiary occupation. Possessed medium to low level of farm experience, with medium level of annual income followed by medium to low level of contact with extension agency, social participation, mass media exposure, economic motivation, scientific orientation, innovativeness, perceived effectiveness towards the training and operated small size holding. This study was undertaken to assess the behavior traits of the farm women Barabanki District which will help in giving appropriate policy implication based on the derived conclusions to uplift the behavior status of the farmwomen.

**Key words:** Layer farming, Fish Farming, Extension agency, Mass media exposure, Economic motivation, Scientific orientation, Innovativeness, Perceived effectiveness.

### Introduction

The statistic shows the growth of the real gross domestic product (GDP) in India from 2016 to 2021, with projections up until 2026. GDP refers to the total market value of all goods and services that are produced within a country per year. It is an important indicator of the economic strength of a country. Real GDP is adjusted for price changes and is therefore regarded as a key indicator for economic growth. In 2020, India's real gross domestic product growth was at about -7.97 percent compared to the previous year (Published by Aaron O'Neill, May 5, 2021)

Despite tremendous scope of rural women in the economy they continued to be overlooked, exploited and even further disadvantage by many development processes. Women; were provide a large share of what they can earn to basic family maintenance their men. In India time use studies indicate that whether it is shifting agriculture, subsistence and low input agriculture or high external input agriculture; women work harder and longer than men. Pandey (2001) opined that rural women in India worked for 14 to 16 hours per day, which included farming, livestock keeping, sericulture and housework. Increase in women's

income translates more directly into better child health, nutrition, family well being and society as a whole. For this, it is inevitable to know about the background, psychology, socio-economic aspects of the farmer to formulate new strategies to combat the above cited scenario.

### Methodology

The comprehensive studies were examined conducted in four clusters of villages namely Devgharhpur, Rampur, Bhotha and Shrikrisanpur adopted by Krishi Vigyan Kendra Barabanki. The respondents in this study comprising of 240 farmwomen both who had undergone five days training and untrained on the subject namely Scientific mushroom cultivation, Kitchen gardening, Layer farming and Fish farming were selected. For this purpose, 14 variables were identified in consultation with the experts and perusal of the available literature. The mean, standard deviations and percentage were calculated for categorizing the farmers. Relevant data on the behavioral traits were collected through well structured interview schedule, observation technique thereafter analyzed and tabulated.

## Results and Discussion

Its oviparous from the data on behavioral traits of the respondents in the study of four categories are discussed here under:

**Age:** It could be observed from the Table I, that in the category of Kitchen gardening enterprise exactly more than half (53.33%) of the farm women were of mid age followed by old (26.67%) and young (20%) in trained category, whereas in untrained category more than half of the farm women were of middle age group (60%) followed by old (26.67%) and young (13.33%).

In scientific mushroom cultivation enterprise most of the trained farm women (43.33%) belonged to middle age group followed by old (30.00%) and young (26.67%), whereas more than half (53.33%) were of middle age group followed by young (40.00%) and old (6.67%) in untrained category of farm women.

In layer farming enterprise exactly half of the trained farm women (46.67%) were of mid age group followed by young (33.33%) and old (20.00%), whereas in untrained category a little less than half (43.33%) belonged to young group followed by mid age group (40.00%) and old (16.67%).

In fish farming a little half of the farm women (50%) were of middle age group followed by equal percentage of young (26.67%) and old (23.33%) in trained category, whereas the untrained farm women were found to be sharing near to half percentage in middle (46.67%) and old age (36.67%) followed by young (16.67%). It is amounted to indicate that the farm women differ in their age group. The studies of, Kavita Angadi et.al (2020). Soumya P.S et.al (2016) and S.K Zamir Ahmed et.al. (2010) supported this Indian Res. J. Ext. Edu. 10 (1), farm women near to half (46.67%) had primary level of education followed by middle and illiterate are equal (26.67%).

In half (46.67%) of the trained farm women in scientific mushroom cultivation enterprise possessed secondary level of education followed by primary (26.67%), high school (16.67%) and illiterate (10.00%), whereas little more than one-fourth (26.67%) of untrained farm women were middle equal percentage in primary (20.00%), illiterate (23.33%) and secondary (13.33%), high school (10.00%) followed by 6.67 percent educated up to collegiate.

In the trained category of layer farming enterprise, little more than one-fourth (26.67%) of the farm women had middle level of education, followed by equal percentage in secondary (23.33%) and primary (20.00%) and illiterate (16.67%) followed by high school level (13.33%) of education, whereas in untrained

category middle level (36.67%) and primary (30.00%) followed by high school (20.00%) and illiterate (13.33%).

In the fish farming enterprise, little more than one-third (33.33%) of the trained farm women had middle level of education followed by equal percentage illiterate (20.00%) and collegiate (20.00%) and equal percentage had primary (13.33%) and secondary (13.33%) level of education.

A wide range of literacy among the farm women was due to the establishment of more number of educational institutions for the islanders in every nook and corner of the village which acted as an instinct for the villagers to send their ward to the school. This study support from the S.K Zamir Ahmed et.al. (2010).

**Occupational status:** The Table 1, protayed that with regard to occupational status in the category of kitchen gardening, most of the trained farm women had agriculture as their main occupation (60.00%) followed by agriculture as a subsidiary (40.00%), whereas in the case of untrained farm women it was found to be reverse i.e., majority of the farm women had agriculture as their subsidiary occupation (60.00%) followed by (40.00%) percent having agriculture as their main occupation.

The trained farm women of scientific mushroom cultivation enterprise had agriculture as their subsidiary occupation (53.33%) followed by agriculture as main (46.67%), whereas in untrained category equal percentage of the respondents had both agriculture as main (50.00%) and subsidiary occupation (50.00%).

In Layer farming, more than half of the trained farm women (53.33%) had agriculture as their subsidiary occupation followed by agriculture as main (46.67%), whereas in untrained category most of the farm women (60.00%) had agriculture as their main followed by agriculture as their subsidiary occupation (40.00%).

In fish farming enterprise, (60.00%) percent of the trained farm women had agriculture as their main occupation followed by agriculture as their subsidiary occupation (40.00%), whereas in untrained category more than half (56.67%) had agriculture as their subsidiary occupation followed by agriculture as their main occupation (43.33%).

Due to under employment on one side and higher price of daily essentials on the other side have motivated the farm women equally towards the agriculture as the main occupation and as well as subsidiary occupation, in order to meet and supplement themselves with fresh and nutritious produce besides generating self employment avenue. This observation was consistent with earlier Kavita Angadi and Belli (2020).

Farm experience: About 46.67 percent of the trained farm women of kitchen gardening enterprise had high level of farm experience followed by medium (36.66%) and low (16.67%), the same trend was reflected in the untrained category i.e., high farm experience (46.67%) followed by medium (43.33%) and low (10.00%).

Half of the trained farm women (50.00%) in mushroom cultivation enterprise had high level of farm experience followed by medium (43.33%) and low (6.67%), whereas the untrained farm women (50.00%) had medium level of experience followed by high (30.00%) and low (20.00%).

In layer farming enterprise, more than half of the trained farm women (60.00%) had medium level of farm experience followed by high (30.00%) and low (10.00%), whereas in untrained category little less than half (50.00%) had medium level of farm experience followed by high (30.00%) and low (20.00%).

Equal percentage of trained farm women of fish farming had high (43.33%) and medium level (40.00%) of farm experience followed by low (16.67%), whereas exactly half of the untrained farm women (50.00%) had medium level of farm experience followed by high (40.00%) and low (10.00%).

The fact, that majority of the farm women belonged to young and middle age groups with agriculture as both main and subsidiary occupation got reflected in having medium level of experience. This observation was consistent with earlier of Kavita Angadi and Belli (2020) and S.K. Zamir Ahmed, RC Srivastava and Rolokrishnam (2010).

Farm size: A glance at the Table 1, pointed out that in kitchen gardening enterprise more than half of the trained farm women (66.67%) had small land holdings followed by medium (20.00%) and marginal land holdings (13.33%), whereas in untrained category half of the farm women had small size holdings (50.00%), followed by big (20.00%), marginal (16.67%) and medium size land holdings (13.33%).

In mushroom cultivation enterprise, 46.67 percent of the trained farm women had small size land holdings followed by marginal (33.33%) and medium (20.00%), whereas in untrained category little more than one-third (30.00%) had small size holdings followed by of marginal (26.67%) and medium (20.00%). Remaining (23.33%) had big size land holdings.

The trained farm women in layer farming enterprise had small size (46.67%) and marginal holdings (40.00%) followed by same with medium (6.67%) and big farm size holdings (6.67%), whereas in untrained category more than half of the farm women (60.00%) had marginal size holdings followed by small (20.00%) and equal percentage of medium (10.00%) and big size holdings (10.00%).

In fish farming enterprise, the trained farm women (36.67%) had big size holdings followed by marginal size (33.33%), medium (20.00%) and small size holdings (10.00%), whereas in untrained category of farm women had marginal (46.67%) and followed by big (36.67%) followed by small size holdings (16.67%).

Due to manifold increase in the population and the trend of nuclear type of family living would have forced them to divide ancestral property from generation after generation resulting in fragmentation of holding into smaller sizes. This might be the reason for more number of farm women operating small sized farms. Similar studies was consistent with earlier Kavita Angadi and Belli (2020).

Annual income: The data in the Table 1, revealed that the annual income of (50.00%) of the trained respondents were medium followed by high (33.33%) and low (16.67%), whereas the untrained farm women (60.00%) had medium level of annual income followed by low (26.67%) and high (13.33%), in the kitchen gardening enterprise.

S. No.	Variables / Category	Kitchen Gardening				Mushroom Cultivation				Layer farming				Fish farming			
		T		UT		T		UT		T		UT		T		UT	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%
1	Age																
	Young(up to 34 years)	06	20.00	04	13.33	08	26.67	12	40.00	10	33.33	13	43.33	8	26.67	05	16.67
	Middle (35 to 45 years) Old	16	53.33	18	60.00	13	43.33	16	53.33	14	46.67	12	40.00	15	50.00	14	46.67
	(above 45 years)	08	26.67	08	26.67	09	30.00	02	6.67	06	20.00	05	16.67	07	23.33	11	36.67
2	Educational status																
	Illiterate	-	-	8	26.67	3	10.00	7	23.33	5	16.67	4	13.33	6	20.00	9	30.00
	Primary	-	-	14	46.67	8	26.67	6	20.00	6	20.00	9	30.00	4	13.33	6	20.00
	Middle	7	23.33	8	26.67	-	-	8	26.67	8	26.67	11	36.67	10	33.33	5	16.67
	High school	15	50.00	-	-	05	16.67	3	10.00	4	13.33	6	20.00	-	-	-	-
	Secondary	3	10.00	-	-	14	46.67	4	13.33	7	23.33	-	-	4	13.33	10	33.33
	Collegiate	5	16.67	-	-	-	-	2	6.67	-	-	-	-	6	20.00	-	-
3	Occupational status																
	Agriculture(Main)	18	60.00	12	40.00	14	46.67	15	50.00	16	53.33	18	60.00	18	60.00	13	43.33
	Agriculture(Subsidiary)	12	40.00	18	60.00	16	53.33	15	50.00	14	46.67	12	40.00	12	40.00	17	56.67
4	Farm Experience																
	Low	6	20.00	4	13.33	2	6.67	6	20.00	3	10.00	6	20.00	5	16.67	3	10.00
	Medium	10	33.33	14	46.67	13	43.33	15	50.00	18	60.00	15	50.00	12	40.00	15	50.00
	High	15	50.00	12	40.00	15	50.00	9	30.00	9	30.00	9	30.00	13	43.33	12	40.00
5	Farm size																
	Marginal (up to 2.50 ac)	4	13.33	5	16.67	10	33.33	8	26.67	12	40.00	18	60.00	10	33.33	14	46.67
	Small (2.5to 5.0 as)	20	66.67	15	50.00	14	46.67	9	30.00	14	46.67	6	20.00	3	10.00	5	16.67
	Medium (5.01to 10.0ac)	6	20.00	4	13.33	6	20.00	6	20.00	2	6.67	3	10.00	6	20.00	-	-
	Big (Above 10.00)	-	-	6	20.00	-	-	7	23.33	2	6.67	3	10.00	11	36.67	11	36.67
6	Annual income																
	Low (upto Rs. 5,000/-)	5	16.67	8	26.67	8	26.67	4	13.33	6	20.00	4	13.33	5	16.67	4	13.33
	Medium (Rs. 5,001 -10,000/-)	15	50.00	18	60.00	16	53.33	19	63.33	18	60.00	24	80.00	19	63.33	22	73.33
	High (Above 10,000/-)	10	33.33	4	13.33	6	20.00	7	23.33	6	20.00	2	6.67	6	20.00	4	13.33
7	Contact with Extension agency																
	Low	6	20.00	12	40.00	10	33.33	3	10.00	6	20.00	4	13.33	4	13.33	3	10.00
	Medium	18	60.00	16	53.33	15	50.00	20	66.67	14	46.67	18	60.00	21	70.00	23	76.67
	High	6	20.00	2	6.67	5	16.67	7	23.33	10	33.33	8	26.67	5	16.67	4	13.33
8	SocialParticipation																
	Low	5	16.67	5	16.67	9	30.00	8	26.67	10	33.33	16	53.33	4	13.33	9	30.00
	Medium	15	50.00	18	60.00	14	46.67	15	50.00	14	46.67	11	36.67	8	26.67	12	40.00
	High	10	33.33	7	23.33	7	23.33	7	23.33	6	20.00	3	10.00	18	60.00	9	30.00
9	Mass mediaExposure																
	Low	10	33.33	11	36.67	10	33.33	11	36.67	14	46.67	8	26.67	9	30.00	11	36.67
	Medium	18	60.00	16	53.33	9	30.00	16	53.33	13	43.33	12	40.00	15	50.00	17	56.67
	High	2	6.67	3	10.00	11	36.67	3	10.00	3	10.00	10	33.33	6	20.00	2	6.67
10	Economic Motivation																
	Low	9	30.00	16	53.33	9	30.00	3	10.00	4	13.33	6	20.00	12	40.00	14	46.67
	Medium	8	26.67	12	40.00	12	40.00	21	70.00	14	46.67	12	40.00	15	50.00	9	30.00
	High	13	43.33	2	6.67	9	30.00	6	20.00	12	40.00	12	40.00	3	10.00	7	23.33
11	Risk orientation																
	Low	6	20.00	14	46.67	9	30.00	11	36.67	10	33.33	5	16.67	3	10.00	12	40.00
	Medium	16	53.33	6	20.00	15	50.00	18	60.00	16	53.33	15	50.00	18	60.00	14	46.67
	High	8	26.67	10	33.33	6	20.00	01	3.33	4	13.33	10	33.33	9	30.00	4	13.33

12	Scientific Orientation																
	Low	12	40.00	10	33.33	6	20.00	12	40.00	10	33.33	11	36.67	15	50.00	9	30.00
	Medium	12	40.00	16	53.33	12	40.00	16	53.33	18	60.00	18	60.00	13	43.33	18	60.00
	High	6	20.00	4	13.33	12	40.00	2	6.67	2	6.67	1	3.33	2	6.67	3	10.00
13.	Innovativeness																
	Low	6	20.00	15	50.00	9	30.00	12	40.00	6	20.00	11	36.67	3	10.00	10	33.33
	Medium	16	53.33	10	33.33	12	40.00	14	46.67	16	53.33	12	40.00	18	60.00	15	50.00
	High	8	26.67	5	16.67	9	30.00	4	13.33	8	26.67	7	23.33	9	30.00	5	16.67
14.	Perceived effectiveness of the training																
	Low	3	10.00	11	36.67	3	10.00	5	16.67	7	23.33	6	20.00	12	40.00	3	10.00
	Medium	18	60.00	16	53.33	9	30.00	19	63.33	18	60.00	20	66.67	15	50.00	18	60.00
	High	9	30.00	3	10.00	18	60.00	6	20.00	5	16.67	4	13.33	3	10.00	9	30.00

In mushroom cultivation enterprise half of the trained farm women (53.33%) had medium level of annual income followed by low (26.67%) and high (20.00%), whereas in untrained category more than half of the farm women (63.33%) had medium level of annual income followed by high (23.33%) and low (13.33%).

More than half of the trained farm women (60.00%) of layer farming enterprise had medium level of income followed by equal present of low (20.00%) and high (20.00%) whereas in untrained category more than three fourth of the farm (80.00%) had medium level of income followed by low (13.33%) and high (6.67%).

In fish farming more than half (63.33%) of the trained farm women had medium level of income followed by high (20.00%) and low (16.67%), whereas in untrained category also, a little above than three-fourth (73.33%) had medium level of income followed by equal present of high (13.33%) and low (13.33%).

This might be due to the practice of undertaking more than one enterprise of agriculture and allied fields in an integrated manner, so as to increase the production and productivity per unit for sustainable revenue to the farm women. This study was consistent with earlier Kavita Angadi and Belli (2020).

Contact with extension agency: In kitchen gardening enterprise as evident from the Table 1, that in the category of trained farm women medium level of contract with the extension agency was exhibited by more than half (60.00%) followed by the equal present of low (20.00%) and high (20.00%), whereas in untrained category half of the farm women (53.33%) reported to have medium level of contract with extension agency followed by low (40.00%) and high (6.67%).

A little less than half (50.00%) of the trained farm women showed medium level of contract with extension agency followed by low (33.33%) and high (16.67%), whereas in the untrained category more than half (66.67%) had medium level of contact with extension agency followed by high (23.33%) and low (10.00%) in the mushroom cultivation enterprise.

In layer farming enterprise half of the trained farm women (46.67%) had medium level of contract with extension agency followed by high (33.33%) and low (20.00%), whereas in untrained category of farm women, a little more than half (60.00%) had medium level of contact with extension agency followed by high (26.67%) and low (13.33%).

In the fish farming enterprise, in the category of trained farm women a little less than three-fourth (76.62%) had medium level of contract with extension agency followed by equal percentage in high (13.33%) and low (10.00%), whereas in the category of untrained farm women (76.67%) showed medium level of contact with extension agency followed by high (13.33%) and low (10.00%).

The extension activities are extended by the scientists and specialists of KVK Barabanki among the farming community. This resulted in maintenance of medium level of contact with extension agency. These studies carried out by S.K.Zamir Ahmed, RC Srivastava and M.Balokrisnam(2010).

Social participation: The Table 1, apparently reveals that in kitchen gardening enterprise, half of the trained farm women (50.00%) exhibited medium level of social participation followed by high (33.33%) and low (16.67%), whereas in untrained category more than half of the farm women (60.00%) showed medium level of social participation followed by high (23.33%) and low (16.67%).

In mushroom enterprise, the trained farm women (46.67%) had medium level of social participation followed by low (30.00%) and high (23.33%), whereas exactly half of the untrained farm women (50.00%) reported to have maximum level of social participation followed by low (26.67%) and high (23.33%).

The trained farm women (46.67%) of layer farming enterprise could show medium level of social participation followed by low (33.33%) and high (20.00%), whereas (53.33%) of the untrained farm women showed low level of social participation followed by medium (36.67%) and low (10.00%).

In the fish farming enterprise, more than half of the trained farm women (60.00%) exhibited high level of social participation followed by medium (26.67%) and one-third low (13.33%), whereas in untrained category of farm women, medium level of social participation was exhibited by (40.00%) farm women followed by equal present of high (30.00%) and low (30.00%).

The reason for the above substantiated results would have been due to existence of social stratification among the bight, small farmers and other minor communities of the villages. In addition, more work in the farm coupled with lack of time and interest might be the other valid reasons for facilitating the result. The result is in line with the studies Kavita Angadit et al. (2020).

Mass media exposure: By glancing at the Table 1, it can be inferred that in kitchen gardening enterprise, more than half (60.00%) of the trained farm women had medium level of exposure to mass media followed by low (33.33%) and high (6.67%), whereas in untrained category exactly half (53.33%) of the farm women showed medium level of exposure to mass media followed by (30.00%) low and (10.00%) high.

In mushroom cultivation enterprise, the trained farm women exhibited high (36.67%) and low (33.33%) levels of mass media exposure followed by medium (30.00%), whereas in untrained category, more than half (53.33%) showed medium level of mass media exposure followed by low (36.67%) and high (10.00%).

Exactly (46.67%) of the trained farm women showed low level of exposure to mass media followed by medium (43.33%) and high (10.00%), whereas in untrained category less than half (40.00%) of the farm women exhibited medium level of mass media exposure followed by high (33.33%) and low (26.67%) in the layer farming enterprise.

In fish farming, (50.00%) of the trained farm women showed medium level of mass media exposure followed by low (30.00%) and high (20.00%), whereas (56.67%) of the

untrained farm women showed medium level of mass media exposure followed by low (36.67%) and high (6.67%).

Economic motivation; It is noticed from the data of the Table 1, that in kitchen gardening enterprise, the trained farm women (43.33%) showed high level of economic motivation followed by low (30.00%) and medium (26.67%), whereas in untrained category more than half (53.33%) of the farm women exhibited low level of economic motivation followed by medium (40.00%) and high (6.67%).

In mushroom cultivation enterprise, (40.00%) of trained farm women exhibited medium level of economic motivation followed by same value of high and low (30.00%) whereas in untrained category (70.00%) of the farm women showed medium level of economic motivation followed by high (20.00%) and low (10.00%).

Exactly (46.67%) of the trained farm women showed medium level of economic motivation followed by (40.67%) as high and (13.33%) low, whereas in untrained category same value of medium level and high (40.00%) followed by low (20.00%) in layer farming enterprise.

In fish farming exactly half (50.00%) of the trained farm women exhibited medium level of economic motivation followed by low (40.00%) and high (10.00%), whereas in untrained category (46.67%) of the farm women showed low level of economic motivation followed by medium (30.00%) and high (23.33%). The assured regular and sustained income derived from main and subsidiary enterprises paved way to increase more income from their farms. Also the desire to compete with each other in terms of standard of living might be another possible reason. All these factors would have contributed for exhibiting medium level of economic motivation.

Risk orientation: Regarding risk orientation, it could be discerned from the Table 1, that in kitchen gardening enterprise exactly more than half (53.33%) of the trained farm women exhibited medium level of risk orientation followed by high (26.67%) and low (20.00%), whereas low level of risk orientation was shown by the (46.67%) of untrained farm women followed by high (33.33%) and medium (20.00%).

In mushroom cultivation enterprise, exactly half (50.00%) in the trained farm women category showed medium level of risk orientation followed by low (30.00%) and high (20.00%), whereas in untrained category more than half (60.00%) showed medium level of risk orientation followed by low (36.67%) and high (03.33%).

In layer farming enterprise, (60.00%) of the trained farm women showed medium level of risk orientation followed by low (36.67%) and high (3.33%), whereas a little more than half (53.33%) of the untrained farm women exhibited medium level of risk orientation followed by high (33.33%) and low (13.33%).

More than half of the trained farm women (50.00%) exhibited medium level of risk orientation followed by high (33.33%) and low (16.67%), whereas in untrained category of the farm women exactly more than half (60.00%) showed medium level of risk orientation followed by high (30.00%) and low (10.00%) in the fish cultivation enterprise.

The reason might be due to the fact that the farmers who were found to be economically motivated had the sternness and determination to bear risk in taking up any other enterprises which would facilitate or generate additional income. These studies carried out of S.K.Zamir Ahmed, RC Srivastava and M.Balokrisnam (2010)

Scientific orientation: It is clear from the table 1, that in the kitchen gardening enterprise the trained farm women showed equal distribution (40.00%) in exhibiting both medium and low level of scientific orientation followed by high (20.00%), whereas in the category of the untrained farm women exactly more than half (53.33%) exhibited medium level of scientific orientation followed by low (33.33%) and high (13.33%).

In mushroom cultivation showed equal distribution (40.00%) in exhibiting both medium and high level of the trained farm women of scientific orientation followed by low (20.00%), whereas in untrained category more than half of the farm women (53.33%) showed medium level of scientific orientation followed by low (40.00%) and high (6.67%).

In layer farming enterprise, more than half (60.00%) Of the trained farm women exhibited medium level of scientific orientation followed by low (33.33%) and high (6.67%), whereas in the untrained category (60.00%) of the farm women showed medium level of scientific orientation followed by low (36.67%) and high (3.33%).

In fish farming enterprise, (50.00%) of the trained farm women reported for low level of scientific orientation followed by Medium (43.33%) and high (6.67%), whereas more than half (60.00%) of the untrained farm women expressed medium level of scientific orientation followed by low (30.00%) and high (10.00%).

The close association between the scientists of KVK-Barabanki and the enterprising farm women motivated them to venture into any innovative technology extended to them, so as to hasten their remuneration. This

reason would have inclined them to have medium level of scientific orientation. These studies carried out of S.K.Zamir Ahmed, RC Srivastava and M.Balokrisnam (2010)

Innovativeness: The Table I, revealed that in kitchen gardening enterprise, more than half (53.33%) of the trained farm women was observed to have medium level of innovativeness followed by high (26.67%) and low (20.00%), whereas (50.00%) of the untrained farm women exhibited low level of innovativeness followed by medium (33.33%) and high (16.67%).

In mushroom cultivation enterprise, (40.00%) of the trained farm women exhibited medium level of innovativeness followed by showed equal distribution (30.00%) in exhibiting both high and low level, whereas in untrained farm women category (46.67%) of them showed medium level of innovativeness followed by low (40.00%) and high (13.33%).

In layer farming enterprise, more than half (53.33%) of the trained farm women showed medium level of innovativeness followed by high (26.67%) and low (20.00%), whereas in untrained farm women category (40.00%) showed medium level of innovativeness followed by low (36.67%) and high (23.33%).

In fish farming enterprise, in the trained farm women category (60.00%) expressed medium level of innovativeness followed by high (30.00%) and low (10.00%), whereas in untrained category half of the farm women (50.00%) showed medium level of innovativeness followed by low (33.00%) and high (16.67%).

Most of the farm women being energetic, enterprising, intheistic and venturesome having medium level of message exposure and annual income, paved way to grasp more of latest technologies from the experts of KVK for early act on and thereby resulting in medium level of innovativeness. These studies carried out of S.K.Zamir Ahmed, RC Srivastava and M.Balokrisnam (2010)

Perceived effectiveness of the training: It is vivid from the Table I, that in kitchen gardening (60.00%) of the trained farm women had medium level of perceived effectiveness of the training followed by high (30.00%) and low (10.00%), whereas in untrained farm women category more than half (53.33%) expressed medium level of perceived effectiveness of the training followed by low (36.67%) and high (10.00%).

The trained farm women (60.00%) of mushroom cultivation enterprise showed high level of perceived effectiveness towards training followed by medium (30.00%) and low (10.00%), whereas in the untrained

category of farm women more than half (63.33%) expressed medium level of perceived effectiveness towards training followed by same level of distribution while exhibiting high (20.00%) and low levels (16.67%).

In layer farming enterprise more than half (66.67%) of the trained farm women showed medium level of perceived effectiveness towards training followed by low (20.00%) and high (13.33%), whereas in the untrained category of farm women (50.00%) showed medium level of perceived effectiveness of the training followed by low (40.00%) and high (10.00%).

In the fish farming enterprise, the trained farm women exactly half (50.00%) expressed medium level of perceived effectiveness towards medium level of perceived effectiveness towards training followed by low (40.00%) and high (10.00%), whereas in untrained farm women category (60.00%) training followed by high (30.00%) and low (10.00%).

The behavioral traits of the farm women and the delivery of the technology in the right form, place and time by the experts has given them a better understanding for capacity and confidence building. This may have routed to have a medium level of perceived effectiveness of training among the farm women. These studies carried out of S.K. Zamir Ahmed, RC Srivastava and M. Balokrishnam (2010)

## Conclusion

It can be concluded that, among the various categories of characteristics of the farm women (both trained and untrained) most of the farm women belonged to middle age group, had primary level of education, opting equally to have either agriculture as the main or subsidiary occupation. Possessed medium to low level of farm experience, with medium level of annual income followed by medium to low level of contact with extension agency,

social participation, mass media exposure, economic motivation, scientific orientation, innovativeness, perceived effectiveness towards the training and operated small size holding.

The study brought out the actual happenings on personal, economic, situational, communication and psychological characteristics of both trained and untrained category adopting four different enterprises to the forefront. On this basis, certain implication could be brought out which might be useful in formulating strategies and organizing quality and effective training programmers for bridging the knowledge deficit, change in attitude and finally adoption of the technological interventions by farm women to a desirable extent and thus in turn would result in improving socio-economic status of the farm women leading to overall development of the family and the nation as the whole.

## References

- Aaron O'Neill. 2021. Gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate in India 2026, Published in May 5, 2021. Indian Statistic.
- Kavita Angadi and Bell. 2020. Study the relationship between adoption level and Socio-economic profile of trained and untrained farmers of northern Karnataka India: International Journal of Chemical Studies. Vol.8(2) pp: 1671-1674.
- Pandey, H. 2001. Understanding farmwomen, NRCWA, ICAR, Bhubaneswar, pp: 5-12.
- S.K. Zamir Ahmed, RC Srivastava and M. Balokrishnam. 2010. A Micro-level study of the trained and untrained farm women of Andaman: Indian Res. J. Ext. Edu. Vol.10(1) pp: 117-125.
- Soumya PS and Bind Podikkunju. 2016. Effect of training on knowledge and adoption of value addition Technology: J. Krishi, Vigyan. Vol.4(2) pp: 1-4