Summary and Conclusion
Chapter-VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Training has become a higher profile and high investment activity in human resource development in India. It refers to the process of developing or augmenting knowledge, skill and attitude in the person to be applied to the performance of her specific home and farm situation.

Imparting of appropriate training programme will definitely contribute towards the development of knowledge, attitude and adoption of the rural women significantly.

Keeping in view, these facts, the present study in title “A study of relative effectiveness of home science practices through institutional training courses for rural women in K.V.K. Fatehpur district” was carried out with the following objectives:

1. To study the socio-economic background of rural women under study.
2. To determine the extent of change in knowledge and skill of rural women in selected home science practices imparted through institutional training courses of Krishi Vigyan Kendra.
3. To study the opinion of rural women toward management aspects of training programme.
4. To find out the major problems experienced by rural women in utilizing the training inputs and suggestions to improve upon.
The study was carried out in Uttar Pradesh over a sample of 150 rural women spread over 10 villages selected at random from one block namely Hashwa which was selected purposively because the KVK is located here.

The important variables examined were socio economic features, nature frequency and method employed for rural women training, change in knowledge, skills of respondents, estimation of relationship of change in knowledge and skills of respondents, estimation of relationship of change in knowledge and skills, management aspects of training programme and problem faced by rural women in utilizing training inputs. These variables were empirically defined and measured with the help of instruments either already available or developed by the researcher.

The total sample of respondents were interviewed personally with the help of instrument for obtaining necessary evidence. The secondary data wherever needed were obtained from the records of the district and obtained from the records of the district and block headquarters. The data collection took about 8 months i.e. from July 2003 to Feb. 2004.

The statistical techniques applied for analyzing the data were: chi-square, percentage, mean correlation coefficient, index, paired ‘t’ test and scoring and ranking system.

**Major findings**

In the present investigation 75 trained and 75 untrained respondents were selected from the present population. Maximum respondents were belonged to 20-30 years age group in both categories. Maximum respondents educated up to primary level, married, nuclear family, housewife, Hindu and annual income 10,000 – 25,000 in both categories.
To test the hypothesis 30 trained and 30 untrained respondents were taken from the present investigation. Knowledge mean score 16.75 in fruit and vegetable preservation was found to be maximum followed by child-care practices 16.76 in trained category. 't' test indicates knowledge test in trained respondents independent to untrained respondents. In skill mean score maximum in child-care practices 13.89 followed by 11.36-grain storage in trained category. 't' value was found to be significant in different practices thus the training was useful in different practices and respondents were gain knowledge in different training programmes. The child-care practices mainly included the bringing up of children and mother responsibilities to be shoulder in particular and immunization of child, awareness about the family planning, schooling of children and importance of breast-feeding. The grain storage practices bear much importance because ultimate source of the respondent was farming, KVKs came forward in enrich the knowledge of the rural women in order to safe from insects and pests. In fruit and vegetable 35 per cent improvement in skill. KVKs training puts greater insight into the practice namely fruit and vegetable preservation.

Correlation coefficient was found to be significant between socio-economic status and different training programme. They were positively correlated, when socio-economic status was increases then knowledge of respondents were also increases in different practices. For the policy implication point of view, it was relevant to indicate that at grass root level the number of extension personal should be increased so that such training are conducted frequently. The highest rank was in case of self-confidence and the lowest was observed for speed of presentation. In physical facility mean scale value highest for seating facility followed by second highest rank were in boarding facility and
recreation facility. Need of training other than areas different type of legume and rice products and different types of milk products were also in demand of the participants. Number of respondents were willing to know the technique of protection against household pests. For future consideration food and nutrition segment, child development should be given top priority before commencing the agenda for new training.