CHAPTER V

Summary, Conclusion, Implication, Recommendation and Suggestion
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, RECOMMENDATION AND SUGGESTION

Millions of women's are raised in an environment of neglect, overwork, and often, abuse, simply because they are female. In many countries women's are fed less than their brothers, forced to work harder, provided less schooling and denied equal access to medical care. They marry earlier and face greater risks of dying in adolescent and early adult hood. Their impaired health and lost opportunities exact a terrible toll on society and on future generations. South Asian countries and India are societies with strong patriarchal norms, a high degree of son preference and pervasive gender Discriminations.

Gender discrimination and continued gender gap have been the most persistent social problems facing the global community. These problems have received considerable attention particularly during the past three decades through a series of initiatives at international, regional and national levels. This process was formally initiated through the programmes centering on the international women’s year in 1975. However, the overall economic development of a nation requires maximum utilization of human resources without any discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, religion or sex.

In the light of the findings of the study, the present chapter is intended to draw conclusion and to give suggestions for further researches. The conclusion has been drawn according to the results discussed in the previous chapter.

5.1 Summary of the Study

This research study compared the gender bias/violence/quality of life and level of education among adult and middle aged women. The objectives, hypotheses and findings of the study may be summarized as below:

5.1.1 Objectives

Following were the main objectives of the study.

1. To compare the level of gender bias amongst adult women and middle aged women.
2 To compare the level of violence amongst adult women and middle aged women.

3 To compare the quality of life amongst adult women and middle aged women.

4 To find out the percentage of illiterate, educated and highly educated among adult and middle aged women.

5.1.2 Hypotheses

In order to achieve the above objectives following null hypotheses were -

Hypotheses no.1: There will be no significant difference in the level of gender bias amongst adult women and middle-aged women.

Hypotheses no.2: There will be no significant difference in the level of violence amongst adult women and middle-aged women.

Hypotheses no.3: There will be no significant difference in quality of life amongst adult women and middle-aged women

Hypotheses no.4: There is no significant difference the percentage of illiterate, educated and highly educated among adult and middle aged women.

5.1.3 Methodology of the study

The sample comprises of 300 women in Aligarh. Data was collected from different areas of Aligarh. For this purpose investigator personally contacted the women for the administration of the tests. The actual administration was preceded by a brief talk with the women like working and non working women and slum areas women, and with their help and cooperation, investigator was able to collect data. Three tools were used,- gender bias and violence questionnaire (prepared by investigator), and the standardized questionnaire of quality of life by Becker et.al having reliability by Guttmann split- half is .7052. Researcher also standardized the self prepared tools by cronbach's alpha coefficient method. The reliability of gender bias questionnaire was 0.883 and the reliability of violence questionnaire was 0.978.

The collected data was analyzed by using SPSS version 16. The statistical techniques used for the data analysis were t-test, and f-test.
5.1.4 Findings of the study

Following were the main findings of the study:

5.1.4.1 Comparison of the scores of gender bias amongst adult and middle aged women, working and non working women, slum and non slum women, working adult women and working middle aged women, non-working adult women and non-working middle aged women, slum adult women and slum middle aged women.

1. It was found that there is no significant difference in the level of gender bias amongst adult and middle aged women.

2. Non-working women have higher level of gender bias in comparison to working women.

3. It was found that gender bias is higher among slum women in comparison to non slum women.

4. It was found that gender bias is more operative in working middle aged women.

5. It was found that gender bias is more operative in non-working middle aged women.

5.1.4.2 Comparison of the scores of violence among adult and middle aged women, working and non-working women, slum and non-slu m women, working adult women and working middle aged women, non-working adult women and non-working middle aged women, slum adult women and slum middle aged women.

1. Adult age women were found to have higher level of violence in comparison to middle aged women but the difference between the two means did not reach the required significance level.

2. Non working women reported more violence in comparison to working women.

3. Slum women have higher level of violence in comparison to non slum women.
It was found that the working middle aged women are victims of violence more than working adult women.

It was found that the non-working middle aged women are victims of violence more than non-working adult women.

5.1.4.3 Comparison of the scores of quality of life among adult and middle aged women, working and non-working women, slum and non-slum women, working adult women and working middle aged women, non-working adult women and non-working middle aged women, slum adult women and slum middle aged women.

1. The adult and middle aged women did not differ significantly on total quality of life score.

2. Adult age women were found to have higher quality of life in comparison to middle aged women, with respect to two domains of quality of life namely, satisfaction level and social relation.

3. Working women also have better quality of life as compared to non-working women considering the total quality of life score.

4. Working women have higher quality of life in comparison to non-working women with respect to five domains of quality of life namely, satisfaction level, activities and occupations, symptoms, physical health, and social relation.

5. Non-slum women have better quality of life as compared to slum women considering the total quality of life score.

6. Non-slum women have higher quality of life in comparison to slum women with respect to six domains of quality of life namely satisfaction level, activities and occupations, symptoms, physical health, social relation, and activities of daily living.

7. It was found that working adult women have higher quality of life in comparison to working middle aged women with respect to five domains of quality of life namely, satisfaction level, activities and occupations, symptoms, physical health, and activities daily living.
8 It was found that non-working adult women have higher quality of life in comparison to non-working middle aged women with respect to six domains of quality of life namely, satisfaction level, activities and occupations, physical health, social relation, activities daily living and money.

9 Slum adult women have higher quality of life in comparison to slums middle aged women with respect to four domains of quality of life namely satisfaction level, symptoms, social relation, and activities of daily living.

5.1.4.4 Comparison between adult and middle aged women on level of education

1 The result of level of education between adult and middle aged women reveals that adult women are more educated than middle aged women. As 16.33% of the adult women are educated and 17% adult women are highly educated whereas 13.33% middle aged women are educated and 14.33% are highly educated.

2 The level of education the three groups highly educated, educated, and illiterate. The findings revealed that there is no significant difference between the three groups on gender bias, violence and total quality of life scores. However, the f-ratio revealed significant difference between groups on two domains of quality of life namely, symptoms and money. The highly educated group (MA/PhD) revealed better mental health than the other group. Regarding money domain of quality of life the highly educated group had the highest Mean, the illiterate having lowest Mean score.

5.2 Educational Implications

The findings of the present study suggest that women need to be educated and earn their own money to have self-confidence which would prepare them to face threats in their life and to have better quality of life.

We must give opportunities to the women to improve their qualification. So that women can provide valuable and required professional service to the Nation by guiding student and children in achieving high ideals and true appreciation of the freedom and responsibilities of a good citizenship and by assisting them to develop the skill of clear and critical thinking. Women contribute significantly to the character of children who determine the future of Nation.
There are few suggestions for removing gender bias/violence, increase the quality of life and level of education among women.

- Awareness about gender biases because violence against women is primarily a gender issue. Non Government Organizations and government agencies such as National Commission for women may play an important role in sensitizing the society about gender rights.

- Imparting legal education to the girls at high school or secondary school level, enabling them to fight for their rights.

- Educating the women about their rights as well as the agency to be approached in case of a particular problem, keeping in mind the present educational status of the majority of Indian women.

- Motivation of women from poor and backward families to utilize the schemes started by the government for their welfare in general and the economic empowerment in particular.

- Strict implementation of the legal provisions of the legislation, which are meant for the protection of women.

- Programs should be developed and implemented to make the women morally strong or empowered.

- Setting up Family Counseling Centers and ensuring their proper functioning with the objective to strengthen the families and not breaking them apart. They need to propagate the concept - "family is the prime unit of society" and provide a platform where men, women, old and young can share their problems and receive good counseling. At present 500 voluntary organizations are running Family Counseling Centers all over the country with aid from the Central Social Welfare Board. (Sinha 2002)

- Teachers are generally unaware of their own biased teaching behaviors because they are simply teaching how they were taught and the subtle gender inequities found in teaching materials are often overlooked. Girls and boys today are receiving separate and unequal educations due to the gender socialization that takes place in our schools and due to the sexist hidden curriculum students are faced with every day. Unless teachers are made aware of the gender-role
socialization and the biased messages they are unintentionally imparting to students every day, and until teachers are provided with the methods and resources necessary to eliminate gender-bias in their classrooms, girls will continue to receive an inequitable education.

- Departments of education should be providing mandatory gender-equity resource modules to in-service teachers, and gender bias needs to be addressed with all pre-service teachers. Educators need to be made aware of the bias they are reinforcing in their students through socialization messages, inequitable division of special education services, sexist texts and materials, and unbalanced time and types of attention spent on boys and girls in the classroom. "Until educational sexism is eradicated, more than half our children will be shortchanged and their gifts lost to society." (Sadker, 1994)

5.3 Suggestions for Further Research

Research and explorations are not the ending results but these always open the way for future endeavors. Similarly the present work is not the end in this area. In fact all the variables can never be studied in a single research.

The preset as its own limitations: certain humble suggestions are therefore given for further investigations.

1. For obtaining greater generality of the findings such studies must be conducted on another sample.

2. Large samples provide better results, but the present research work is confined to only 300 women. It cannot claim for its comprehensiveness. Future research may be conducted on even large sample.

3. The present study did not include male sample for comparison. Therefore, another study can be conducted comparing male and female of the same age group and working and non-working male and female as well as male and female of slum areas.

4. Since women despite of rapport hide experiences in their life due to the social structure of the Indian society. Therefore, more intensive observation of their family life is needed besides some tool using a projective technique can be used for in depth and correct understanding of their experiences regarding gender bias, violence and their quality of life.