Chapter 8

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

8.1. Conclusions

In chapter two, we analyzed the role of a family in constructing gender roles by taking a set of attributes which are divided into overlapping classes using expert’s opinion. Therefore Combined Overlap Block Fuzzy Cognitive Maps (COBFCM) model is applied on those classes. Some of the conclusions we derived from our study are:

1. Sex-selective preference for boy child by the parents and the relatives is usually justified by the relative difference in cost spent for the education and marriage of a girl and a boy. Therefore the abolition of dowry system becomes vital to bring about a change in the minds of the parents and relatives.

2. Parents should be trained or instructed over their use of gender sensitive and assignment of gender-specific works statements in the family.

3. As educational status also plays a role in building gender role, education of girl children should be compulsorily promoted.

4. Many of the practices defended in the name of culture, that impinge on human rights are gender specific and should be clogged.

5. Religious norms also impose patriarchal regimes that are disadvantageous to women.
In the third chapter, we made a study on domestic violence against women and analysed the factors which perpetrate domestic violence and how it impinges women empowerment. The attributes which perpetuate Domestic Violence were identified and taken as nodes of the domain space and the attributes related with loss of women’s rights were taken as nodes of the range space. We used Induced Fuzzy Associative Memories model to obtain the limit points. Some of the conclusions arrived from our study are

1. Alcoholism plays a crucial role in perpetrating violence against women as it has an influence on almost all other attributes. Therefore efforts must be taken to address alcoholism. In many cases those who involve in violence against women are under the influence of alcohol, sale of liquor should be banned within or around the residential areas.

2. It can also be observed that Honour killing and Lack of legal protection have greater role in domestic violence against women. Therefore those reasons which lead to honour killing should be addressed immediately. As the root cause of honour killing in India is due to caste system, efforts must be made to abolish caste system and those who choose intercaste marriage should be protected by law.

3. Laws pertaining to protection of women rights and prevention of domestic violence should be made more strict and enforced without any loopholes.

In the fourth chapter, we analysed the empowerment of women through promotion of happiness using Induced Fuzzy Cognitive Maps, Some of the important conclusions that we arrived at are
1. The empowerment of women depends more on giving priority to education, health, nutrition and the rights of the girl child.

2. The needs of the girl child and earmarking of substantial investments in the areas relating to food and nutrition, health and education, and in vocational education will improve happiness in woman’s life.

3. By educating its women, a country can reduce poverty, improve productivity, ease population pressure and offer its children a better future.

4. Rights of the girl child will lead to equality, sustainability, empowerment and happiness of women in their environment.

In the fifth chapter, we analyzed the factors and issues related to empowerment of women by taking seven attributes associated with the empowerment of women and eight attributes related with the issues and challenges to women empowerment. BAM model is used to obtain the limit points.

1. Control over property does play a role in the empowerment of women as women have for long been dependent on men for everything. Therefore property rights for women and their economic independence need to be ensured.

2. Women need to be protected from all forms of violence against them starting from foeticide and infanticide to violence in the workplace. All spaces in public life should be made gender sensitive to ensure protection for women.

3. As the rights of women are not very much recognized by all sections of society and there are several issues related to violation of basic rights for women as
human, separate women rights council can be established to protect the rights of women.

In chapter 7 we have applied our new model Delphi Adapted Bidirectional Associative Memories to adopt Sen’s capability approach to analyse the empowerment of women. For this purpose we analyzed the life of twenty successful Indian women in history and selected a list of capabilities that empower women. A field study was also done to identify the factors that contribute to women empowerment. Some of the important conclusions derived using DABAM are:

1. The capabilities *Mental well-being and Resilience* and *Self-reorganization* affect Decision making power and Self-esteem of women which are vital for their empowerment. Therefore due importance should be given to improve mental wellbeing of women. Seminars and courses can be offered to women students in colleges on the importance of mental wellbeing and self-reorganisation.

2. Emotion stability plays a crucial role in women empowerment. As Indian women tend to be more emotional, lack of emotional stability becomes a hindrance for them from being empowered. Students should be instructed on the need for an improved emotional quotient (EQ).

3. The next two important capabilities of women that will lead to empowerment are *Social sensitivity* and *Recreational activity*.
8.2. Suggestions

i. To identify the educationally backward areas and take appropriate steps to implement universal education programmes.

ii. To identify the problems leading to school drop-outs and also adopt suitable measures to overcome that.

iii. Providing safe and protective access to girl children of economically backward classes of society, both in urban and rural areas.

iv. Upgradation of teaching facilities, appointment of dedicated female teachers, their training and motivation especially in rural areas.

v. Participatory approach in mobilization and motivation of girl child for undertaking primary education.

vi. Programmes to sensitize women on some of the important social issues should be advocated and women social activists should be given due representation in all governmental bodies.

vii. Recreational activities should be promoted in schools and colleges.

8.3 Recommendations

i. Wherever legislations for women emancipation exist, they need to be strengthened and more vigorously implemented.

ii. Where policies and programmes do not serve the special needs of women, pressures should be built up to amend or recast the programmes.

iii. Where benefits do not reach the mass of our women, there is need for special interventions to enhance accessibility.
iv. And where women are unable to absorb the benefits meant for them, they need to be empowered to help themselves.

To conclude, the challenges of development must be faced by the nation as a whole. Communication and media efforts must be directed towards the common goal of correcting imbalances. The nation is entering the 21st Century with our women left far behind. In this great challenge the energies of the 400 million women have to be harnessed as equal participants. Only then can India move forward with a sense of achievement and hope.

8.4 Future Directions

The new fuzzy technique Delphi Adapted BAM proposed and applied for the analysis of women empowerment can be applied to study any problem where a consensus has to be made among a group of experts and a collective decision has to be made.

Delphi Adaption technique can also be applied to other existing fuzzy tools to obtain new fuzzy models like Delphi Adapted Fuzzy Relational Maps (DAFRM), Delphi Adapted Induced FRM (DAIFRM), Delphi Adapted Induced Linked FRM (DAILFRM), Delphi Adapted Neutrosophic Cognitive Maps (DANCM), etc.