

CHAPTER-V

Summary, Findings & Suggestions



CHAPTER – V

SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND SUGGESTION FOR THE FURTHER STUDY

5.1 INTRODUCTION

“When women are empowered society with stability is assured. Empowerment of women is essential as their thoughts and their value systems lead the development of a good family, good society and ultimately a good nation.”

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

In most of the developing countries, more and more emphasis is laid on the need for women's action participation in the main stream of development process. In the rural settings, women are supposed to be soft and doing household works. Rural women are also engaged in farm activities, but their labour is taken valued by family or society as economic inputs. At the village level, the women have their traditional family role, but at there is a rising level of awareness and understanding that women can participate in some income generating activities, rather sharing the same with other women in the family and doing some commercial work in extra or idle time.

Female feticide and female infanticide play a substantial role in sex ratio in India. Poor families in certain regions are killing a girl child after birth or in mother's womb. They do so that to avoid an unwanted burden on family resources. Sex selection of baby has the main reason of abortion. Consequently, the sex ratio has been declined. Neglected and discrimination against girls socially is sanctioned by the normative structure of the society.

India is a country which comprises of majority of rural population. This population again is 50 % women who are still considered as dependents member of the family. With the advent of empowerment of women through various activities be it economic, social or moral women are coming out in the mainstream. Today, they have economic power they want to explore the world more, instead of earlier times where a girl child was considered as a taboo for the family and were not given formal education. Today they empower women is educating both herself and her daughter. Even the Government is encouraging, educating the girl child through various schemes like 'Beti Bacho Beti Padho', Sukanya Samrithi, Nai Manzil etc. as women

are empowering themselves through entrepreneurial activities. These activities are encouraged even by the Government like NRLM (National Rural Livelihood Mission); these schemes are implemented through SRLM (State Rural Livelihood Mission) in an intensive way. NRLM programme is launched in Haryana in 1.4.2013.

The present study revolves around the empowerment achieve through entrepreneurial activities. The researcher has opted in case study method instead of survey method as researcher wanted to explore in depth reasons and areas of empowerment through entrepreneurial activities. The following procedure was taken in the present study-

RESEARCH QUESTIONS OF THE STUDY

Research questions are provided a guide in the research process. It provides direction to research and prevents collection of useless data. Research question help the researcher to choose the type of data and the type of method of data to be used. After reviewing the review of related literature, the researcher still has some following questions, which has been investigated by the researcher in the present study-

- How do the entrepreneurial programmes help in empowering rural women with reference to their participation in entrepreneurial activities?
- How do the entrepreneurial programmes help in empowering rural women with reference to decision making capacity in personal and family life?
- What is the impact of entrepreneurial activities and decision making capacity on enhancement of their quality of life?
- What is the perception of rural women beneficiaries towards entrepreneurial programmes in relation to their entrepreneurial activities?
- To know whether their socio-economic status is improved after being a member of entrepreneurial activities?
- What are the problems and constraints faced by the rural women in their empowerment process?

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

On the basis of research questions the objectives of the study have been stated as the following-

- To explore the entrepreneurial programmes for the empowerment of rural women with reference to their participation in entrepreneurial activities.
- To analysis the role of entrepreneurial activities for empowerment of rural women with reference to decision making capacity in personal and family life.
- To explore the effect of entrepreneurial activities on decision making capacity to enhance their quality of life.
- To study the perception of rural women beneficiaries towards entrepreneurial programmes in relation to their entrepreneurial activities.
- To study the effect of entrepreneurial programmes on their socio-economic status.
- To study the problems and constraints faced by the rural women beneficiaries in their empowerment process.

RESEARCH METHOD

In the present study case study method was applied.

LOCALE OF THE STUDY

The present study was conducted at Rewari district of Haryana.

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The present study is being included all rural women who are engaged in various entrepreneurial activities of Rewari District.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

A sample consisted of 82 rural women of Rewari District.

VARIABLES USED

There are two types of variables- first is dependent variable and other is independent variable. The description of variables are given below-

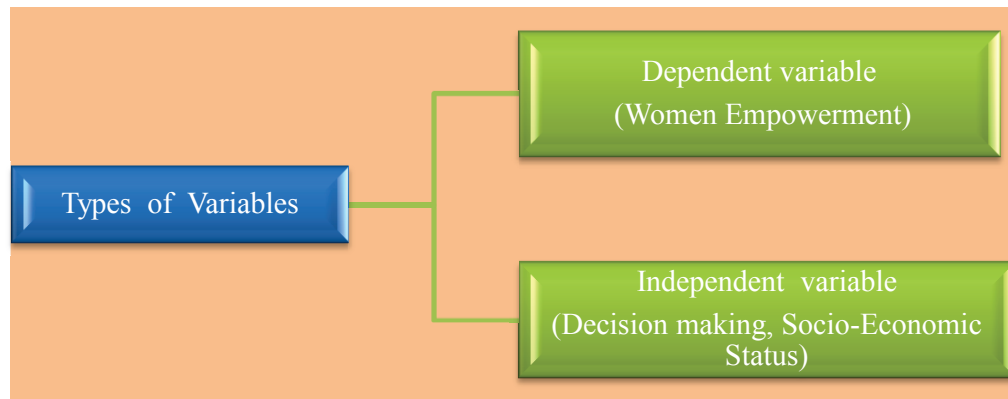


Figure- 5.1
Showing types of variables

DEPENDENT VARIABLE

The dependent variable is that factor which is observed and measured to determine the effect of the independent variables. It changes with the change in the independent variables.

• **Women Empowerment:** -“Women empowerment process is one where women find time and space of their own and begin to re-examine their lives critically and collectively. It enables women to look at old problems in new ways, analyse their environment and situation, recognize their strength and potentials, change their self-image, access new kinds of information and knowledge and acquire new skills.”(Mercy Varghese, 2012)

In the present study women empowerment means the process which enables respondents to know about her confidence, awareness, mobility, choices, control over resources, quality of life and decision making power etc. Decisions have been related to education, social, economic and occupational.

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

Independent Variables always affect other variables. The independent variable which is a stimulus variable or input operates either within a person or within environment to affect his/her behaviour.

• **Decision making capacity-** It refers the decision making power of rural women who are engaged in entrepreneurial activity. Decisions are related to educational, social, economic and occupational aspects of selected respondents.

• **Socio-Economic status** – It refers the status of rural women who are being engaged in different type of entrepreneurial activities of Rewari district.

TOOLS USED

In the present study following tools are used-

- Decision Making Capacity Scale(self-constructed)
- Quality of Life Scale (self-constructed)
- Socio-Economic Scale (Standardized test by Dr. Ashok K. Kalia & Dr. Sudhir Sahu)
- Interview Schedule (Semi-Structured)

DATA ANALYSIS PROCESS

The following statistical techniques have been used in the present study-

Frequency: In statistics, the number of items on event occurs or the number of a particular event occurs.

Percentage Analysis: in this study percentage analysis is the method to represent raw stream of data as a percentage (a part in 100 percent) for better understanding of collected data. The following formula of percentage was applied in the present research-

$$\% = \frac{\text{No. of raw Score/Frequency}}{\text{Total number of respondents}} \times 100$$

MEAN:-

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

$$X = \text{Scores}$$

$$\sum = \text{Sum}$$

$$\sum X = \text{Sum of the total scores}$$

$$N = \text{Total No. of the respondents}$$

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The major findings of the present study are as follows:-

- 65.84 per cent of the respondents take decision independently regarding to visit their parents and relatives. About one-third of respondents do not take decision regarding to visit their parents and relatives.
- Majority of respondents (75.6 per cent) do not take decision independently regarding self-education.
- A very less percentage (6.08 per cent) of them decides about higher education of their children.
- Most of the respondents (75.6 per cent) take decision independently to decide study timings of their children.
- A very less population of women (3.65 per cent) take decision independently to donate blood.
- Approximately one-fifth (20.74 per cent) of the respondents stated that their opinion is not taken in family planning likewise number of children, gap between the children etc.
- Majority of the respondents (82.94 per cent) do not take decision independently to cast their vote freely in different elections.
- About half of the respondents (54.87 per cent) stated that their consent is taken for cultural activities organized in family such as festivals, marriage and parties etc.
- About half of the respondents (49.99 per cent) react on social evils such as dowry system, female feticide, honor killing, acid attacks, domestic violence, gender discrimination and they believed that these social evils are the curse for the society.
- Less than forty percent (39.02 per cent) of the respondents could not take decision independently to invite guest and friends at home.
- Majority of respondents (92.68 per cent) take decision independently to participate in social awareness programs such as AIDS, cleanliness, female feticide, save water, save environment, global warming etc.
- Majority (97.57 per cent) of the respondents are not independent to go outside alone from the village.

- Majority of the respondents (73.16 per cent) participate in various independently regarding religious and cultural activities in their village.
- Majority of the respondents (71.94 per cent) do not take decision independently to take financial help from their relatives to set up their small business. A few of the respondents (28.04 per cent) take decision independently to start up their small business.
- Majority (93.89 per cent) of the respondents could not take decision independently regarding expenditure on children's education and their nurture.
- Majority (87.80 per cent) of the respondents take decision independently regarding expenditure on religious programs and festivities.
- More than fifty percent (59.75%) of the respondents admitted that they could not take decision to purchase vehicle, household things or gadgets and expensive jewelry etc.
- Most of the respondents take decision independently regarding duration of their working hours, occupational growth, and use of innovative techniques to improve efficiency in their work.
- Less than fifty percent of respondents do not take decision independently regarding working hours, number of helpers and the investment to develop their own business.
- Majority of respondents feel that entrepreneurial activities help them to improve the skill of sharing ideas with others, modality of recreation, get respect in family and society.
- Most of respondents (96.34 per cent) stated that they do not believe in gender (male/female) discrimination.
- About half of the respondents (48.77 per cent) do not take participation in panchayat meetings.
- Majority of respondents are conscious about their health, nutrients, vaccination, children's health etc.
- Most of the respondents (65.84 per cent) are not aware about routine check-up.
- Majority of the respondents (appx. 96 per cent and 99 per cent) feel that entrepreneurial activities help them to improve their communication skill and confidence level.
- 70.72 per cent of the respondents stated that they do not have any personal vehicles.

- 57.31 per cent of the respondents stated that they do not purchase expensive jewelry, branded clothes, expensive footwear and other luxurious items.
- Majority of the respondents (96.35 per cent) stated that their family income has increased due to entrepreneurial activities.
- About three-fifth of the respondents stated that there is no positive effect of entrepreneurial activities on their Investment capacity.
- Majority (97.55 per cent) of the respondents feel that now they are more conscious towards life insurance policy.
- Majority of the respondents (89.04 per cent) feel that their technical knowledge has enhanced due to entrepreneurial activities.
- Sixty five percent of respondents (65.84 per cent) feel that their attitude become positive towards girls' education. Now they support their daughters for higher education.
- Most of the respondents (78.06 per cent) respond that there is no improvement in their educational level.
- A very less percentage (23.17 per cent) of the respondents still is not aware about family planning.
- Majority of respondents (53.65 per cent) were found in the age group of 31 to 40 years. (32.92 per cent) respondents were found in the age group of 20 to 30 years.
- Most of the cases (37.80 per cent) were educated upto secondary level.
- 54.88 per cent of cases have high socio-economic status whereas 45.12 per cent of cases have middle socio-economic status.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF DATA

- With the engagement of rural women into entrepreneurial activities, they have become more aware towards their physical appearance e.g. wearing matching kurtas, slippers, neat hairdo/hair styles, etc. and physical wellbeing like using of shampoos, perfume, sanitary items, boiled water and water purifier. With the empowerment of women through entrepreneurial activities, it is seen that they have a say in the family, their decisions are respected, and their communication skills have become more effective and impressive. It can be said that their personality traits have enhanced.

- Most of the rural women affirmed that they make decision in their children's education, send their children to the educational tour, buy clothes for their children, encourage their children to pursue in different hobbies, buying routine items for the children, inculcating values in their children, quantity of nutrients in their diet, buying miscellaneous things for the house hold management, decorating the house, occupational decision, buying groceries for the household, family planning and important decisions.
- Mostly women could not take decision independently viz. - blood donation, appropriate time of marriage of their children, casting their vote, purchasing self-vehicle, to go outside alone from the village, about routine check-up, purchasing expensive jewellery, big investment etc.
- While assessing the empowerment of rural women with regards to health and hygiene, it was found that most of the respondents were conscious about their health. They even possessed knowledge about sex related problems and knew that it could be prevented through safe sex. When asked about various sex diseases, they just knew about AIDS, and also knew that medium of its spreading like unsafe sex. Now they are conscious for their health and they are aware about balanced diet, yoga, meditation, regular exercise and they also believe that proper rest is essential for maintaining good health.
- When asked about environmental pollution they believed that waste should be thrown into dustbin and keeping surrounding clean. Mostly women use burner and stove instead of kccha chullaha for cooking.
- While assessing the social-economic empowerment of the rural women, questions were asked about the changes in their lives after engaged in entrepreneurial activities. Mostly women believed that their contacts with people, confidence level, and communication level have improved and they further persuaded more women to join entrepreneurial activities. Entrepreneurial activities ultimately help the women to increase the financial status of the self, family and eventually leading to the growth of the country.
- In case of nuclear family her husband and children inculcate that she is not sharing their work and do not give proper attention towards them. They thought that she is neglecting the duties of a housewife.

- In some cases of joint family the mother-in-law or the sister-in-law scoffed that they work in the house while she is doing her work. They are often criticized by the family members.
- A few women responded that they had to handover their whole earnings to their husband or in-laws. They could not use their own income willingly.
- During their empowerment process the rural women faced many obstacles such as family restriction, traditional thinking of family members, early marriage, illiterate guardians, negative attitude towards her entrepreneurial activities by the family members, financial problem, attitude of society and kinship, lack of awareness of Government policies and business skill, problems of raising start up small business balancing their time share between work and family, etc.

5.3 EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATION OF THE STUDY

Scope of research is very vast. It is always an open chapter in any branch of human knowledge. It is always required to find solution of new problems and testing the applicability and reality of the solution of the previous problems. And with the results subsequent conclusions and observations gained in the course of the study, the under mentioned suggestions may be made.

Akhil Bhartiya Mahila Parishad Society (NGO) and Government Organization are working for the non-formal education, technical education, skill development for the rural girls and women. Their efforts could be improved by strong will, effective planning and execution. On the basis of personal experience which depends on the responds of interviewee and findings of the study it can be said that the present research holds a very important and relevant position in the field of education. The following educational implications are made for providing a helping hand in developing an effective strategy at different level for empowerment of rural women.

At Government Level:

- Women feel insecure, uncertain outside home and even within home. Therefore it is the responsibility of Government to make strong laws and ensure their strict implementation to overcome the situation. In this regard committee should be constituted effectively on local level, regional level and national level for providing women positive environment and quick justice.

- Women studies are mainly related with the women's movement and did not associate with education department in any sustained and systematic manner. There is requirement to include such types of women studies that focus on different issues related to health, livelihood, violence and life style.
- Level of Higher education of rural women could be found very low in the study. At National level the female literacy level is also low than male. Therefore, government should take decision regarding this issue by focusing on female education. These efforts of government will lead to self -reliance and economic growth of women.
- Policymakers should make new framework of programs and policies for women of weaker sections according to their needs.
- Many educational schemes have been started by government and non-government organizations for enhancing the status of women in lower, higher and technical education. For satisfactory result of these schemes government should pay more attention regarding the follow up programs.

At Institution Level:

- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Self Help Groups (SHGs) should take step forward for the different issues of women and their empowerment. These organizations should be organized women group to provide a platform that will enable them to put forward their problems in-front of the society.
- Society should be provided a favorable atmosphere for the growth of women. It is an important liability of society towards women to build up their self-esteem and self-reliance.
- Family support especially husband's support can play an important role in the growth and development of a women. Therefore, to develop a better family relationship, government should plan different programs and ensure their better execution.
- Seminars and symposiums should be organized to develop positive changes in the conservative thoughts and the mindsets of the people of the society regarding the status of the women because these cultural constrains always become a hurdle in the growth of women.

At Household Level:

- There should be positive environment to develop confidence among women. Cooperation of family members can be used an effective tool.
- Parents should treat their daughter's equal to their sons without any discrimination. Daughter should also get share in parent's property. Parents should take formal consent of their daughters in arranging their marriages.
- Women should be given power in household decision making. Husband and wife should share household responsibility collectively. Women should be allowed to develop their social network in order to share their feelings with their peers.
- Women should be allowed to involve in more and more income generating activities so that they can financially support their family and can also become economically independent.

At Individual Level:

- Entrepreneurial activities can empower women and open the door of success and wellness. Therefore, women who are less educated could be empowered through these activities.
- At individual level women should recognize themselves to develop their awareness about health, rights, environment, and personality and develop a sense so that positive changes could be brought about status.
- Women should be enlightened about political leadership that will enable them to choose the efficient leaders that have greater commitment and who can listen to their problems and get their possible solutions.
- It is found in the present study that independence plays a crucial role in decision making capacity rather than education. But educated women are more aware about their rights, laws, environmental issues, modern education strategy and technical education of their children. Therefore, it is suggested that each women should get education at least till senior secondary level.
- With increase in entrepreneurial activities income, is generated which empower women economically leading to enhance self-confidence, self-esteem and their decision making power.
- The activities carried out by women in rural areas for earning livelihood are also helpful in lifelong learning.

- As the women are financially empowered through entrepreneurial activities they resumed with their studies or skill development. Likewise beautician course, cutting, tailoring and embroidery and such skill can be developed to make the women financially empowered.
- In modern days no entrepreneurial activities are free from the use of gadgets and informational communication technology. So with the entrepreneurial activities women are learning by using of Information communication technology in day to day life. Use of computer, mobile phone, internet lead to enhancement of technical knowledge.
- The present study would be helpful for the policy maker and curriculum developer to implement vocational education and entrepreneurship at the grass root level especially for girls' students.
- As the women are engaged in entrepreneurial activities they meet regularly and have formed self-help Groups which is an effective medium of group learning and communication.
- Women who never dared to venture outside their homes nor spoken to outsiders have been enabled to travel alone outside their village into nearby towns, cities and even distant places because of their involvement in entrepreneurial activities. This enlarged women not only economically but also in other facets of their life like decision making power, quality of life and courage. This highlights motivated the other women living in every village of the country for the overall development of women.

5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FURTHER STUDY

This study is not an end in itself but it gives enough encouragement to further researchers to undertake research in the area of rural women empowerment. The statement “we live on the past in present for future” is very pertinent in relation to any research, whatever explored in this research was assigned by the past researcher and it was assumed that few suggestions may be given for future investigations in the light of present study which may prove worthwhile, some suggestion are-

- A comparative study should be done on working women and non-working women.

- A similar study should be done on large sample.
- The study should be done as an experimental design to see the impact of entrepreneurial activities on empowerment of these rural women.
- This study has been done on only six entrepreneurial activities; any other study can be done on different entrepreneurial activities.
- A comparative study could be done between women empowerment through Non-Government Organizations and Government Organizations.
- The present study has used case study method. Other study can be done by survey method.
- The same study should be done on other districts of Haryana instead of Rewari.

5.5 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The delimitation of the study is given below-

- The study has been delimited on rural women engaged in entrepreneurial activities of Rewari district of Haryana State.
- Only 82 cases have been selected from different entrepreneurial activities.
- The study has delimited on only six entrepreneurial activities.
- The study has been delimited on a Non-Government organization and a Government Organization.

In this chapter summarization of the present study, findings and suggestion for the further study has been discussed.