Chapter 5

Conclusion
It is very difficult to define women empowerment using a single criterion because it is very much associated with multifaceted facts and dimension. One may argue that empowerment means to have power or have the access to the different dimensions of power. It is doubtless to comment that the women have already came out from the molluscan shell and kept her footprint on every nook and corner of society. They are reconstructor of economics, political agents with enormous potency, worker and organizer of the labour force and "the real women of today and tomorrow". But they still lack access to equality is rights, sources, decisions and voices.

The present researcher with such a macro paradigm in mind has attempted to explore the context and degree of women empowerment as an aftereffect or continuing effect of globalization process. Despite progress, gender disparities persist in the third world countries. In most of the countries women do not share equal rights - they lack independent rights to manage family property and family decisions. They have poor command over men, they still have limited social, political, economic, familial and cultural opportunities. They are mostly under represented in policy making, decision making and politics. One of the key variations within a country is the different achievement of women and men. The allocation of resources within family varies depending on gender of the household member. Even available health and education data indicate that women are mostly disadvantaged.

But globalization has produced new bodies of knowledge, falsified self-evident conventional truths and created myths and
misperceptions of its own. Forces of globalization exploded informations culture, communication technologies rapid expansion of the market economy and modernization of tradition. But this real malady still exists in the sphere of gender differentials. Theoretically the women are now empowered but reality tells opposite story. They are still the victims of gender hegemony, victims of poverty, malnutrition, sex-diseases, violence, rape and identity crisis. The women in the third world countries particularly in India are still subjected to the paralysis of hopelessness and helplessness.

The present researcher tested a number of hypothesis regarding the nature and context of women empowerment among the female population in Kalyani township. The statistical and the qualitative analysis reveal the following striking features:

1) The relationship between attitude of the women towards gender discrimination and age is statistically insignificant and there exist no relation between gender equalities and age. The result points out that the women ages between 24-33 are completely disagree with the gender discrimination in respect of wage.

2) A positive association between women’s attitude of the gender equality of wage and caste. The above table shows that the respondents who are belong general caste, are completely disagree with the gender discrimination in respect of wage.

3) The relationship between educational qualification and attitude of the women towards gender equality of wage is statistically insignificant and there exist no relationship between these two. The result shows that 46% respondents are completes disagree with the statement and the respondent who are complete agree with the statement they are mainly between H. S. and graduation.
4) The relationship between occupational choices and attitudes of the women towards gender equality of wages is positive and statistically significant. The result shows that most of the housewife are completely disagreement with the statement. But the women who are in business, they are to some extent considerably agree that the gender discrimination in respect of wage.

5) The relationship between attitude of the women towards gender discrimination of wage and family income is significant. Lower income group is highly disagreement with the statement.

6) Attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of educational opportunities by age. The result shows that women belong to 24-33 ages are complete disagreement with the statement whereas the people belong to 34-43, they are considerably agree with the attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of educational opportunities.

7) The relationship between caste and attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of educational opportunities is highly significant. The result shows that gender caste have been highly disagree with the attitude towards gender discrimination in respect of educational opportunities.

8) The relationship between educational qualification and attitude of the women gender discrimination in respect of educational opportunities is highly significant. It is found in the study, in case of higher studies such as after graduation on Ph.D. the respondent are completely agreed with the statement.

9) The relationship between family income and the attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of educational opportunities is relatively high.
10) The result gives an idea that nuclear family have shown considerably less favourable attitude towards the attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of educational opportunities.

11) A consistent relation between age and domestic responsibility. The value of the chi-square is statistically significant. It is evident from the table that age may influence the attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of domestic responsibility. The result shows that most of the women in all the age group are agreement with the attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of domestic work.

12) The relationship between caste and attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of domestic responsibility is highly significant. The women of clauses are shows favourable attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of domestic responsibility.

13) The result gives that women who have the higher educational qualification such as Ph.D. and other share the domestic responsibilities with other family members.

14) The occupational choices may influences the attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of domestic responsibility. The result illustrate that the women who are involved in job are shown considerably disagreement towards the attitude.

15) The result lands to assume that family income have a vital role in determining the attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of domestic responsibilities. It is found that lower income group are complete agreement with the statement.
16) The result of such a consistent relation helps to suppose the importance of family type in determining the attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of domestic responsibility. It can be found from the table that the member of the nuclear family are complete agreement gender discrimination in respect of domestic responsibility.

17) It is found that married women are complete agreement with the attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of domestic responsibility.

18) The result lands to assume that age have a vital role in the attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of power authority. It is found from the table that the respondents at considerably disagreement with the attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of power and authority.

19) The relationship between caste and power and authority is statistically significant. The tribal women have shown considerably disagreement with the statement.

20) The family income and attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of power and authority are not independent, i.f., they are associated. The result points out that a relatively high degree of agreement towards the attitude found among women who are between IX - H. S. education.

21) We can say that occupations choices plays a vital role in determining the attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of power and authority. The respondents who are housewife they shows considerably disagreement towards gender discrimination in respect of power and authority.
22) The result reveals that except high incomes group all the income group shows considerably agreement towards the power and authority.

23) The women from the nuclear family have less scope of deprivation of power and authority in compared to the women from the joint family.

24) A consistent relation between family size and power and authority. Only 85 percent of the respondents who are from the small family shows complete agreement towards the getting more scope of power and authority and 30 percent of them are considerably disagreement with the statement.

25) A positive relation between marital status and scope of power and authority. The calculated value of chi-square is statistically highly significant. So the relation between status and attitude of the women towards gender discrimination is highly significant. The result that 11 per cent of the married women shows a considerably agreement attitude and 36 per cent of the married women shows a considerably disagreement with the statement.

26) A positive relation between age and socio-psychological dependence.

27) A secretiny of the table reveals that the caste have a trend of cohesion with the attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of the socio-psychological dependence.

28) A consistent association between education and attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of socio psychological dependence.
29) Thus it helps to suppose the ideas that the influence of the occupation can not be ignored rather, it partly or truly influence the attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of socio-psychological dependence.

30) A positive relation between family income and attitude towards gender discrimination in respect of child care system. It is also found that 10 per cent of the respondent who are income between 5000-10000 are complete agreement with the statement. The respondents who have high income are less agreement with the statement.

31) A positive relation between marital status and socio-psychological dependence. Thus the result lends to support the idea that marital status may partly or fully influence the attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of socio-psychological dependence.

32) A positive association between age and social mobility. Thus result lends to support this view that attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of social mobility is being partly or fully determined by age. 12.5 per cent of the women ages between 24-33 are considerably disagreement in case of restriction to the mobility. Aged women are shows favourable attitude towards gender discrimination in respect of restriction to mobilities.

33) The relation, between caste and attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of social mobility is highly significant. 22.5 per cent of the respondent from the general caste shows less favourable attitude towards gender discrimination in respect of social mobilities.
34) The relationship between educational qualification and social mobility is highly significant. The educational qualification have a vital role in determining the attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of social mobility.

35) The result helps to suppose the view that the importance of occupation in the content of analysing mobility should not be ignored rather the factor of occupation in part or in full acts as an agent of identifying the attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of social mobility.

36) A positive relationship between family income and social mobilities. So we can say that income may influence the attitude towards gender discrimination in respect of social mobilities. Women with lower income family are more mobile than the women from higher income families.

37) A positive relation between family and social mobility. Thus the result establishes the logic of supposing the relevance of family type to the attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of family type.

38) A positive relation between family size and social mobility. The test of association is highly significant. Thus the result establishes the logic of supposing the relevance of family size to the attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of social mobility.

39) The result of such a consistent relation of such a consistent relation helps to suppose the importance of marital status in determining the attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of social mobility. The result further shows that married women are less
mobile in compared to the unmarried women.

40) It can be found from the table that most of the women consider the marriage pressure and most importantly, the women ages between 24-33 are completely agreement with the statement.

41) The result reveals that 16.5 percent women from the general caste shows disagreement attitude in case of the marriage pressure and on the contrary, lower caste people to some extent gets pressure for marriage.

42) A scrutiny of the table reveals that higher educational qualification shows considerably less agreement with the attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of marriage pressure.

43) A positive relation between occupation and marriage pressure.

44) The table shows that women of the higher income group have less marriage pressure in compare to the women from lower income group.

45) The relationship between family type and marriage pressure is positive. The test of association is significant. Thus it helps to suppose the idea that the influence as the family type on the attitude of the women towards marriage pressure can not be ignored. Women who belong to the joint family faces some pressure in case of marriage.

46) The relationship between family size and the attitude of the women towards gender discrimination in respect of marriage pressure is significant.
It is evident from our study that the denial of women's right to higher education results in the exclusion of women from the mainstream of society. A great majority of the respondents has the lack of access to higher education. The working women as compared to the housewives are not confined in the domestic cage and they are not moving ahead with the tentacle of domesticity rather they have apparently stepped into the arena of freedom. But in case of child nurturing practices this working wives showed more positive role affinity and performance as compared to this non-working housewives. It is interesting to note that the women though on the way of achieving the traits of empowerment are dependent on male folk. It may assume that this degree of dependency does not match with the degree of acquiring traits of empowerment.

In case of decision making role, most of the women under study have enjoying this power of making and communicating decisions within and outside family. Regarding occupational choice and level of aspiration of the women the study shows that the degree of choice and level of aspiration increase with the increasing economic stability. A great percentage of the women under study are not at all aware of the concept of self-actualization and ego-identity. This lack of awareness hinders their motivation to touch the peak of empowerment. The women, despite of having the influence of global inputs, are still catholic regarding sex behaviour. A very tiny percentage has expressed their open vision and modern outlook regarding sexual freedom. The idea of empowerment as it is evident from our study, contains some exciting possibilities. The women with the ray of globalization are gradually entering into the world of social, economic, familiar and cultural transformation and they are adopting with the emerging new situations, conditions and dimensions. This gradual adaptation will lead them to be free from identity crisis, discrimination and in human dejection.