7.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This final chapter contains summary of significant findings and a few suggestions for improvement in the empowering girls cadets of NCC. After analyzing the various factors of the researcher has derived the following conclusions and would like to suggest a few measures:

- 98 Samples observed have been selected from (19.60 per cent) from St. Jude’s College, Thoothur, and it is followed by Sarah Tucker College, Palayamkottai, Sri Parasakthi College for women, Courtallam, St. Mary’s College, Tuticorin, Rani Anna College for women, Tirunelveli, S.T.Hindu College, Nagercoil, APC Mahalakshmi College, Tuticorin and PMT College, Melaneelithanallur, which constitute 16.00 per cent, 14.60 per cent, 14.60 per cent, 13.00 per cent, 8.40 per cent, 7.20 per cent and 6.60 per cent respectively.
The majority of the respondents pursued Arts subjects which constitute 66.00 per cent and the remaining 34.00 per cent of them pursued Science subjects during their course of college study.

The number of women cadets enrolled constitutes 49.60 % in 2008-2009, 12.20% in 2007-2008 and 38.20% in 2009-2010.

The most important age groups of the women respondents in NCC are 17-19 years which constitute 52.80 per cent and the remaining 41.20 per cent are in the category of 20-22 years. It is concluded that the most of the respondents are enrolled in the year group of 17-19 years in the study area.

44.80 per cent of the sample come under the category of BC and followed by SC, MBC, FC AND ST which constitute 25.00 per cent, 22.80 per cent, 6.20 and 1.20 per cent respectively. It is concluded from the above analysis that the majority
of the respondents come under the category of BC in Tirunelveli.

- Majority of the respondents come under the category of rural area which constitute 63.60 per cent and the remaining 36.40 per cent are in the urban area. It is concluded that the most of the women in NCC are under the category of rural area.

- Regarding the educational qualification of the fathers of the sample, levels of education at high school level constitutes 36.20 per cent. It is followed by illiterate, higher secondary, primary, post graduate and undergraduate which constitutes 19.20 per cent, 16.40 per cent and 12.40 per cent, 8.40 per cent and 7.40 per cent respectively. The analysis reveals that more number of respondents’ fathers had high school education.

- Majority of the respondents’ father worked as a cooli/farmer/driver/tailor/beedi workers which constitute 79.00 per cent and it is followed by
professionals and business people which constitute 10.60 per cent and 10.40 per cent respectively.

➢ The majority of the respondents' mother are housewives, who they are not earning income which constitutes 83.40 per cent. But among the income groups among the respondents’ mother in the present study are upto Rs.50,000 and Rs.50,000 to Rs.1,50,000, which constitute 11.60 per cent and 3.20 per cent to the total number of respondents respectively.

➢ 12 (2.40 per cent) of the samples observed attended one RDC training camp and it is followed by three, four, one and five camps which constitute 2.20 per cent, 1.60 per cent, 0.80 per cent and 0.20 per cent respectively. It is concluded that the majority of the respondents have not attended the RDC training camp during the study period under study.

➢ Nearly 39 (7.80 per cent) attended two TSC training camp and it is followed by one, three, four
and five camps which constitute 2.60 per cent, 2.20 per cent, 0.60 per cent and 0.60 per cent respectively. It is concluded that the majority of the respondents have not attended the TSC training camp during the study period under study.

- 121 cadets (24.20 per cent) attended one NIC training camp and it is followed by one, and two camps which constitutes 24.30 per cent and only 0.40 per cent respectively. It is concluded that the majority of the respondents have not attended the NIC training camp during the study period under study which constitutes 75.40 per cent.

- Only 25 cadets (5.00 per cent) attended one BLC training camp and the remaining 95.00 per cent have not attended this camp during the period of study.

- Only 37 girl cades (7.40 per cent) attended one Military Attachment Camp. But the majority of the respondents (92.60 per cent) of them have not
attended the military attachment camp during the period under study in Tirunelveli.

- 98 (19.60 per cent) of them attended one Trekking Camp. But the majority of the respondents (80.40 per cent) of them have not attended the Trekking camp during the period under study in Tirunelveli.

- It is inferred that 13 (2.60 per cent) out of the total samples observed attended one RCTC Camp. But the majority of the respondents (97.40 per cent) of them have not attended the RCTC camp during the period under study in Tirunelveli.

- Out of 500 NCC women respondents, only 8 (1.60 per cent) of them attended one Shooting Camp. But the majority of the respondents (98.40 per cent) of them not attended the shooting camp during the period under study in Tirunelveli.

- 165 (33.00 per cent) out of the total samples under consideration attended one CATC training camp and it is followed by two, three, four, eight and six camps which constitutes 29.20 per cent, 21.60 per
cent, 5.00 per cent, 4.80 per cent and 2.80 per cent respectively. It is concluded that the majority of the respondents have attended the CATC training camp at one time during the study period under study in Tirunelveli.

- 17 (3.40 per cent) of the sample group are getting prize award at one time and it is followed by two, three, four and five which constitute constitutes 1.40 per cent, 0.40 per cent, 0.20 per cent and 0.20 per cent respectively. It is concluded that the majority of the respondents are not getting any prize during the study period under study in Tirunelveli which constitutes 94.40 per cent.

- 26 (5.20 per cent) of the samples are getting medals at one time and it is followed by two, four and three times which constitutes 1.20 per cent, 1.20 per cent, and 0.20 per cent respectively. It is concluded that the majority of the respondents are not getting any medals during the study period.
under study in Tirunelveli which constitute 92.20 per cent.

- Just 5 (1.00 per cent) of the samples are getting awards at one time and it is followed by two and three times which constitutes 0.40 per cent and 0.40 per cent respectively. It is concluded that the majority of the respondents are not getting any awards during the study period under study in Tirunelveli which constitute 98.20 per cent.

- 5 (1.00 per cent) of the samples are getting Tamil Nadu Scholarship worth Rs.1200 and it is followed by Sahara Scholarship worth Rs.6000, Cadet Welfare Society Scholarship worth Rs.12000, Cadet Welfare Society Scholarship worth Rs.3500 and Cadet Welfare Scholarship worth Rs.1000 which constitutes 0.40 per cent, 0.40 per cent, 0.40 per cent and 0.20 per cent respectively. It is concluded that the majority of the respondents are not getting any scholarship during the study period.
under study in Tirunelveli which constitutes 97.60 per cent.

- 338 (67.60 per cent) of the sample group are participating in NCC activities and the remaining 32.40 per cent of them are not participating in NCC activities in Tirunelveli.

- From the factor analysis it is made clear that the first factor is “Prestige and Family background”. It indicates that among the various performance scale, Prestige (0.6915), Family Background (0.6809), Social Status (0.6471), Compulsion (0.5990) and Encouragement of family members (0.5595) are important attributes in this category. Thus, the prestige and family background are identified as important factors influencing the cadets to join NCC activities in the study area. The second factor is narrated as “Friends” on the basis of the loaded variables. Two variables in this category are important with high factor loading. It indicates that among the various performance
scales, Friends (0.6637) and ANO (0.5793) are important attributes in this category. Thus, this factor friends' is identified as an important factor influencing the cadets to join in NCC. The third factor is identified as “Self-Interest” on the basis of the loaded variables. Three variables in this category are important with high factor loading. It indicates that among the various performance scale, Self-interest (0.6760), Challenge seeking (0.5186) and Employment Opportunity (0.5062) are important attributes in this category. Thus, the self-interest is identified as a third important factor influencing them to join in NCC during the period under study in Tirunelveli.

➢ Just 15 per cent came under the category of high level of empowerment and 82 (16.40 per cent) came under the category of low level of empowerment. But nearly 345 (69.00 per cent) of the sample respondents had medium level of empowerment.
73 women in NCC with high level of empowerment, 48 (65.80 per cent) have studied in Arts group and 25 (34.20 per cent) are studied in Science group. Out of 345 sample respondents with medium level of empowerment, 226 (65.50 per cent) have studied in Arts group and 119 (34.50 per cent) have studied in Science group. Out of the 82 sample respondents with low level of empowerment, 56 (68.30 per cent) have studied in Arts group and 26 (31.70 per cent) have studied in Science group.

Out of the 345 sample NCC women with medium level of empowerment, 182 (52.80 per cent) are enrolled in the second year (2008-09) and it is followed by the third and first year which constitutes 35.10 per cent and 12.20 per cent respectively. Out of the 82 sample NCC women respondents with low level of empowerment, 39 (47.60 per cent) are enrolled in the third year (2009-10) and it is followed by second and first
year which constitutes 41.50 per cent and 11.00 per cent respectively.

- It is also found out that there is no relationship between the year of enrolment in NCC and their level of empowerment.

- 63.00 per cent) are in the age group of 17-19 years and 27 (37.00 per cent) in the age group of 20-22 years. It also shows that out of the 345 respondents with medium level of empowerment, 180 (62.200 per cent) are in the age group of 20-22 years and it is followed by the age group of 17-19 years which constitutes 47.80 per cent. Further, it shows that out 82 respondents with low level of empowerment, 53 (64.60 per cent) are in the age group of 17-19 years and it followed by 29 (35.40 per cent) in the age group of 20-22 years.

- It is also highlighted that the age factor influences the empowerment of women in NCC.

- Out of the 73 NCC women with high level of empowerment, 36 (43.80 per cent) are in the
category of BC followed by SC, MBC, FC and ST which constitutes 35.60 per cent, 15.20 per cent, 2.70 and 2.70 per cent respectively. In the case of medium level of empowerment, out of 345 NCC women, 158 (45.80 per cent) are in the category of BC and it is followed by MBC, SC, FC and ST which constitutes 24.60 per cent, 22.60 per cent, 6.40 per cent and 0.60 per cent respectively. It also shows that out of 82 NCC women respondents with low level of empowerment, 34 (41.50 per cent) are BC followed by SC, MBC, FC and ST which constitutes 25.60 per cent, 22.00 per cent, 8.50 per cent and 2.40 per cent respectively.

Out of the 73 NCC women respondents with high level of empowerment, 44 (60.30 per cent) of them come under the category of rural area and 29 (39.70 per cent) are in the urban area. Out of the 345 NCC women respondents with medium level of empowerment, 220 (63.80 per cent) are in the rural area and the remaining 125 (36.20 per cent) are in
the urban area. Out of the 82 respondents with low level of empowerment, 54 (65.90 per cent) of them come under the category of rural area and 28 (34.10 per cent) are in the urban area.

➢ It is enlightening the fact that there is no relationship between place of origin of the NCC women respondents and their level of empowerment.

➢ 27 (37.00 per cent) respondents' father studied upto high school and it is followed by primary, illiterate, higher secondary, undergraduate and post graduate which constitutes 19.20 per cent, 17.80 per cent, 13.70 per cent, 6.80 per cent and 5.50 per cent respectively. It also shows that out of the 345 respondents with medium level of empowerment, 130 (37.70 per cent) respondents father studied upto high school, and it is followed by illiterate, higher secondary, primary, post graduate and undergraduate level. Further, it shows that out of 82 respondents with low level of empowerment, 24
(29.30 per cent) respondents father studied upto high school and it is followed by illiterate, higher secondary, post graduate and undergraduate level in the study area.

➢ It is evident that the fathers’ education does not influence the empowerment of NCC girl cadets.

➢ Out of 73 NCC women respondents with high level of empowerment, 61 (83.60 per cent) are cooli/farmer/driver/tailor/beedi workers and it is followed by professional and business men which constitutes 9.60 per cent and 6.80 per cent respectively. It also shows that out of the 345 respondents with medium level of empowerment, 278 (80.60 per cent) are cooli/farmer/driver/tailor/beedi workers and it is followed by the professional and business men which constitutes 9.80 per cent and 9.60 per cent respectively. Further, it shows that out of 82 respondents with low level of empowerment, 56 (68.30 per cent) are cooli/farmer/driver/tailor/beedi workers and it is
followed by business men and professionals which constitutes 17.10 per cent and 14.60 per cent respectively.

➢ It is made clear that the fathers’ occupation does not influence the empowerment of NCC girl cadets.

➢ It is found out that out of 73 sample respondents with high level of empowerment, 62 (84.90 per cent) are in the income category of upto Rs.50,000 and it is followed by the income category of Rs.50,000-1,50,000, Rs.1,50,000-2,50,000 and Rs.2,50,000 and above. It also shows that out of the 345 sample respondents with medium level of empowerment, 252 (73.00 per cent) are in the income category of upto Rs.50,000 and it is followed by the income category of Rs.50,000-1,50,000, Rs.2,50,000 and above and Rs.1,50,000-2,50,000. Further, it shows that out of 82 respondents with low level of empowerment, 58 (70.70 per cent) are in the income category of upto Rs.50,000 and it is followed by the income
category of Rs.50,000-1,50,000, Rs.2,50,000 and above and Rs.1,50,000-2,50,000 which constitutes 20.70 per cent, 4.90 per cent and 3.70 per cent respectively.

- The empowerment of NCC girl cadets are influenced by the Opportunities available for them.
- The empowerment of NCC girl cadets are influenced by the challenges they face.
- The NCC girl cadets are well empowered with self empowerment after joining NCC.
- It is proved that the empowerment of NCC girl cadets are influenced by group also.
- It is proved that the personal empowerment of NCC girl cadets are influenced.
- It is proved that empowerment of NCC girl cadets are influenced by their employability.
- It is proved that the Social empowerment of NCC girl cadets are influenced positively.
7.2 SUGGESTIONS

➢ The central level camps are conducted during the semester examination (Oct. & Nov.) So in the adventure camps very limited number of cadets attend The NCC higher officials may consider the semester examination and fix the camp dates without affecting the examination.

➢ NCC can conduct more number of 'Basic Leadership Camp' to provide more opportunity to more cadets to attend the camp.

➢ The government and private concerns may give more importance for credits/awards got through NCC training during the time of employment.

➢ Limited cadets only attend National Integration Camp at different places. If the opportunities are given to majority of the cadets, it will be useful to develop courage and problem solving abilities.

➢ NCC gives training to enhance the cadet's self-evaluation and self-confidence. If they attend NCC
camp, it will change the level of decision making and the cadets' confidence in themselves.

- The girl cadets should be given more independence in taking part in societal activities such as helping the food victims and arranging for blood donation and visiting the old age homes and orphans. Thereby they can increase decision making capacities.

- NCC provides good training by experienced trainer to improve the quality (character, behavior, attitude, etc.) of the cadet. But there should be cooperation from the cadet also.

- Even months the NCC cadets must be given one or two community oriented awareness programmes to develop the civic sense and social responsibilities.

- More number various NCC camps should be organized for the benefit of all the NCC girl cadets to develop the leadership qualities and decision making capacities.
➢ Awareness programmes may be conducted for the Parents to encourage them to send their girl cadets to mould the character of the future citizens of our nation.

CONCLUSION:

The research study undertaken has made following points clear. It is proved that neither educational background of the parents nor the family income has anything to do with the empowerment of NCC cadets. But it is the physical and mental training given through various NCC activities and camps that influence the personality of the Girl cadets. It moulds the girl cadets and the responsible citizens capable of making right decisions at the right time. It gives them training in the development of leadership skills and the spirit of forbearance. It inculcates a sense of comradeship and secular outlook and dedication to duty. Participation NCC infuses in the women cadets the spirit of adventure, sportsmanship and ideals of selfless service. The NCC training inspires the girls cades to take up a career even in the Armed Forces to serve the Nation.
Scope for Future Research

The researcher found that this study has more scope for future research in the areas of promotion of job oriented skills and personality development expected in the job market in the modern world.
Self confidence to face a great dignitary of the nation- a mark of the self-assured NCC trained cadet in Republic Day Camp at New Delhi. Employability in Armed Forces a welcome sign of a self assured NCC cadet.
Spirit of National Integration and secular outlook at work.
Age cannot wither the strength.

Nor custom can stale the bold spirit of ANOs at OTA, Gwalior.
Comradeship - a counterpart of camp living.
Kudos to the winners of championship in Combined Annual Training Camp
NCC empowering girl cadets to encounter risk
Social empowerment through community service.
Health Awareness Camp inculcating social responsibility.
Onward March to prove the marvelous physical fitness.
Para Sailing a promoter of the spirit of adventure.
East or West

Crossing Hurdles of life is the best
Trekking and scaling the heights Inspires to achieve the target
Tent living promotes Adaptation to any climate
National Integration through community living leads to social empowerment