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**Problems as perceived by rural women in  
practicing of KVKs trainings in Varanasi region  
of Uttar Pradesh**

**Sneha Singh, Dr. OP Mishra, Satyendra kumar Singh and Ekta Pandey**

**Abstract**

Most of the rural families were interested to improve the practice of KVKs training for their own use but they were facing several problems. The present investigation was undertaken to study the problems faced by rural women in KVKs of Varanasi region. Two hundred respondents who were already attending KVKs training were randomly selected from each village. Results of the study revealed that rural women have less freedom of movement and security issues to lady which were the top most problem faced by rural women. Some suggestions were related to all these problems in training about practice of KVKs trainings.

**Keywords:** Problems, practice of training, suggestions

**Introduction**

Women are backbone of a family and agriculture production by getting technical knowledge through vocational training. They may transition their whole life. They will utilize all their mind power by use of new techniques and they also make them self-depend and capable. A self-dependent woman can take their own decision related to their works and health. By raising income of family, they can participate in society development and also in future development. Transfer of technology among the rural women is the major challenge faced by our country. Training of farmers, rural women and In-service extension functionaries is a critical input for the rapid transfer of agricultural technology. The trainings in existing institutions which existed were by and large theoretically oriented and hence could not make much dent on production and income generating in the farming community as was expected. The predominant reasons for the poor practice amongst the rural people may be due to heavy domestic work load, less time availability and housing problem etc. Keeping this in mind the importance of the above mentioned problems, an effort was made to find out the major bottlenecks in practice of KVKs trainings by the rural women.

**Objective**

1. To study the problem faced by respondents in attending training programmes.

**Resources and Method**

The present study was conducted under the operational area of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Varanasi region, Uttar Pradesh. For this purpose, four KVKs namely KVK, Kallipur (Varanasi), KVK, Baksha (Jaunpur), KVK, Bichiya (Chandauli) and KVK, Ravindrapuri (Ghazipur) were selected where rural women are interested in attending KVKs training for

Income generating practice. Two hundred respondents who were already attending KVKs training were randomly selected from each village. The primary data were collected from each respondent through personal interview method with the help of structured interview schedule. The problems as perceived by respondents were scored on the basis of magnitude of the problem as per Meena and Singh (2013) [2]. The scores of respondents were recorded and converted into mean per cent score and problems were ranked as per Sharma *et al.* (1996) [3].

### Observation and Analysis

The data presented in table 1 revealed that heavy domestic work load (84%) was very serious problem as perceived by the farmers and was ranked on 1<sup>st</sup> position. It was observed that freedom of movement have less in rural areas and it was ranked 2<sup>nd</sup>. The little time availability to spend away from home was one of major problem (72%) as majority of the respondents have no proper support of families for attending training. This problem has been given 3<sup>rd</sup> rank. A security issue of lady was 4<sup>th</sup> ranked problem.

Table 1

S. No.	Particulars	Yes		No		Rank
		Freq.	MPS	Freq.	MPS	
a).	Heavy domestic workload.	168	84	32	16	I
b).	Facilities regarding breakfast, lunch, drinking water and light etc. were not up to date.	72	36	128	64	XVII
c).	Little time available to spend away from home.	144	72	66	33	III
d).	Lack of planned workshop for home science training programs.	55	27.5	155	77.5	XVIII
e).	Trainees do not willing to join session due to no stipend.	133	66.5	77	38.5	VI
f).	Lack of practical experience due to short duration.	132	66	76	34	VII
g).	No support from KVK staff.	30	15	170	85	XIX
h).	Can't properly understand the technical language.	110	55	90	45	XIII
i).	Don't have support of their family.	22	11	188	99	XX
j).	Lack of interest among women.	111	55.5	99	44.5	XII
k).	Problem in long stay in village.	130	65	70	35	VIII
l).	My home is far from KVK (Housing Problem).	135	67.5	65	32.5	V
m).	Security issues due to lady staff.	140	70	60	30	IV
n).	Lack of audio-visual aids.	115	57.5	85	42.5	XI
o).	Village women can't take decision by their self to join training program.	120	60	80	40	X
p).	Difficulty in getting loan.	90	45	110	55	XVI
q).	Lack of financial institution in the areas.	98	49	102	51	XV
r).	Less freedom of movement then men.	150	75	50	25	II
s).	Lack of knowledge about training institutions.	101	50.5	99	49.5	XIV
t).	Lack of knowledge about marketing linkages	122	61	78	39	IX

Regarding housing problem, home is far from KVK (67.5%) was the major obstacle in practicing of KVKs training successfully. The major reason behind this is travelling because convenient vehicles are not available at every time. It discourage the respondents and it ranked 5<sup>th</sup>. Trainees do not willing to join session due to no stipend (66.5%) and lack of practical knowledge experience due to short duration (66%) were ranked 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> position respectively. The results are in the line of the results reported by Chauhan and Chauhan (2012) [1].

The data further reveal that the difficulty in stay long in village (65%) was one of the biggest problem for rural women because of family responsibility and it was ranked 8<sup>th</sup> position. Lack of knowledge about marketing linkage (61%) and rural women cannot take decision by their self to join training programme (60%) were ranked 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> position respectively. Lack of audio-visual aids (57.5%) and Lack of interest among women (55.5%) were ranked 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> position respectively. Can't properly understand the technical language(55%), Lack of knowledge about training institutions (50.5%), Lack of financial institution in the areas (49%), Difficulty in getting loan (45%) and Facilities regarding breakfast, lunch, drinking water and light etc. were not up to date (36%) were ranked 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> position respectively.

### Conclusion

Majority (84 %) of trainees were facing problem of heavy domestic work load and 75 % had less freedom of movement then men followed by little time available to spend away from home (72%) and security issues to lady (70%). Majority of

trainees (67.50 %) reported that their home was located far away from KVK, 66.50 per cent women trainees were not willing to join session due to no stipend and 66.0 per cent trained rural women reported lack of practical experience in training. The major constraints perceived by the respondents were poor transport and communication and poor input supply, information over loading, high cost technology advocated by trainer, poor use of audio-visuals aids. during training and unsuitability of timings.

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