

CHAPTER 6

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

6.1 Findings of the Study

Findings of the study on the basis of analysis are as follows:

- ❖ In the primary survey, study finds that early marriage is one of the major reasons behind the low status of women. Females who got married in below 18 age, their status is low compared to the other females.
- ❖ Caste is also an important factor which affects female status. With the information of primary survey it is seen that general caste females have their higher and superior status rather than females of OBC and SC category.
- ❖ Low mental status of female is also a fundamental reason behind the declining status of females, because openness of thought helps every person to upgrade their status.

6.2 Conclusions

Woman plays a significant role in socio-economic life in a society and therefore, holistic national development is not possible without contribution of the society. The present study is an attempt to find out the place of female between men dominating society considering District Mahendergarh in particular and Haryana in general. This study focuses on two objectives: first objective is to find out the socio-economic status of female in Mahendergarh district and second objective is to construct the Women Development Index of Haryana. Both objectives have been already discussed in chapter 4 and 5 and find out the basic results.

But the study finds an interesting and surprising result with both of objectives. According to first objective socio-economic status is low in Mahendergarh District and second objective finds in Women Development Index Mahendergarh District rank falls in medium socioeconomic status. There are some basic reasons behind this difference. First

reason is that both objectives are based on different types of data. First objective is fulfilled by the analysis of primary survey and second is based on secondary data. Second reason is that the indicators which are taken to construct WDI, Those are not as much as sufficient to get the real picture of women condition as we can get from the survey and observation.

WDI is based on female work participation, literacy rate and sex ratio. In female work participation Mahendergarh is on 2nd rank, according to primary survey, 70 % women of this area are working in agriculture sector and this FWP rate include all type of female worker include cultivators agriculture also, this is why the share of female in this Female Work Participation is more. But this type of work participation enhance their productivity not their status. Secondly, Sex ratio of Mahendergarh is 894, that is absolute low but relatively with other district it is not as low compared with other. So it becomes the reason that Mahendergarh got second rank. Third is literacy rate of women, according to primary survey the result came that 62 % female in Mahendergarh are below 10th class. This share can increase only female literacy not their status. So, these are basic reasons behind the difference between the result of both objectives. If we see the range between first rank and last rank, then there is not a large variation in this. So we can say that Mahendergarh District got better rank in relative form but absolutely it is not like this

With all these reasons, it can be estimated that WDI rank of Mahendergarh is not as much satisfactory and true than the result estimated by primary survey. During the primary survey, we get to know about the real condition of Mahendergarh women. Data shows that women in this area still are lack behind in knowledge about bank, phone, power of vote and so many things. At the time of survey it was observed they were much hesitant to give answer. Their status is also affecting by their marriage age and caste. In rural areas mostly female has been married in under age, in this age they are not aware about their rights so they bear everything. On the other hand general caste female are in good condition rather than SC and OBC category. Their mentality is also not good, that is the big reason behind their low status. We can say that women herself is responsible for it, because if she will not raise her voice against this unfair treatment, no one will come forward to empower them.

The process of women empowerment is conceptualized in terms of personal assessment, self-esteem, confidence, and ability to protect themselves as women attaining socio-political participation, economic independence and ownership of productive assets. For the empowerment of women; several programs and schemes had been launched in past few years by the Government of India in order to fulfill its vision of expanding women's horizons of autonomous decision making and control over resources, becoming equal partners to their men folk to achieve, 'the ultimate goal of complete development'. Several programmes and schemes have brought economic and social reforms, but not in a significant manner. This leads to search for alternative ways to serve the rural poor in general and rural women in particular.

Consequently, through all over study it has been seen that women socio-economic status in Mahendergarh in low which decline their role and value in society.

6.3 Policy Implications of Study

Policy implication includes all the steps or policies that should be taking made to improve the present condition. On the basis of this study policy implication is below:

- ❖ The study finds that under age marriage is one of the major causes of deprived socio-economic status of women in the area. Therefore, to check this cause effectively age certificate of girls before marriage can be made mandatory. This certificate can be generated jointly by one government official may be Block Development Office and the Sarpanch of villages.
- ❖ To make women empower, Government should introduces 'Women Cell' at Gram Panchayat level. This cell should work exclusively on empowering women by promoting skill development building, computer literacy, and finance for women oriented startups and awareness programs for women at grass-root level.
- ❖ In order to change the attitudes towards women and to raise the social consciousness of the country, a conscious strategic change is required in national media and communication effort.

6.4 Limitations of the Study

This study focuses on the socio-economic status of women in five blocks of Mahendregarh district in Haryana. Only married women has been taken as respondents in the study. So, Conclusion, generalization and policy implication of this study may or may not applicable in the other part of the nation.