

CHAPTER- 6

CONCLUSION

6.1 Introduction

Women's Empowerment in today's era has turned into noteworthy subject of debate with the view of growth and development in overall way i.e. of in the context of political, social and economic as well. Economic Empowerment of women has taken a way, than can be said as a key way to bring gender equality. Also we can say when woman is financially independent; she doesn't only earn money but respect and position which leads toward social growth from micro to macro level. Social empowerment of women makes them strong to participate in day to day decisions making and fills them with confidence. Political empowerment is an effort to enhance their political participation that unlock new doors of opportunities and explore their potential. General awareness adds some more fuel in the flames of empowerment and provides aid in making women life better.

This study has been set to examine the importance of education, guidance and training for the empowerment of women with special focus over district Sehore in Madhya Pradesh. This research has been carried out to check the perception of women in the concern of empowerment among five villages of District Sehore. The difference in the level of perception towards empowerment among women of study area has also been sought by this work over four parameters that are Economic, Social, Political and General Awareness. As education has considered as most potent source that brings information and knowledge by giving required information. This information and knowledge are the synonyms of education and training and altogether it fulfills the requirement of elevating status. Hence significant role is being played by education in empowerment of women. In this study researcher also went across the status of education in the villages along

with the enrollment of girls students because enrollment of girl's students is directly proportional to their own as well as their family's interest and awareness for the education respectively.

Training also plays colossal part in the development of women and has the caliber to take their independency at different level by making providing them vocational training which can make them financially independent and strong. NGOs and SHGs are getting too much attention for propagating the awareness regarding women empowerment and also making too much noise in campaigning in the women welfare by providing vocational trainings in various fields like pickle making, stitching , candle making, beautician courses (to those who are not educated) and also computer courses (to those who are educated). Therefore, the role of NGOs and SHGs has also been checked by assessing their number of registration and number of training conducted by them. Answers have been sought by research work over the following questions:

1. Do the waves of empowerment touched study area?
2. Perception of women of study area over women empowerment?
3. Number of women who financially independent and financially strong in the study area?
4. Status of academic education in the study area?
5. Role of NGOs and SHGs in empowerment of women in study area?
6. Awareness of women regarding NGOs and SHGs?
7. Role and Effectivity of training in the elevating the standard of women?

Findings which have been obtained lead to the conclusions of the study being presented in this chapter. Suggestions grounded onto findings and conclusion will also followed further which can be explore more options before governmental and non governmental bodies to take required measures in order to fill the gap.

6.2 Findings and conclusion:

6.2.1 Status of Education:

As it is known that education & training are gigantic weapon. Hence, Status of education and role played by NGOs/SHGs have been evaluated over a period of 5 years i.e., from year 2008 to year 2012. While going across educational level among villages; significant growth has not seen in number of schools. However, figures related to female enrollment have shown dubious picture. In some villages enrollment of female students were continuously accelerating up. But at one places it was dropped down. Probable reasons of growing rate of enrollment was definitely the interest and aware of families to education. Yet shaking and declining number of enrollment of girl students and constant number of schools were unfolding several uncertain reasons in the study area.

- **Probable reasons for low level of Education:**

1. Lack of interest of families towards girls educations.
2. Marriage of girls at early age.
3. Inadequate schools facilities which couldn't have maintained the interest of girls in education and fail to rekindle the motivation among families.
4. Insignificant role played by governmental and non-governmental bodies in propagating the awareness.
5. Ignorance of endless benefits of education in one's life.

6.2.2 Status of NGOs:

Status of NGO presented a critical display among villages in the term of 5 years. The traces of existences have been found in one or two villages out of five which is not appreciable and position is even worse at the part of training. It has observed even registered NGO didn't organize any training program in 5 years in study area.

- **Probable Reasons for poor status of NGOs:**

1. The study area is ignored.
2. Local governmental working bodies are less active and unaware.
3. Participation of registered NGOs had not found active.
4. Registered NGOs might have not well informed in the concern of benefits of training.

6.2.3 Status of SHGS:

Better position of SHGs has been marked as compared to NGOs in 5 years which revealed subtle awareness among population. Yet on the part of training status is not satisfactory. In mostly villages out of total SHGs have been working but rare presence of training have seen.

In the village while interviewing people we got to know most of the sample unit that is females of villages are aware of presence of some SHG in vicinity. But, they didn't have appropriate knowledge in the regarding concern.

When we met and interviewed head person of SHG. It came to know almost SHGs there had 10 members and SHG was providing mid-day meal to govt. school of that is the only school in village. In short, it can say, out of total female population of any specific village either 10 or 20 female were known to SHG. In the perception of those SHG members, they were not provided by satisfactory aid from governmental or non-governmental agencies assigned there however status of training among villages raising vivid image of lacking in endeavors and raising question mark on vexed issue.

Probable reasons for poor status of SHGs:

1. The authorized responsible people who are taking care of village i.e., the local governmental bodies are not enthusiastic towards growth.
2. Low awareness status regarding benefit of SHGs.

3. Lack of support by banks.
4. Lack of transparency in the case of provided guidelines.
5. Perception of women might be rigid due to lack of awareness and poor awareness is may be because of insufficient education & training.
6. Insufficient working & support from NGO.
7. Lack of support by families to the women.

6.3 Observations at Researcher's and Respondent's Level:

- Several tools and techniques have been used by Madhya Pradesh government in order to strengthen the position of women in society. The launched schemes are fulfilling the purpose well for what they have introduced. It has been observed that Government is making a lot of efforts but the direction of efforts probably not be accurate.
- On the ground of outcomes of trend analysis it has seen that number of enrollment of female students in school has risen up in most of the villages of study area in five years .But significant growth has not found in no of schools. Similar results obtained in regards of NGOs and SHGs. Number of registration of NGO and SHGs were not up to mark and their performance in respect of conducting training programs were not praiseworthy. This shows females and girls have positive attitude towards education. But due to lack of training and support they are not gowing as they supposed to be and they can be.
- Despite of above all above findings, traces of progress along with the keen desire to grow have been observed while interviewing them. However, due to non- appearance of enough education and training their willingness to grow has been suppressed underneath.

- While selecting the sample unit randomly we sought most of population were working in the fields in spite of it percentile of housewife is 76.1 in data out of 100. Percentage of annual income by working women is ugly that displays work done by female in their family occupation is unpaid hence not recognized.
- Abstaining from revealing the name of village where dilemma comes before participants while filling or responding their age because most of respondents in that village were not even aware of their age and that really seemed weird and shameful as well. It was the worst display of poor level of awareness among women can work as an eye opener showing the sense of urgency for education.
- Dubious picture came while getting information regarding politics which later turned into ugly. When most of participants replied at first that they were free to choose the political party they want to support but after further discussions it revealed, decisions of their vote have been taken by male of families and imposed over them. Also they were not free to discuss such decisions or their views regarding politics among social groups.
- Awareness level got nasty as we went through a female sarpanch and interviewed her. It seemed clearly she had zero knowledge in the concern of any political activity that was going on in vicinity. Decision had been taken up by her husband on her behalf of her was observed. While interrogating her more on further parameters of research like economical, social, and general awareness. We sought she solemn take part in any decision making at any aspect. Decision regarding school of her kids took by male of family as she was not aware of vicinity. In short, critical display of awareness observed from female who was the sarpanch of village.

- Females who were elder and eldest in their family have shown outstanding freedom and confidence irrespective of their education. Without consuming time they replied most of day to day decisions take by them. Big decisions like land and property in family have been finalized after their consent. This indicates responsibility along with exposure and experience polished their knowledge which improves their decision making.
- The respondents who were the members of SHG or participated in trainings undoubtedly felt raised social standard, improvement in decision making after joining SHG or trainings. This showed significant difference in their perception toward empowerment.
- Significant difference has been sought in the level of perception towards empowerment among women of Village Hirapur and women of Jamonia kalan over three parameters i.e Economic, Social and Political awareness.
- Data obtained by trend analysis accentuated critical presence of NGO/ SHGs. Critical role played by NGOs/SHGs in enhancing awareness through conducting training also highlighted by obtained data. Similar conclusions found after analyzing data got from respondents when asked about NGOS and SHGs and effectiveness of training program conducted by them. Awareness in regards of presence of SHGs in vicinity found in maximum participants as per their answers but they had no further information. Therefore at the part of training, maximum negative responses obtained. Solemn presence of training with its negligible affects in elevating standards either of decision making or standard of social life representing insignificant role of training in the study.

Probable reasons:

1. Poor level of awareness due to lack of education.
2. Dependency over families made them to follow the rules and tradition without involving in conflicts.
3. Lack of confidence due to lack of social involvement and exposure.
4. Females were being nurtured and grown under typical mind set of female are inferior to men.
5. In the perception of female, they have accepted men are superior.
6. Low level of education among women seen as a hindrance in the path of growth.
7. Social norms which were keep following by all their females blindly in the society they belong to.
8. Critical presence of NGOs and SHGs in the study area.
9. Working of NGOS and SHGs has been found feeble.

6.3 Conclusion of t-test:

- There is no significant difference between the level of perception among female of Village Dhabla and female of village thuna kalan over the matters related to their economic decision making or freedom of decision making in day to day economic matters respectively.
- There is no significant difference between the level of perception among female of village dhabla and female of village thuna kalan over the matters related to their matters or freedom of taking decision in day to day life.
- There is significant difference between the level of perception among the women of village dhabla and female of village thunakalan over the matters related to politics or freedom of taking decision on political matters.
- There is no significant difference between the level of perception among female of village dhabla and female of village thuna kalan over the matters related to general awareness about vicinity

along with the knowingness in the concern of SHGs as well as training.

- There is significant difference between the level of perception among the women of village Hirapur and the women of village Jamonia kalan over the matters related to their economic decision making or their freedom of decision making in day to day economic matters respectively.
- There is significant difference between the level of perception among the female of Village Hirapur and female of Village Jamonia kalan over the matters related to decision making on social lives or the freedom of taking decision in day to day matters.
- There is significant difference between the level of perception among the women of Village Hirapur and women of village Jamoni kalan over the matters related to politics or freedom of taking decision in political matters.
- There is no significant difference between the level of perception among the women of village Hirapur and the women of village Jamonia kalan over the matters related to general awareness about vicinity and the knowingness in the concern of SHGs as well as training.

6.3.1. Probable reasons of mentioned findings:

1. Low level of education of women in the study area.
2. Low level of awareness among families towards education.
3. Poor performance of NGOs and SHGs in the study area.
4. Lack of support from families followed by dependency of females over families.
5. Maximum females were house wives hence had low exposure tend to lack of confidence.

6. Poor decision making in female might be lack of confidence.
7. Lack of confidence again because of low level of education.
8. Poor monitoring by local government authorities on the development of village in all aspects including women welfare and empowerment.
9. Inferior rate of awareness of panchayat bodies towards SHGs and NGOs along with the training organized by them.
10. Number of Registration of NGO is almost nil is also can be a cause of low awareness.
11. Number of Registration of SHGs is not up to mark in the village.
12. In appropriate working mechanism of schools which couldn't have promoted awareness as well as enthusiasm among girls including villagers..
13. Difference in sample size between Village Hirapur and Village Jamonia kalan may be a reason for the significant difference in their level of perception.
14. Presence of NGOs and SHGs was better in Village Hirapur than other villages, also better number of training programs found in same village could be an uncertain reason for difference in perception.
15. There is no standard has been set to check and measure the growth of female which can work as a motivation.

6.4 Suggestions:

- Local Government authorities of village i.e. panchayat and sarpanch of village ought to be actively involved in raising the level of development of women which directly affect the development of respective village in all the aspects. Since, either society or village cannot be made up alone by males. Thus, female are also equally important as well as

ignored segment this created urgent need of special attention. Panchayat bodies should be equally aware regarding NGOs and SHGs. If the village found lagging behind in any specific dimension then with the help of Government or NGO this gap should be filled through training.

- There should be control mechanism either by local panel of village or by of some standard decided criteria of development committee. Undoubtedly the control mechanism should be strictly active in monitoring the current standard of female in village and desired standard. Regular monitoring of female education and growth should be registered. The aspects on which women are not prompt ought to be taken care. Checking of performance of panchayat and working of NGOs should be mandatory of which report should be submitted to higher level authorities.
- Education should be compulsory part of everyone's life. Men, women and children all should be able in reading and writing. In case if anyone is not able to do so, it come under duty of panchayat and control panel to arrange education program for make them able. Obsession towards regular educational program is must for women in order to explore the possibilities of further growth which can certainly bring positive differences in their perception. The slogan like "Padhega India Badhega India" is not only meant to send kids to school. It is equally compulsory for everyone who is lagging behind on the parameters of growth. The gap which has been noticed in the literacy rate might get filled with such educational programs.
- Due attention should be paid over growth of number of school along with the facilities provided in the schools. School doesn't only mean syllabus and report cards.

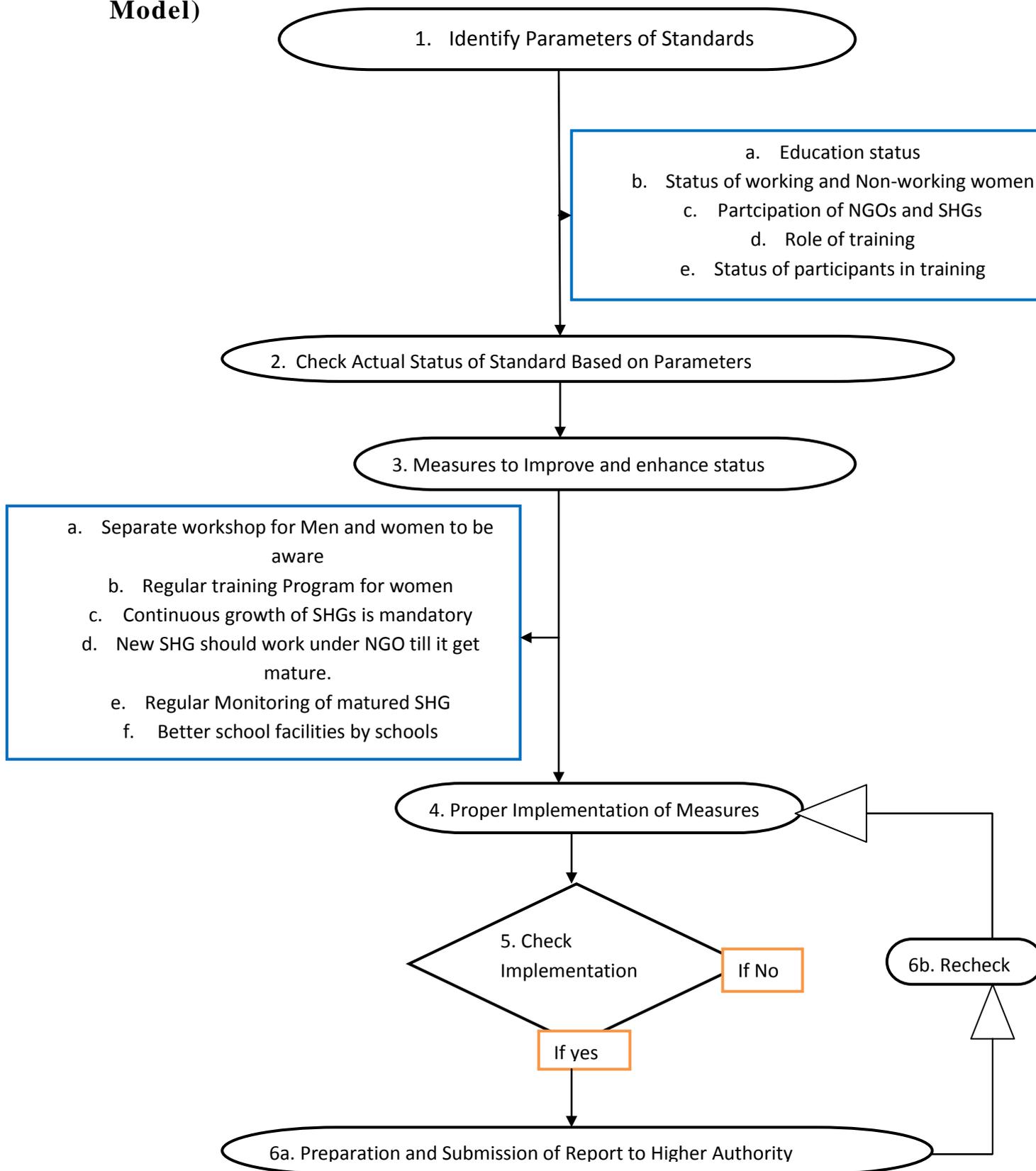
School is synonym of learning where a child on an average spends his/ her 5 hours a day in order to get knowledge and learn. Every school must have extra curriculum like sports, library compulsory for girls. Raising enrollment number of female students should be one among many targets of schools. Faculty should smart enough to give helpful guidelines which can make students life better. Schools must maintain clean water, sufficient light, laboratory, clean toilets, play ground and trained teachers.

- Time to time workshop should be organized in village different for men and women both. Work shop for men is required to make men aware that how much the growth of women is important for the growth of family and education of women is mandatory for education of their children. It is also very essential for men to understand that women are different than men but not lesser in any dimension. Workshop for women is vital to make them aware regarding the importance of education in life. These workshops can be a way to give them knowledge about their rights i.e. right of equality, right of decision making etc. Such workshop are prerequisites in spreading the awareness regarding vocational training and advantages of SHGs which altogether can make them aware for need of financial independency to boost their standard in family and society respectively.
- Regular Training Programs for sufficient time period should be organized in village for women in order to make them expert in any skill through which they can earn money and respect both. Such training can also be worthwhile in establishing small scale business like stitching, candle making, vadi and papad manufacturing and selling, embroidery, pickle selling etc. Government is providing bank loans at low interest especially for women

who want to start small scale business. These sort of regular training help in widen their awareness which can change their perception and gradually reduces gender inequality and strengthen women financially. Thus training programs give them exposure, learning and make them skilled along with capable to earn. Altogether these endeavors work great in boosting their confidence, decision making and reduced financial dependency.

- Continuous growth of SHGs in village is mandatory in women empowerment. Governmental and Non-governmental agencies are simultaneously working in this field but because of unknown reasons study area might have ignored which can be on progressive path again with regular growth of SHGs along with active participation. To conduct frequent training program should be compulsory for SHG. Regular working of SHG under the guidance of NGOs and government agencies should be mandatory till it get mature. As an SHG become mature its regular auditing and monitoring should be compulsory through gram panchayat or some other control mechanism.
- Suggestions are precisely reshaped in form of SCM 6-step model i.e. Self Control Mechanism 6- Step Model.

SCM 6 STEP MODEL(Self Control Mechanism 6 Step Model)



6.6 Limitations of research:

Palpable results have been presented through the study on the grounds of essential elements of empowerment of women. The research also has some limitations like other research. In the absence of any prior research in the study area no data has been available. Therefore, the referred research papers have been obtained were related to other areas which might not be identical to study area.

Observing the physical constrains the research has been limited to the female of different age group among five gram panachayats (Dhabla, Hirapur, Amajhir, Thuna Kalan and Jamonia kalan) of Sehore District in Madhya Pradesh which further followed by 30 specific Questions on four specific dimensions . The dimensions restricted to economic, social, political and general awareness. The Questionnaire has been considered as a limited tool to survey. The outcome of survey is revolved around the base levels of awareness among women in the study area.

6.7 Future scope of research

The sample size is too small to reach at any particular generalization. So, in order to get actual status there is need to go for extensive survey to explore and understand the importance of education and training in the welfare of women.

6.8 Conclusion

The research undoubtedly unfolded the perception level of women towards empowerment is low. Study also revealed that there is no significant difference between the levels of perception among the women of different villages of the study area. Despite the huge efforts have been made by government of state for the benefits of female. On the other side, NGOs and SHGs are providing aid in the same sector at

different places through training. Education has always been considered as most potent weapon to bring change in status of women. Vocational trainings are changing the lives of many women. Astonishingly, study area sought education and training deprived. Hence, level of awareness is low towards empowerment among women.

The study can be an eye opener for the governmental authorities that only schemes won't work unless perception of female and perception of society towards women will not change. We cannot deny with the endeavors of NGOs and SHGs are making women's lives better. Yet study area might have ignored unknowingly. There is huge scope for NGOs which is urgent need also in study area. Results can be amazing when education and training compulsorily provided together which is an immediate need too.