

Constraints Faced by Women During KVK Training

UMA RASHMI

M.P.D.C Collage Mohanlalganj
email : umarashmiverma@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

During training some constraint faced by women like, social, Economic, Political, Administrative cultural and psychological constraint. The krishi vigyan Kendra will impact training through work experience and hence will be concerned with technical literacy . The syllabus and programme of each Kendra Will be tailored according to the felt needs natural resources and for the rural development. K V K were started for the benefits of rural women, young girls and school dropouts with special emphasis on women. The study was conducted in 3 KVK & each KVK selected two block and three villages in each block. Ten respondents (women) were randomly selected from each village. Thus total samples of 180(women) respondents for the study.

Key words *Constraints, social, Economic, Political, Administrative cultural and psychological.*

In Indian women constitute nearly half of the rural population and play vital role in their rural economy. Women participate in rural in two ways, first as agricultural labour and second as domestic workers. Participation of women in agricultural and domestic sectors is not new phenomenon. Women have always been recognized as backbone of Indian agricultural since they play a significant role in agricultural development. Women spend much of their time in unpaid activities like working in family farm or receiving income in kind by working for others and in domestic work. They spend much of their time in farming activities. They are the main responsible person in the family, who are at the help of providing meals to family members, caring children of the family and other domestic work.

In order to uplift women's position in the society and make them enable to manage their family, it is very essential that their knowledge and skills improved. Improvement in their knowledge and skill can only be made by bringing them under institution training. Thus it was felt that some professional approach to the task of home making and family management be made through institution Hence in 1973 Indian council of agricultural research (ICAR) constituted a committee under Chairmanship of Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta of Seva Mandii Udaipur (Rajasthan) to work out a detailed plan for improving agriculture development. Committee submitted its report in 1974 and first Krishi Vigyan Kendra come in existence in the same year. First Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) was established in 1974 at Panduchery under the administrative control of Tamil Nadu State Agricultural University. KVK raises knowledge of ruler woman and give information about technology. Training of the ruler woman in agriculture as well as home science has been a very important programme of the KVK.

The study was conducted with an objective to appraise the constraint faced by women trainees at KVK during training.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out in area of uttar Pradesh The selection of the problem was based on the importance of KVK in India. The KVK empowering the house holds has got bearing on the family income and also influence the social by namics. There KVK namely Dariyapur District. Raebareli, KVK thariyoan district Fatehpur and Tulsi district Chitrakoot were selected purposively. The selection of block and village were made on random basis blocks Satawn & Amawa in Raebareli district Haswa & Vijaypur in Fatehpur district and Karvi & Pahadi in Chitrakoot district this gave raise sample of 180 woman respondents were drawn from Eighteen village timely for the study. The responedents were interviewed personally with the helps of structured schedules. Appropriate statistical tools were used for analysis of data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Constraints faced by women during KVK training programme

Table 1 (a) reflected that "Lack of self confidence" (mean score 2.77) was top most social constraints faced by beneficiaries of KVK training programme. This was followed by "Lack of economic freedom" (mean score 2.72), "Dual role of women" (mean score 2.50), "Male domination" (mean score 2.38), "Fear of social security" (mean score 2.36), " Lack of exposure" (mean score 2.16), "Dominant castes group of the village discouraged in getting benefits" (mean score 2.14), " Absence of family encouragement" (mean score 2.13), "Prejudice against women" (mean score 2.10) and "Problem in public relation" (mean score 1.62).

Thus it is clear from the table and discussion "Lack of self confidence" (mean score 2.77) was the major social constraints and "Problem in public relation" (mean score 1.62) was the least social constraints in KVK beneficiaries of KVKs training programmes.

Table 2 (b) shows that "Lack of knowledge of finance" (mean score 2.77) was the major constraints regarding training of KVKs training programme. The second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth ranked given to the constraints i.e. "Not having own money" (mean score 2.73), "The women of the family in service are not free to spend their income independently" (mean score 2.57), "Lack of agro based and rural industry for the generation and employment of rural women." (mean score 2.23), "Male often operate the bank accounts of the family only" (mean score 1.94), "Loan procedure are complicated and time consuming" (mean score 1.89), "Tight repayment schedule of banks" and "Ownership of family income and finance are generally in male hand" (mean score 1.86) and

Table 1 (a). Social constraint

S. No.	Constraints	Total Score	Mean score	Rank
1.	Dual role of women.	450	2.50	III
2.	Prejudice against women.	378	2.10	IX
3.	Male domination.	428	2.38	IV
4.	Lack of economic freedom.	490	2.72	II
5.	Absence of family encouragement.	384	2.13	VIII
6.	Problem in public relation.	292	1.62	X
7.	Lack of exposure.	388	2.16	VI
8.	Fear of social security.	424	2.36	V
9.	Lack of self confidence.	498	2.77	I
10.	Dominant castes group of the village discouraged in getting benefits	386	2.14	VII

Table 2. Economic constranints

S. No.	Constraints	Total Score	Mean score	Rank
1.	Lack of Knowledge of finance.	498	2.77	I
2.	Lack of agro based and rural industry for the generation and employment of rural women.	402	2.23	IX
3.	Hindrances in implementation of women right for sharing in family property.	H	1.80	IX
4.	Tight repayment schedule of bank.	334	1.86	VII
5.	Ownership of family income and finance are generally in male hand.	334	1.86	VII
6.	Not having own money.	492	2.73	II
7.	Male often operate the bank accounts of the family only.	350	1.94	V
8.	The women of the family in service are not free to spend their income independently.	462	2.57	III
9.	Loan Procedure are complicated and time consuming	340	1.89	VI

Table 3 (c). Political constraints

S. No.	Constraints	Total Score	Mean score	Rank
1.	Dominant of local leadership	398	2.21	VI
2.	In different behavior of the political leader & administration	388	2.16	VII
3.	Political interference in the programme implementation	356	1.98	IX
4.	Women generally by nature avoid the group organization in the society.	492	2.73	I
5.	Lack of communication between trainers and political leader	432	2.40	III
6.	Unawareness of village (local) leader about the programme	400	2.22	V
7.	The political provision for gendr leadership are either not implemented or encroached by men, if implement.	362	2.01	VIII
8.	Non availability of women leader	414	2.30	IV
9.	The male dominated society does not digest women coming forward to lead.	448	2.49	II

Table 4 (d). Administrative constraints

S. No.	Constraints	Total Score	Mean score	Rank
1.	Lack of guidance due to non availability of staff at time of women need.	458	2.54	II
2.	Lack of need based programme.	392	2.18	V
3.	The flow of credit by the Govt. is not proper.	358	1.99	VIII
4.	Women do not got proper information by Govt.	362	2.01	VII
5.	Lack of supply of inputs.	382	2.12	VI
6.	Delay in communication of message at the right time has become barrier to the successful implementation services.	462	2.57	I
7.	Indifferent behavior of the administration.	430	2.39	IV
8.	Irregular visit by extension worker.	432	2.40	III

“Hindrances in implementation of women right for sharing in family property” (mean score 1.80), respectively.

An over all picture of above table the “Lack of knowledge of financing” (mean score 2.77) appeared top most important economic constraints while “Hindrances in implementation of women right for sharing in family property” (mean score 1.80) was the least important economical constraints as expressed by the KVK women trainees.

A perusal on the Table 3 (c) Indicates that in rank order of political constraints viz., “ Women generally by nature avoid to lead the group organization in the society” was got first rank (2.73) followed by “The male dominated society does not digest the women coming forward to lead.” ranked II (2.49); “ Lack of communication between trainers and political leader’ ranked IV (2.40); “Non availability of women leader” ranked V (2.22); “ Dominant of local

leadership” (2.40); “ In different behavior of the political leader & administration” ranked VII (2.16); “ The political provision for gender leadership are either not implemented or encroached by men, if implement” ranked IX (1.98) so on as for as each constraints in descending order.

Thus it is clear from above Table and discussion “Women generally by nature avoid to lead the group organization it the society” (mean score 2.75) was major political constraints and “Political interference in the programme implementation” (mean score 1.98) was the least political constraints during KVKs training programme in the study area.

It is clear from the Table 4 (d) the “Delay in communication of message at the right time has become barrier to the successful implementation services” (mean score 5.57) was observed the top most constraints. It was followed by “Lack of guidance due to non availability of

Table 5 (e). Cultural and psychological constraints

S. No.	Statement	Total Score	Mean score	Rank
1.	Less use of local language in training programme	898	2.21	VIII
2.	Non adoption of modern technology and prefer to follow traditional practices	358	1.99	X
3.	Religious limitation	474	2.63	II
4.	Orthodox thinking	446	2.48	III
5.	Shyness in women behavior inhibits their exposure for empowerment.	481	2.69	I
6.	Lack of inspiration	444	2.47	IV
7.	The women are emotionally exploited that hinder in the process of their empowerment.	428	2.38	V
8.	Lack of economic motivation	422	2.34	VI
9.	Lesser interest to modify their traditional methods	392	2.18	IX
10.	Lack of decision making	420	2.33	VII

staff at time of women need" (mean score 2.54), Irregular visit by extension worker" (mean score 2.40), "Indifferent behavior of the administration" (mean score 2.39), "Lack of need based programme" (mean score 2.18), "Lack of supply of inputs" (mean score 2.12), "Women do not get proper information by Govt." (mean score 2.01), "the flow of credit by the Govt. is not proper" (mean score 1.99) got second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth ranks, respectively.

Therefore, it is reflected from above result the most of KVK trainers were facing the constraints as "Delay in communication of message at the right time has become barrier to the successful implementation services" (mean score 2.57) and constraints "The flow of credit by the Govt. is not proper" (mean score 1.99) was least rank for KVKs beneficiaries during training programme.

It is clear from Table 5 (e) that at the "Shyness in women behavior inhibits their exposure for empowerment" (mean score 2.69) was observed the first problems as ranked first in cultural and psychological constraints. It is followed by "Religious limitation" (mean score 2.63) ranked second, "Orthodox thinking (mean score 2.48) ranked third; "Lack of inspiration" (mean score 2.47) ranked fourth; "The women are emotionally exploited that hinder in the process of their empowerment". (mean score 2.38) ranked fifth; "Lack of economic motivation" (mean score 2.34) ranked sixth; "Lack of decision making" (mean score 2.33) ranked seventh; "Less use of local language in training programme" (mean score 2.29) ranked eighth; "Lesser interest to modify their traditional methods" (mean score 2.18) ranked ninth and "Non adoption of modern technology and prefer to follow traditional practices" (mean score 1.99) rank tenth.

Thus, it can be concluded from above result the "Shyness in women behavior inhibits their exposure for empowerment" (mean score 2.69) was the major constraints and "Non adoption of modern technology and prefer to follow traditional practices" (mean score 1.99) was least constraints in training of study area.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of above study it may be concluded in training as perceived by women beneficiaries were "Lack of generally by Nature avoid to lead the group organization in the society. Delay in communication of Message at the right time has become barrier to the successful implementation services.

LITERATURE CITED

- Ashalatha, P., 2010. Gender disparity in the perception of the problems on dairying a study in Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh. Indian J. of animal production & management. 26 ½ 26-29, 9ref.
- Awasthi, D.K. 2004. Study on technology gap and constraints analysis of chick pea production technology in maudaha block of Hamirpur district (U.P) unpub. M.SC. (Ag.) Thesis Deptt. Of (Ag.) Ext. N.D.U.A. & T. Kumarganj Faizabad.
- Baker, S.S. Pawar, B.R 2010. Constraints and suggestions of women in livestock enterprises of women's SHGS. Advance Research J. of social science. 1:2, 97-100 7ref.
- Kumar, A., 2009. Constraints Analysis of national rural employment guarantee scheme in district Fathehpur U.P. unpub. M.sc. (Ag) thesis deptt. of Ag Ex. C.S.A.U.A. & T. Kanpur.
- Sharma, M.. 2009. A study constraints faced by women beneficiaries of I.T.I. in adoption of income generating activities. Journals Annals of Biology. 25:183-87 4 ref.

Received on 11-04-2018 Accepted on 16-04-2018