

Article

Fuzzy Cognitive Map-Based Sustainable Socio-Economic Development Planning for Rural Communities

Konstantinos Papageorgiou ^{1,*}, Pramod K. Singh ², Elpiniki Papageorgiou ^{3,4}, Harpalsinh Chudasama ², Dionysis Bochtis ^{4,*} and George Stamoulis ¹

¹ Computer Science Department, University of Thessaly, 35100 Lamia, Greece; georges@e-ce.uth.gr

² Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA), Gujarat 388001, India; pramod@irma.ac.in (P.K.S.); harpalsinh@irma.ac.in (H.C.)

³ Faculty of Technology, University of Thessaly, Geopolis Campus, 41500 Larisa, Greece; elpinikipapageorgiou@uth.gr

⁴ Institute for Bio-Economy and Agri-Technology (iBO), Center for Research and Technology–Hellas (CERTH), 6th km Charilaou-Thermi Rd, GR 57001 Thermi, Thessaloniki, Greece

* Correspondence: konpapageorgiou@uth.gr (K.P.); d.bochtis@certh.gr (D.B.)

Received: 9 December 2019; Accepted: 26 December 2019; Published: 30 December 2019



Abstract: Every development and production process needs to operate within a circular economy to keep the human being within a safe limit of the planetary boundary. Policymakers are in the quest of a powerful and easy-to-use tool for representing the perceived causal structure of a complex system that could help them choose and develop the right strategies. In this context, fuzzy cognitive maps (FCMs) can serve as a soft computing method for modelling human knowledge and developing quantitative dynamic models. FCM-based modelling includes the aggregation of knowledge from a variety of sources involving multiple stakeholders, thus offering a more reliable final model. The average aggregation method for weighted interconnections among concepts is widely used in FCM modelling. In this research, we applied the OWA (ordered weighted averaging) learning operators in aggregating FCM weights, assigned by various participants/ stakeholders. Our case study involves a complex phenomenon of poverty eradication and socio-economic development strategies in rural areas under the DAY-NRLM (*Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana*-National Rural Livelihoods Mission) in India. Various scenarios examining the economic sustainability and livelihood diversification of poor women in rural areas were performed using the FCM-based simulation process implemented by the “FCMWizard” tool. The objective of this study was three-fold: (i) to perform a brief comparative analysis between the proposed aggregation method called “OWA learning aggregation” and the conventional average aggregation method, (ii) to identify the significant concepts and their impact on the examined FCM model regarding poverty alleviation, and (iii) to advance the knowledge of circular economy in the context of poverty alleviation. Overall, the proposed method can support policymakers in eliciting accurate outcomes of proposed policies that deal with social resilience and sustainable socio-economic development strategies.

Keywords: circular economy; sustainable socio-economic development; quality of life; poverty alleviation; participatory modelling; ordered weighted averaging; aggregation

1. Introduction

Worldwide, the impacts of various anthropogenic activities, such as increased industrialisation, pollution, deforestation, and overconsumption, are causing destruction and overexploitation of natural resources and have been recognised as the most significant risk not only for the environment but also

for human health and well-being [1–3]. The overexploitation of natural resources has grown rapidly in the last two decades, and global resource supply chains have become extremely complex. This has resulted in increasing environmental pressures and impacts [2]. If humankind continues to live on the edge of or outside of the ecological limits, it will be much more difficult to achieve equity, justice, prosperity, well-being, and healthy quality of life for everyone at the global and local levels [4–6].

The need for humanity to remain within the safe operating space of planetary boundaries and the need to eradicate poverty and accelerate sustainable socio-economic development are linked by the concept of “safe and just space for humanity” [7–9]. Therefore, a global shift from a linear economy towards a circular economy is needed, in which socio-institutional change along with resource efficiency and innovative product design [10,11] contribute to economic development and human well-being, with reduced pressures and impacts on the environment. The circular economy approach aims at continuous economic development to achieve waste minimisation, energy efficiency, and environmental conservation, without posing significant challenges to the environment and natural resources [12]. The circular economy is a competitive environmental strategy to production processes and economic activity that allows resources to maintain their highest value while benefiting the business and society as a whole with better supply chain, low volatility of resource prices, better customer relations, improved services, and new employment opportunities [12,13]. The key considerations in the implementation of a circular economy are to refuse, reduce, rethink, repair, restore, remanufacture, and reuse resources [10,11,14], and pursue longevity, renewability, replaceability, and upgradability for resources and products that are used.

The sustainable development goal “one” of the United Nations seeks to eradicate poverty and subsequent inequalities in all forms, leaving no one behind. Owing to the multi-dimensional nature of poverty, its eradication involves complex interactions within socio-economic systems. Across the world, several development projects [15,16] and poverty alleviation programmes [17,18] have been implemented, which are primarily aimed at socio-economic development and poverty reduction of poor and vulnerable communities. The *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana*–National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), a centrally sponsored programme of the Government of India, is one of the world’s largest poverty eradication programmes that aims to eliminate rural poverty in the country through the promotion of multiple livelihoods for each rural poor household. The programme follows a participatory and community-demand-driven approach that focusses largely on the eradication of poverty and pays special attention to the development of social resilience and sustainable socio-economic development.

This study tried to identify an ideal strategy for sustainable socio-economic development planning for rural communities in developing economies by evaluating the DAY-NRLM programme. For this, we used fuzzy cognitive mapping—a participatory modelling approach that allows for the exploration and management of various interrelationships between human, environmental, and socio-economic systems. The main principle behind using participatory modelling is that the resulting policy can effectively support a range of social, economic, and environmental goals. The systems-based integrated and participatory modelling approaches allow the stakeholders to contribute to the development of a system model, as well as support decision-makers’ understanding of the system being examined and all its aspects, by participating in the scenario development process and identifying correct strategies within the domain. Therefore, it is safe to say that the contribution that stakeholders can offer to a given problem, usually related to support for decision-making, policies, regulation, or management, is valuable [19]. The fuzzy cognitive mapping approach allows stakeholders to collaboratively develop a “cognitive map” (i.e., a weighted, directed graph), which represents the perceived causal structure of their system [20]. Fuzzy cognitive map (FCM) [21] is a collection of concepts and causal relationships between them, in the form of a directed graph that can model a real-world system. Because FCMs can easily incorporate human knowledge and adapt to any given domain [22], they have been extensively applied in many research fields and areas of application [23,24]. Their simple model structure gives them considerable awareness and broad research interest [25].

This study also explored a new method for aggregating individual FCMs using the application of ordered weighted averaging (OWA) operators. The aggregation of individual FCM models must be taken into account when a variety of sources need to be included in the modelling procedure of a given system [23]. Individual FCMs, constructed by experts and/or stakeholders, can be aggregated to produce a combined FCM that will incorporate the knowledge from all the different experts and/or stakeholders involved in the FCM construction process. The main objective behind aggregating individual FCMs is to improve the reliability of the overall model and make them less susceptible to potentially inaccurate knowledge of a single expert and/or stakeholders or knowledge inconsistency among the participants. Regarding the combination of multiple FCMs into a single collective model, among the techniques that can be found in the related literature, two methods are widely used in real-life problems [26]—the weighted average and the OWA method introduced by Yager [27]. The weighted average method is considered as the benchmark method for FCM aggregation purposes, where the final FCM model is built by averaging numerical values for a given interconnection [28]. However, there are certain limitations to implementing this methodology. For example, when a large number of stakeholders/participants are asked to assign values on the relationships of a given system, significant deviations can arise between these values, which shows an inconsistency of knowledge among the participants that leads to an inaccurate overall FCM. On the other hand, the application of OWA operators in the aggregation of individual FCMs has a limited presence in the literature. In particular, OWA operators in an FCM framework were introduced by Zhenbang and Lihua [29], who highlighted the ability of OWA operators to simulate the various AND/OR relationships between the concepts and studied the OWA aggregation under different conditions. An OWA operator based on distance was examined by Leyva-Vazquez et al. [30] to rank the scenarios depending on the decision-makers' risk preferences.

The study used the context of the DAY-NRLM programme, which predominantly focuses on livelihood enhancement through building self-managed and sustainable community institutions of “the rural poor women”. These community institutions are expected to overcome their social, financial, and economic exclusion. The broader objectives of the programme involve social mobilisation, institution building, enrolment of women in social security schemes and entitlements, socio-economic inclusion, sustainable livelihoods, capacity building, promotion of economic stability, improvement of social resilience, and skill development, aimed at elimination of rural poverty. Ultimately these outcomes will lead to the reduced socio-economic poverty and improved quality of life.

The paper is structured as follows: Section 2 describes the problem along with the methods used in this study. This section includes in particular the basic principles of FCMs, the specifications of the OWA operators, and the proposed algorithm based on the weights of the OWA operator to aggregate FCM weights. This section also deals with the quasi-qualitative method for constructing the collective FCM from groups, whereas in Section 3, the aggregation results produced from the application of the OWA method in the developed FCMs, the sensitivity analysis, and the scenario analysis are provided. In the end, Section 4 summarises the conclusions of this study.

2. Methodology

2.1. Overview of Fuzzy Cognitive Maps

FCMs are soft computing techniques that combine fuzzy logic and neural networks [31]. They were first introduced by Kosko [21,32] as fuzzy-graph structures for representing causal reasoning. They provide a more flexible and natural ability for knowledge representation and reasoning, which are essential to intelligent systems [33,34].

A set of nodes (concepts), representing the key elements of the given system, and directed arcs (links), defining the causal relationships between the nodes, form an FCM [35]. Each concept is indicated by C_i , $i = 1, \dots, N$ (where N is the number of concepts in the problem domain) and is also specified by an activation value A_i in $[0, 1]$. The links are labeled with fuzzy weights in the interval of

[0, 1] or [-1, +1], which show the strength of the impact between the concepts [36]. Weights of links are associated with a weight value matrix $E N \times N$, where each element of the matrix w_{ij} takes values in [-1, +1]. There are three types of weights:

- $w_{ij} = 0$ indicates no causality between concepts;
- $w_{ij} > 0$ indicates a causal increase (i.e., C_j increases as C_i increases, and C_j decreases as C_i decreases);
- $w_{ij} < 0$ indicates a causal decrease (i.e., C_j decreases as C_i increases, and C_j increases as C_i decreases).

Word weights like “little” or “somewhat” can be used instead of numeric values [37]. Figure 1 shows an example of a FCM with its corresponding adjacency matrix.

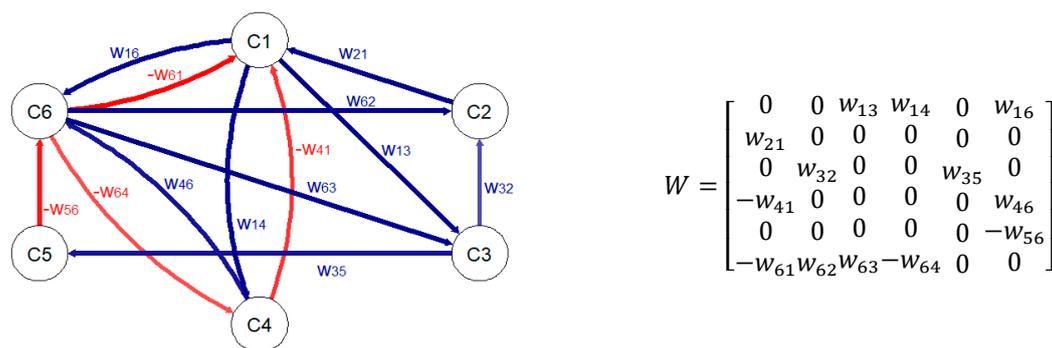


Figure 1. Fuzzy cognitive map (left) and the correspondent weight adjacency matrix (right), showing the positive and negative causal influences.

An FCM is not a static representation of the world; FCM’s graph structure facilitates causal reasoning, where calculations can be made to assess the consequences of a specific system state. In [38], *auto-associative neural network* mechanisms were used to study the system dynamics of FCM models and produce projections for different possible scenarios.

We used a multi-step FCM development process, as shown in Figure 2.

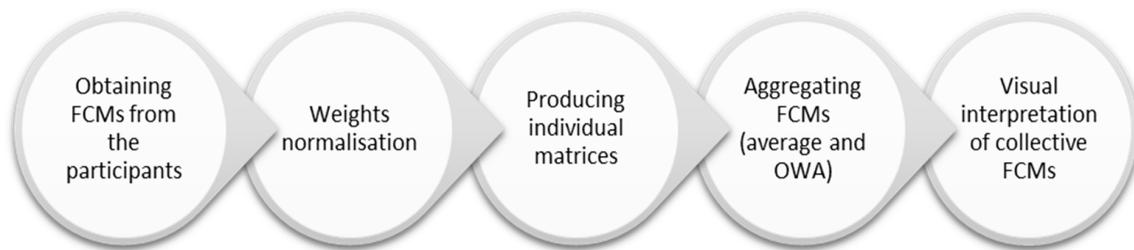


Figure 2. A visual illustration of the fuzzy cognitive map (FCM) development process.

2.2. Obtaining Cognitive Maps from the Participants

This study adopted a mixed-concept design approach for obtaining cognitive maps involving open-concept design followed by closed-concept design. Expert-based FCM was obtained using open-concept design. A total of 31 national and state-level implementers identified 20 categories of main concepts and 129 sub-concepts. The visual representation of this expert-based FCM model is depicted in Figure 3, which will be further compared with the models derived from the aggregation processes in order to help this study meet its goals.

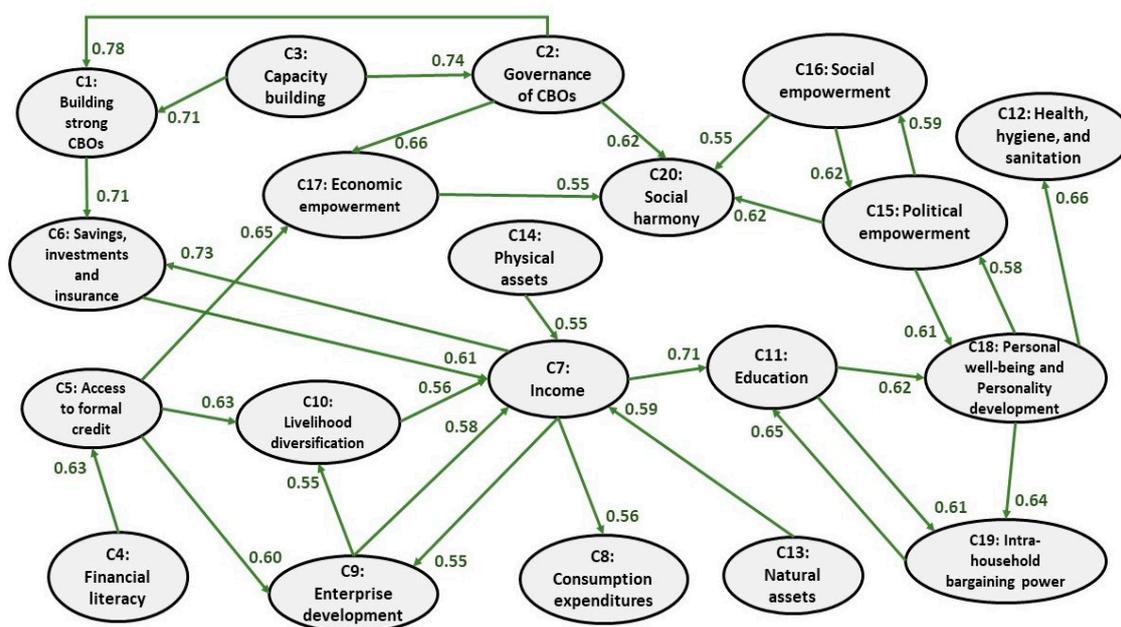


Figure 3. Expert-based FCM model. **Note:** SHGs federate into VO and VOs federate into CLF. These together called CBOs (community-based organisations).

We prepared a protocol/instrument based on the expert-based FCM model drawing all the 20 categories of main concepts and 129 sub-concepts on the paper.

Four different groups of women functionaries of DAY-NRLM of Jammu and Kashmir state of India—The Self-Help Groups (SHGs), the Village Organization (VOs), the Cluster Level Federations (CLFs), and the Community Resource Persons (CRPs) constructed FCMs in groups of 4–5 members. The SHGs group consists of 36 participants, the VOs have 52 participants, and the CLFs comprise 60 participants, whereas the CRPs include 31 participants. We generated a list of SHGs, VOs, and CLFs, to be interviewed for the FCM exercise, using “Microsoft Excel RAND function” from the 10 districts of Jammu and Kashmir, 5 districts from each region. In total, 179 individual fuzzy cognitive maps were collected during the FCM exercise from approximately 600 participants coming from 10 districts of the state of Jammu and Kashmir in India.

Every key concept was formed from a list of certain sub-concepts that define it well. The sub-concepts were introduced by the experts and policymakers to offer a deeper understanding of the examined problem, making it clear to the participants. Table 1 illustrates all the sub-concepts for each key concept.

Table 1. The sub-concepts list for each of the key concepts.

Key Concept	Sub-Concepts	
C1: Building strong CBOs (Community-based Organizations)	Building Self-Help Groups (SHGs)	Building Cluster Level Federations (CLFs)
	Building Village Organization (VOs)	
C2: Governance of CBOs	Practicing panch sutra	Developing repayment culture
C3: Capacity building	Training on SHG concept and management	Training to SHG and VO on bookkeeping
	Training on VO concept and management	

Table 1. Cont.

Key Concept	Sub-Concepts	
C4: Financial literacy	Analytical literacy	Institutional literacy
	Functional literacy	Adoption of better financial technology
	Technical literacy	
C5: Access to formal credit	Inter-lending	Banking awareness
	High-cost loan into low-cost loan	SHG–bank linkage
C6: Savings, investments, and insurance	SHG savings	Health insurance
	Regular savings accounts (individual or joint)	Vehicle insurance
	Life insurance	Livestock insurance
C7: Income	Income from agriculture/horticulture	Income from self-employment
	Income from animal husbandry	Income from wage labour
C8: Consumption expenditures	Usage of freeze, mixer, etc.	Expenditure on more nutritious food
	More expenditure on clothes	More expenditure on health
	Usage of bed, sofa, etc.	More expenditure on education
	Usage of TV, radio, tape recorder, etc.	
C9: Enterprise development	Enterprise development	Skill development training
	Enterprise management	Guidance from experts/professionals
	Decision-making with regard to enterprise	Value addition
	Fostering entrepreneurship	Market identification
	New livelihoods activities/interventions	Market linkages
C10: Livelihood diversification	Agriculture	Self-employment
	Horticulture	Wage labour
	Livestock rearing	
C11: Education	Better implementation of Aanganwadi scheme	Better avenues for higher education for children
	Increased access to education for children	Easy access to mid-day meals
	Improved quality of education	Easy access to information about schooling
	Increased literacy among children	
	Reduced school drop-out rate	
C12: Health, hygiene, and sanitation	Reduced open defecation	Reduced epidemic
	Better sanitation and hygiene	Reduced malnutrition among children
	Increased access to hospitals	Increased nutritional security
	Vaccination	
C13: Natural assets	Management of land	Management of livestock
C14: Physical assets	Productive assets	Asset in the name of women
	Consumptive assets	Community owned assets

Table 1. Cont.

Key Concept	Sub-Concepts	
C15: Political empowerment	Political inclusion	Participation in Mahila Mandal
	Political justice	Participation in Mother's Committee
	Awareness of rights	Participation in Watershed Committee
	Exercising rights	Approaching to higher officials in block and district for exercising rights
	Initiatives focusing on women development	Participation in Social Audit
	Participation in political groups/parties	Participation in Vigilance Committee
	Participation in Village Development Committee	Participation in Gram Sabha
	Participation in Village Education Committee	Role in policy making
	Participation in Village Health Committee	
C16: Social empowerment	Universal social mobilization	Increased social development
	Universal social inclusion	Increased social awareness
	Improved social behavior	Increased social welfare
	Increased social values	
C17: Economic empowerment	Financial self-sufficiency	Increased savings
	Economic decision-making	
C18: Personal well-being and personality development	Adoption of agricultural machines/equipment, adoption of better cooking methods/equipment	Sense of authority in public space
	Better health and hygiene awareness	Recognition in family and society
	Access to basic infrastructure	Power in household decision making
	Increased women literacy	Increased gender equality
	Increased women safety	Voicing against ill treatments
	Increased self-confidence	Individual values/integrity
	Engagement with household level issues	Women's identity
	Engagement with community level issues	Women's independence
		Women's mobility
C19: Intra-household bargaining power	Mediation in household/family disputes	Access to credit
	Seeking benefit under government scheme	Admissions to schools/colleges
	Obtaining ration card	Admissions to hospitals
	Lodging police complaint	
C20: Social harmony	Community cohesion	Conflict avoidance
	Community support	Increased tolerance
	Reduced social tension	Solidarity

Meanwhile, participants of all the four groups (SHG, VO, CLF, and CRP) were asked to assign a numerical value (degree of significance) to every sub-concept on a scale of 1–10 in order to assess the impact of each sub-concept to the corresponding key concept. An overall average degree of significance was calculated for every key concept to estimate the significance of each concept in the examined FCM model. This process also helped us in the next step, with the selection of the most important concepts for policy-making for the scenario analysis.

Table 2 illustrates an example regarding the mean values of the degree of significance for the three sub-concepts of the key concept C1, from each group of the Kashmir region, along with the calculated average value (degree of significance) that corresponds to the key concept C1.

Table 2. Degree of significance for the sub-concepts of C1, for Kashmir. CRP: Community Resource Persons.

Key Concept	Sub-Concept	SHG	VO	CLF	CRP	Average
C1: Building Strong CBOs						8.87
	Building SHGs	8.3	8.5	9.1	9.6	8.875
	Building VOs	8.0	8.4	8.6	9.8	8.70
	Building CLFs	7.9	9.1	9.3	9.8	9.025

2.3. Coding Individual Cognitive Maps into an Adjacency Matrix

Individual fuzzy cognitive maps were coded into separate excel sheets to form adjacency matrices [39,40]. The values were coded into the square matrix only when a connection existed between two concepts [39]. Weights given to each link were then normalised between 0 and +1 (the value 7 was normalised to 0.7) for coding into the adjacency matrix [40–42].

2.4. Aggregating Individual Fuzzy Cognitive Maps from Each Group to Produce Aggregated FCMs

All coded maps from each group were aggregated using the two aggregation methods, the weighted average, and the OWA, to make collective fuzzy cognitive maps. Two collective FCMs were created for every group of participants for each aggregation method, named as the average-FCM and OWA-FCM.

2.4.1. Average Aggregation

We aggregated individual FCMs to form collective-FCM through matrix addition [39,41,43–45]. The collective-FCM represents the perception of all members of a particular stakeholder group.

Considering n stakeholders assign a weight value w_{ij} , between the nodes C_i and C_j on individual FCMs, then the aggregated weight $w_{ij}^{(ave)}$ between the average value of the n weights w_{ij} :

$$w_{ij}^{(ave)} = \frac{w_{ij}^{(1)} + w_{ij}^{(2)} + \dots + w_{ij}^{(n)}}{n}. \quad (1)$$

2.4.2. OWA Aggregation

An OWA operator [19] of dimension n is a mapping:

$$f : R^n \rightarrow R,$$

that has an associated weighting vector W

$$W = [w_1 \ w_2 \ \dots \ w_n]^T, \quad (2)$$

such that

$$\sum_i w_i = 1; w_i \in [0, 1], \tag{3}$$

where

$$f(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \sum_{j=1}^n w_j b_j \tag{4}$$

where b_j is the j th largest element of the collection of the aggregated objects $a_1, a_2 \dots, a_n$. The function value $f(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ determines the aggregated value of arguments $a_1, a_2 \dots, a_n$.

A fundamental aspect of the OWA operator is the re-ordering step, in particular, an argument a_i is not associated with a particular weight w_i but rather a weight w_i is associated with a particular ordered position i of the arguments. A known property of the OWA operators is that they include the *Max*, *Min*, and arithmetic mean operators for the appropriate selection of the vector W :

- i For $W = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $f(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \text{Max}_i a_i$,
- ii For $W = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $f(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \text{Min}_i a_i$,
- iii For $W = \begin{bmatrix} 1/n \\ 1/n \\ \vdots \\ 1/n \end{bmatrix}$, $f(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$.

It can be easily seen [46] that the OWA operators are aggregation operators, satisfying the commutativity, monotonicity, and idempotency properties and are bounded by the *Max* and *Min* operators, for OWA operators:

$$\text{Min}_i a_i \leq f(a_1, \dots, a_n) \leq \text{Max}_i a_i. \tag{5}$$

Because this class of operators runs between the *Max* (or) and the *Min* (and), the author of [24] introduced a measure to characterise the type of aggregation being performed for a particular value of the weighting vector. This measure, called the *orness measure* of the aggregation, is defined as:

$$\text{Orness}(W) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (n-1)w_i. \tag{6}$$

As suggested by Kosko [24], this measure, which lies in the unit interval, characterises the degree to which the aggregation is like an *or* (*Max*) operation. It can be shown as follows:

$$\text{orness}([1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0]^T) = 1, \tag{7}$$

$$\text{orness}([0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 1]^T) = 0, \tag{8}$$

$$\text{orness}\left(\left[\frac{1}{n} \ \frac{1}{n} \ \dots \ \frac{1}{n}\right]^T\right) = 0.5. \tag{9}$$

Therefore, the *Min*, and arithmetic mean operators can be regarded as OWA operators with degree of orness, respectively, 1, 0, and 0.5.

2.4.3. Learning OWA Operators for Aggregating FCM Weights

This study took into consideration a previously conducted preliminary research [47] about an alternative FCM aggregation method using OWA operators and made it one step further. Specifically, learning OWA operators' weights were introduced for aggregating FCM connections/links defined by multiple experts and/or stakeholders. This work focused on developing an alternative aggregation methodology for the FCM modelling, in order to fill the absence of learning OWA operators in aggregation of weights in FCMs, considering that FCMs have been proposed as a unique methodology able to aggregate diverse sources of knowledge to represent a "scaled-up" version of individuals' knowledge and beliefs [39,48]. Moreover, learning operators were used in this study for defining weights among the concepts, so that the studying of the OWA aggregation approach would be strengthened in terms of performance. This method has particularly broad applicability and had high effectiveness when a large number of participants/stakeholders were present. A complex real-life strategic decision-making problem was studied, in which the proposed methodology was applied in order to examine/validate this approach. Specifically, the studied problem dealt with the aggregation and modeling of communities' perception, as well as scenario analysis using the FCM-based simulation process implemented by the new FCMWizard tool [31].

In this study, we present an algorithm that can be used for aggregating weights assigned by experts/stakeholders' opinion in designing FCMs. The proposed algorithm learns the weights associated with a particular use of the OWA operator from a group of experts and/or stakeholders of the specific scientific domain. The OWA weights can be obtained through the following procedure:

At first, experts' opinions are considered as argument values $(a_{k1}, a_{k2}, \dots, a_{kn})$.

- i Step 1: Generate slightly different parameters ρ for each argument which represents the optimism of the decision-maker, $0 \leq \rho \leq 1$.
- ii Step 2: Calculate the aggregated values for each sample using the Hurwics method, according to which the aggregated value d obtained from a tuple of n arguments, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n , is defined as a weighted average of the *Max* and *Min* values of that tuple.

$$\rho \text{Max}_i a_i + (1 - \rho) \text{Min}_i a_i = d. \quad (10)$$

- iii Step 3: Reorder the objects $a_{k1}, a_{k2}, \dots, a_{kn}$.
- iv Step 4: Calculate the current estimate of the aggregated values d_k

$$\hat{d}_k = b_{k1} w_1 + b_{k2} w_2 + \dots + b_{kn} w_n \quad (11)$$

with initial values of the OWA weights $w_1 = 1/n$.

- v Step 5: Calculate the total \hat{d}_k for each i . The parameters λ_i determine the weights of OWA and are updated with the propagation of the error $\hat{d}_k - d_k$ between the current estimated aggregated value and the actual aggregated value [39].
- vi Step 6: Calculate the current estimates of the λ_i

$$\lambda_i(l+1) = \lambda_i(l) - \beta w_i(l) (b_{ki} - \hat{d}_k) (\hat{d}_k - d_k) \quad (12)$$

with initial values $\lambda_i(0)=0, i = (1, \dots, n)$, and a learning rate of $\beta = 0.35$.

- vii Step 7: Use $\lambda_i, i = (1, \dots, n)$, to provide a current estimate of the weights

$$w_i = \frac{e^{\lambda_i(l)}}{\sum_{j=1}^n e^{\lambda_j(l)}}, i = (1, n) \quad (13)$$

viii Step 8: Update w_i and \hat{d}_k at each iteration until the estimates for all the λ_i converge to, that is, $\Delta = |\lambda(l+1) - \lambda(l)|$, are small.

In what follows, an explanatory paradigm considering three experts will better illustrate the proposed FCM construction approach in an environmental domain.

As mentioned above, the experts' opinions are considered as argument values $a_{k1}, a_{k2} \dots, a_{kn}$, and the weight between two concepts as a sample. Zero values for weights were not considered in the aggregation process. An FCM model consisting of 7 concepts and 14 weighted connections among concepts was selected to show how the above steps are implemented (Table 3).

Table 3. The explanatory paradigm for aggregating three experts' opinions on agriculture.

Sample Weight	Expert 1	Expert 2	Expert 3	Aggregated Value
C1–C7	0.43	0.50	0.58	0.45
C2–C1	0.57	0.60	0.68	0.58
C2–C7	0.57	0.60	0.68	0.58
C–C2	−0.30	−0.35	−0.25	−0.32
C3–C7	−0.39	−0.25	−0.30	−0.32
C4–C5	−0.32	−0.40	−0.47	−0.38
C4–C7	−0.43	−0.30	−0.30	−0.35
C5–C4	−0.37	−0.40	−0.45	−0.37
C5–C7	0.68	0.60	0.50	0.53
C6–C2	0.58	0.55	0.70	0.56
C6–C7	0.55	0.50	0.65	0.53
C7–C1	0.22	0.37	0.33	0.23
C7–C2	0.67	0.70	0.75	0.67
C7–C5	0.54	0.58	0.47	0.48

We calculated the aggregated values using various values for parameter ρ within ρ ($0.01 \leq \rho \leq 0.2$). For example, $\rho = 0.153; 0.131; 0.181; 0.075; 0.055$.

Using *min* and *max* values of ρ , the aggregated value of weight was calculated as follows.

$$0.153(0.58) + (1 - 0.153)(0.43) = 0.45.$$

We initialised $\lambda_i(0) = 0, i = (1, n), \beta = 0.35$, and $w_1 = w_2 = w_3 = 0.33$. The estimated values of λ_i after 108 iterations were

$$\lambda_1 = 0.63, \lambda_2 = -0.19, \lambda_3 = 0.82.$$

The following OWA weights were calculated considering the above λ_i :

$$w_1 = 0.146, w_2 = 0.227, w_3 = 0.626.$$

We followed the same process for parameter ρ for $0.3 < \rho < 0.5$ and $0.5 < \rho < 0.7$.

Table 4 depicts the calculated values for OWA aggregated weights for all interrelationships among FCM concepts, as well as the deviations between the benchmark weight W_b (average method) and the W_{owa} , weight produced by learning OWA operators.

Table 4. Weights produced by learning OWA (ordered weighted averaging) operators.

Weight	Average Weight (Wb)	Weight by $0.01 < \rho < 0.2$	Weight by $0.3 < \rho < 0.5$	Weight by $0.5 < \rho < 0.7$	ΔW (Deviation in Aggregated Value)
C1–C7	0.50	0.47	0.53	0.58	0.03
C–C1	0.38	0.33	0.40	0.45	0.05
C2–C7	0.62	0.59	0.64	0.68	0.03
C3–C2	−0.30	−0.32	−0.28	−0.25	0.02
C3–C7	−0.31	−0.35	−0.29	−0.25	0.04
C4–C5	−0.40	−0.43	−0.37	−0.32	0.03
C4–C7	−0.34	−0.38	−0.32	−0.30	0.04
C5–C4	−0.41	−0.43	−0.39	−0.37	0.02
C5–C7	0.59	0.55	0.62	0.68	0.04
C6–C2	0.61	0.58	0.57	0.70	0.03
C6–C7	0.57	0.53	0.59	0.65	0.04
C7–C1	0.31	0.27	0.33	0.37	0.04
C7–C2	0.71	0.69	0.72	0.75	0.02
C7–C5	0.53	0.5	0.55	0.58	0.03

2.5. Visual Interpretation of Collective FCM

The collective FCMs were analysed using the FCMWizard software tool (www.fcmwizard.com) [31]. The tool includes modelling and visualisation capabilities for the consensus FCM models, depicting the connections among the factors and also reflecting the importance of different concepts within various asset classes [43]. The average-FCM models designed by each group (SHG, VO, CLF, CRP) and produced by the FCMWizard tool are illustrated in the figures below (Figures 4–7).

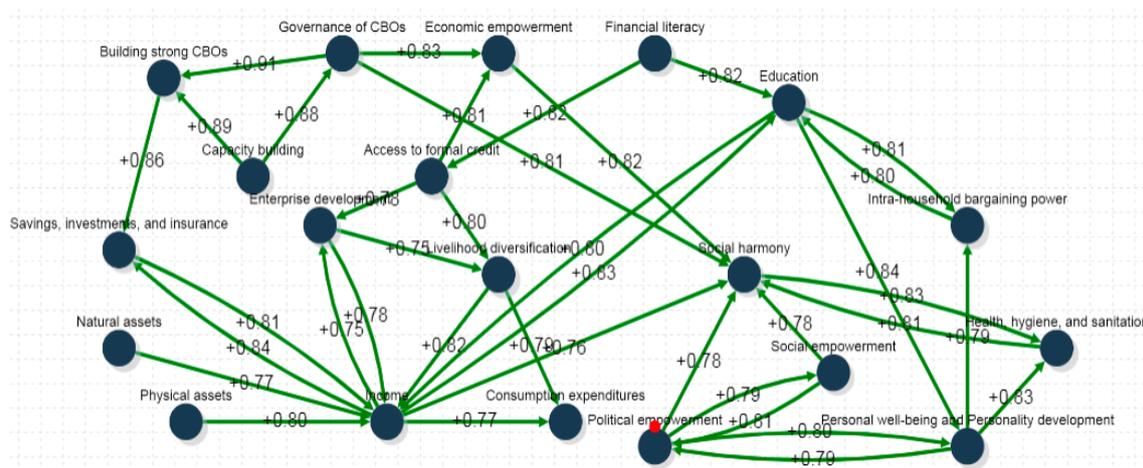


Figure 4. Fuzzy cognitive map of SHG group of DAY-NRLM (Jammu-Kashmir National Rural Livelihoods Mission) programme.

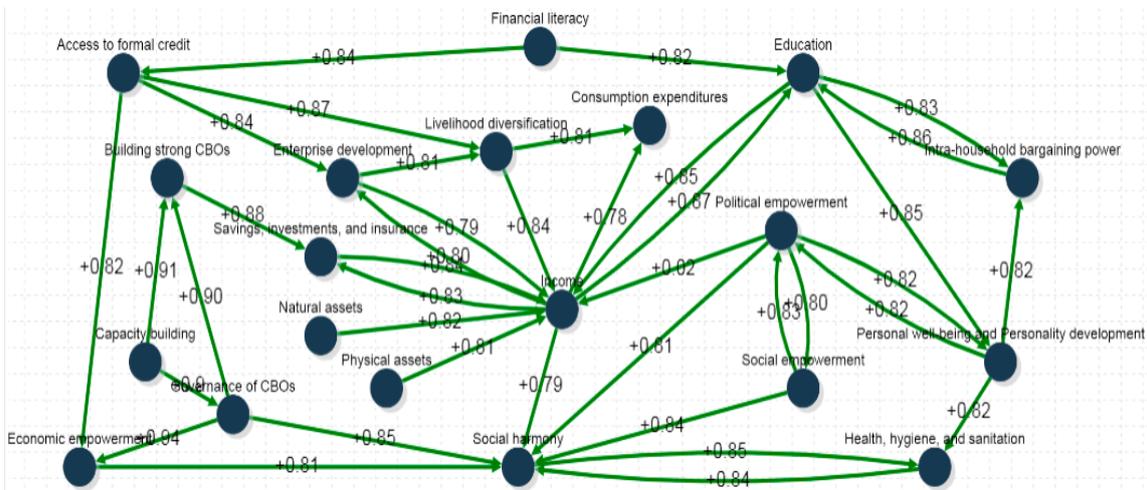


Figure 5. Fuzzy cognitive map of VO group of DAY-NRLM programme.

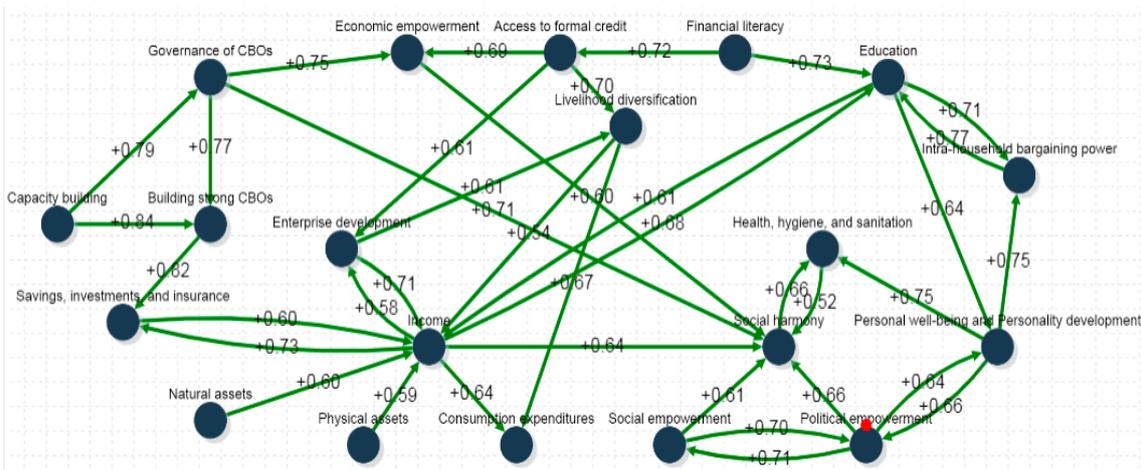


Figure 6. Fuzzy cognitive map of CLF group of DAY-NRLM programme.

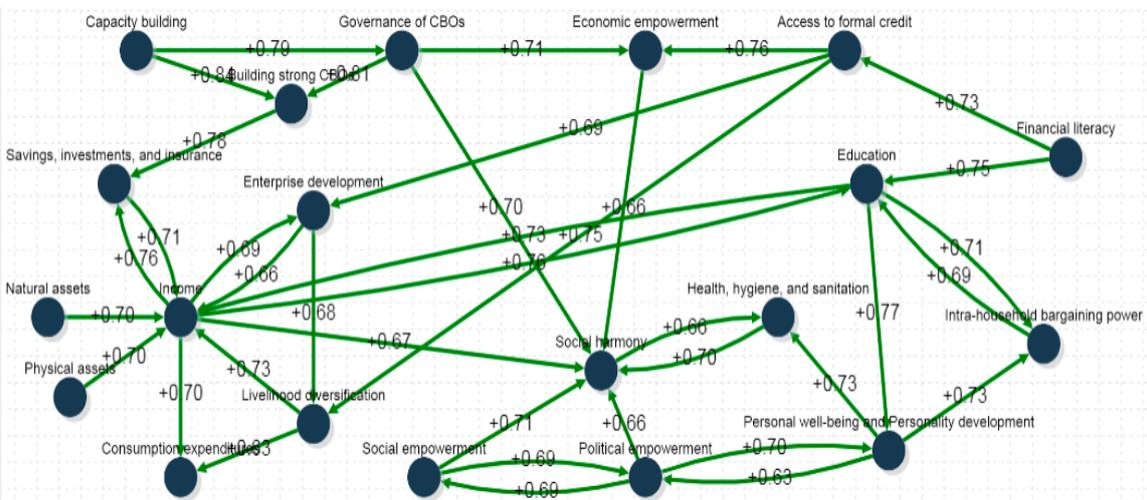


Figure 7. Fuzzy cognitive map of CRP group of DAY-NRLM programme.

2.6. FCM-Based Simulations

Typically, an FCM of n concepts could be represented mathematically by an $n \times n$ weight matrix (W). By feeding the fuzzy cognitive map with an initial stimulus state vector $X^{(k)}$ (state vector at time (k)), it can model the evolution of a scenario over time by evolving forward and letting concepts interacting with one another. Each subsequent value of the concept state $X^{(k+1)}$ can be computed as previous state $X^{(k)}$ and weight matrix multiplication, according to Equation (14):

$$X_i^{(k+1)} = f \left(\sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n w_{ji} \times X_j^k \right). \quad (14)$$

Based on the literature, two other equations were proposed for FCM inference, the modified Kosko (Equation (15)) and the rescaled Kosko (Equation (16)):

$$X_i^{(k+1)} = f \left(X_i(t) + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n X_j(t) \cdot w_{j,i} \right), \quad (15)$$

$$X_i^{(k+1)} = f \left((2 \times X_i^k - 1) + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n w_{ji} \times (2 \times X_j^k - 1) \right), \quad (16)$$

where $X_i^{(\kappa+1)}$ is the value of concept C_i at simulation step $\kappa + 1$, $X_j^{(\kappa)}$ is the value of concept C_j at the simulation step κ , w_{ji} is the weight of the interconnection between concept C_j and concept C_i , and $f(\cdot)$ is the threshold transfer function used to retain the values within the range of $[0, 1]$ or $[-1, +1]$. Generally, the most commonly used transfer function is Sigmoid [49], as shown by Equation (17).

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\lambda x}} \quad (17)$$

where λ is a real positive number ($\lambda > 0$), which determines the steepness of the continuous function f , and x is the value $X_i^{(\kappa)}$ for a given iteration.

The simulation stops when the system reaches equilibrium, that is, a limit vector is reached as $X^t = X^{t-1}$ or when $X^t - X^{t-1} \leq e$, where e is a residual, describing the minimum error difference among the subsequent concepts. Its value depends on the application type and it is typically set to 0.001.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Characteristics of the Key Concepts of the DAY-NRLM Programme

When there are a large number of concepts that need to be studied individually, then it is necessary to keep only the most influential ones. The filtering technique of key concepts is common in scenario planning and helps linking storylines to the quantitative model, as well as to pay attention to pivotal concepts that can influence, directly or not, the outcome of the examined system, or even significantly change its balance [50]. Key concepts were mainly identified by the experts in the FCM-based scenario analysis or emerged by certain characteristics of the studied model. There were three indicators, based on the connection weights, which help researchers to recognise the important key concepts of the system—indegree (weight of inbound links), outdegree (weight of outbound links), and degree centrality. The first two indicate to what extent a concept is a transmitter (influential) or receiver (dependent). This is similar to the bi-dimensional categorisation of influence-dependence axes in cross-impact analysis [51]. Degree centrality is the relative importance of a concept within the FCM

structure, which is calculated by the sum of the corresponding absolute indegree and outdegree causal weights [52]. These calculated indices for the collective average-FCM, along with the concepts identified previously, are summarised in Table 5. Additionally, the overall specifications of the above FCM model are presented in Table 6.

Table 5. Finalised concepts, their description, and type with three major indices values (indegree, outdegree, and degree centrality) for the collective average-FCM.

Concepts	Description	Indegree	Outdegree	Degree Centrality	Betweenness Centrality	Closeness Centrality	Type
C1: Building strong CBOs	Build competence and confidence	0.90	1.80	2.60	11.83	8.58	Ordinary
C2: Governance of CBOs	Organize the goals, roles, and responsibilities of CBOs	2.60	0.90	3.40	40.50	9.91	Ordinary
C3: Capacity building	Obtain, improve, and retain skills, knowledge, and other resources for their jobs	1.80	0.00	1.80	0.00	7.36	Transmitter
C4: Financial literacy	Possession of skills and knowledge to make effective decisions with all the financial resources	1.60	0.00	1.60	7.50	8.41	Transmitter
C5: Access to formal credit	Demand for loans provided by formal banking institutions	2.40	0.80	3.20	23.33	9.83	Ordinary
C6: Savings, investments, and insurance	Increasing income, reducing expenses, protection from financial loss	0.80	1.70	2.50	25.83	9.33	Ordinary
C7: Income	Wages, salaries, profits, and other forms of earnings	4.00	4.80	8.80	201.3	13.83	Ordinary
C8: Consumption expenditures	Spending by households on goods and services	0.00	1.60	1.60	0.00	8.91	Receiver
C9: Enterprise development	Provide contributions to develop business sustainability	1.50	1.50	3.10	4.66	9.75	Ordinary
C10: Livelihood diversification	Construct a diverse portfolio of social activities to improve the standards of living	1.60	1.60	3.20	9.66	10.25	Ordinary
C11: Education	Acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits	2.50	2.50	4.90	53.58	10.58	Ordinary
C12: Health, hygiene, and sanitation	Practices that contribute to good health and keep our environment healthy	0.80	1.60	2.40	6.83	8.83	Ordinary
C13: Natural assets	Augmentation of natural resources, etc.	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.00	8.24	Transmitter

Table 5. Cont.

Concepts	Description	Indegree	Outdegree	Degree Centrality	Betweenness Centrality	Closeness Centrality	Type
C14: Physical assets	Water supply and irrigation, infrastructure development	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.00	8.24	Transmitter
C15: Political empowerment	Political inclusion, political justice	2.40	1.60	3.90	29.33	10.83	Ordinary
C16: Social empowerment	Participation in various village-level committees, universal social mobilization, social inclusion	1.60	0.80	2.40	0.00	8.41	Ordinary
C17: Economic empowerment	Savings, financial self-sufficiency, etc.	0.80	1.70	2.50	22.49	9.75	Ordinary
C18: Personal well-being and personality development	Experience of health, happiness, and prosperity Improving behavior and attitude that makes a person distinctive	2.40	1.60	4.00	21.16	9.50	Ordinary
C19: Intra-household bargaining power	Decisions regarding the household unit, such as whether to spend or save, to study or work	0.80	1.60	2.40	0.00	7.94	Ordinary
C20: Social harmony	The promotion of ethnic cohesion and peace	0.80	4.80	5.50	101.6	12.16	Ordinary

Table 6. Specifications of the FCM model.

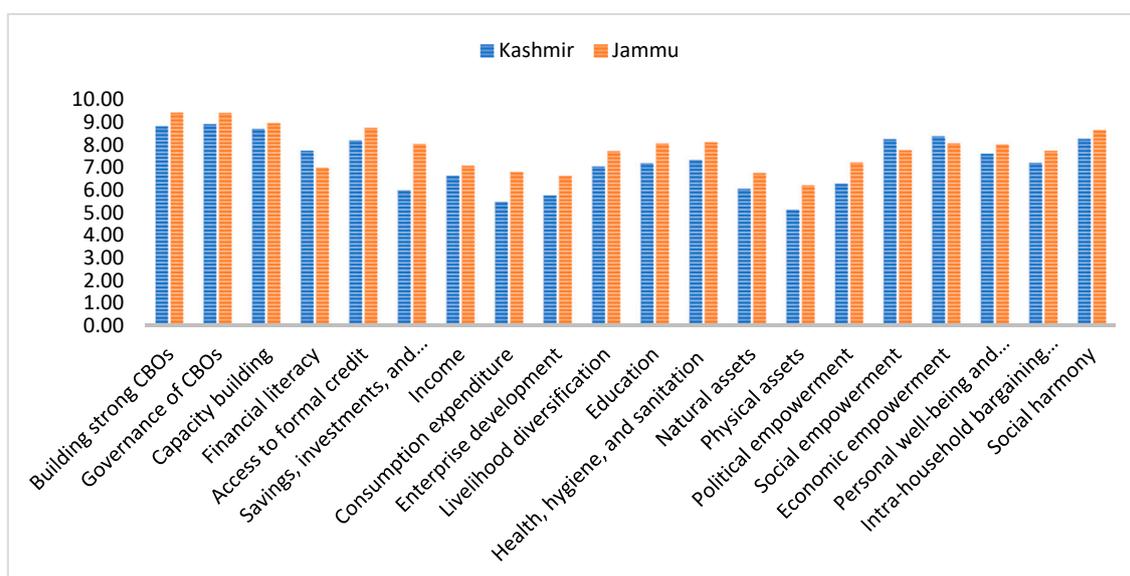
Index	Value
Positive (negative) connections	59 (76)
Density	0.1026
Hierarchy index	0.0256
Average degree centrality	3.07
Average betweenness centrality	27.9875
Average closeness centrality	9.5366

3.2. Characteristics of the Sub-Concepts of the DAY-NRLM Programme

Every participant was given a list of sub-concepts for each key concept (as presented in Table 1) to assign a degree of significance on the scale of 1–10, where 10 is the most significant sub-concept and 1 the least significant. This procedure was followed for two regions, Jammu and Kashmir. Table 7 includes the key concepts with the respective mean values for both regions, as well as the overall average value of the degree of significance, whereas the next figure (Figure 8) illustrates these values in a graph for better visual interpretation of the results.

Table 7. Mean values of significance for two regions and the average degree of significance.

Key Concepts	Degree of Significance (Mean Value) with Respect to the Region		Average Degree of Significance
	Kashmir	Jammu	
C1: Building strong CBOs	8.79	9.43	9.11
C2: Governance of CBOs	8.92	9.41	9.16
C3: Capacity building	8.69	8.95	8.82
C4: Financial literacy	7.73	6.98	7.35
C5: Access to formal credit	8.18	8.74	8.46
C6: Savings, investments, and insurance	5.97	8.03	7.00
C7: Income	6.62	7.07	6.84
C8: Consumption expenditures	5.47	6.79	6.13
C9: Enterprise development	5.76	6.61	6.18
C10: Livelihood diversification	7.03	7.72	7.38
C11: Education	7.17	8.05	7.61
C12: Health, hygiene, and sanitation	7.32	8.10	7.71
C13: Natural assets	6.05	6.75	6.40
C14: Physical assets	5.11	6.20	5.66
C15: Political empowerment	6.27	7.21	6.74
C16: Social empowerment	8.25	7.76	8.00
C17: Economic empowerment	8.37	8.06	8.21
C18: Personal well-being and personality development	7.60	8.00	7.80
C19: Intra-household bargaining power	7.20	7.73	7.46
C20: Social harmony	8.26	8.64	8.45

**Figure 8.** Mean values of significance for the regions of Jammu and Kashmir.

Having a thorough look at the values presented in Table 8, it was observed that the concepts C1, C2, C3, C15, C17, C18, and C20 were among concepts with the highest values for both degree centrality and degree of significance. Moreover, comparing these values with the corresponding degree centrality of the aggregated and the expert-based FCM model, we can verify that the key concepts mentioned earlier can be indeed selected as the most significant ones, and will be further used in the scenario analysis.

Table 8. The average degree of significance and degree centrality values for all key concepts.

Key Concept	Degree of Significance (Average Value)	Degree Centrality (Expert-Based)	Degree Centrality (Aggregated)
C1: Building strong CBOs	9.11	2.2	2.60
C2: Governance of CBOs	9.16	2.7	3.40
C3: Capacity building	8.82	1.5	1.80
C4: Financial literacy	7.35	0.6	1.60
C5: Access to formal credit	8.46	2.5	3.20
C6: Savings, investments, and insurance	7.00	2.0	2.50
C7: Income	6.84	5.4	8.80
C8: Consumption expenditures	6.13	0.6	1.60
C9: Enterprise development	6.18	2.3	3.10
C10: Livelihood diversification	7.38	1.7	3.20
C11: Education	7.61	2.5	4.90
C12: Health, hygiene, and sanitation	7.71	0.7	2.40
C13: Natural assets	6.40	0.6	0.80
C14: Physical assets	5.66	0.6	0.80
C15: Political empowerment	6.74	3.0	3.90
C16: Social empowerment	8.00	1.8	2.40
C17: Economic empowerment	8.21	1.9	2.50
C18: Personal well-being and personality development	7.80	3.1	4.00
C19: Intra-household bargaining power	7.46	1.9	2.40
C20: Social harmony	8.45	2.3	5.50

3.3. Aggregation Results

In this section, the results produced from the application of the two aggregation methods on the FCM models are presented. The FCM models constructed by every participant group (SHG, VO, CLF, and CRP) were aggregated using the two aggregation methods, the average, and the OWA. A collective FCM was produced from each of these methods. The aggregation process was delivered with the help of the OWA tool that was developed for this purpose.

From the comparative analysis that was conducted among the aggregated average-FCM, OWA-FCM, and experts-based FCM, it was observed that the minimum mean deviation value (= 0.12) was located between the OWA-FCM and the experts-based FCM. This means that the OWA-FCM model resembles the structure of the Expert-based FCM and consequently can present a similar performance to the model constructed by the experts.

3.4. Scenario Results

3.4.1. Scenario Development

For the scenario analysis, the researchers identified the most important concepts (called decision concepts) that affected the status of the system being examined. During the FCM exercise, we also recorded the degree of significance of every key concept on the basis of the perception of over 600 participants of SHGs, VOs, CLFs, and CRPs. During the FCM exercise, the participants also identified the most significant concepts in the system. On the basis of the FCM models prepared by the participants, we can infer that social harmony (C20), women’s socio-economic empowerment (C16 and C17), and personal well-being and personality development (C18) were the most significant concepts, which are likely to have considerable impacts on the system. The results for the same analysis are presented in Figure 9. The first established approach in scenario planning was the selection of the most important concepts. The seven concepts that were selected are C1—“Building strong CBOs”, C2—“Governance of CBOs”, C3—“Capacity building”, C5—“Access to formal credit”, C15—“Political empowerment”, C16—“Social empowerment”, and C17—“Economic empowerment”. These concepts, assigned by the programme participants and implementers, were selected properly as they were among concepts with the highest degree centrality, having both in/out-degree values, whereas their degree of significance was the highest among all key concepts (see Table 8). Thus, they could significantly influence the dynamics of the system. The selected scenarios with their concepts are briefly presented in the following Table 9.

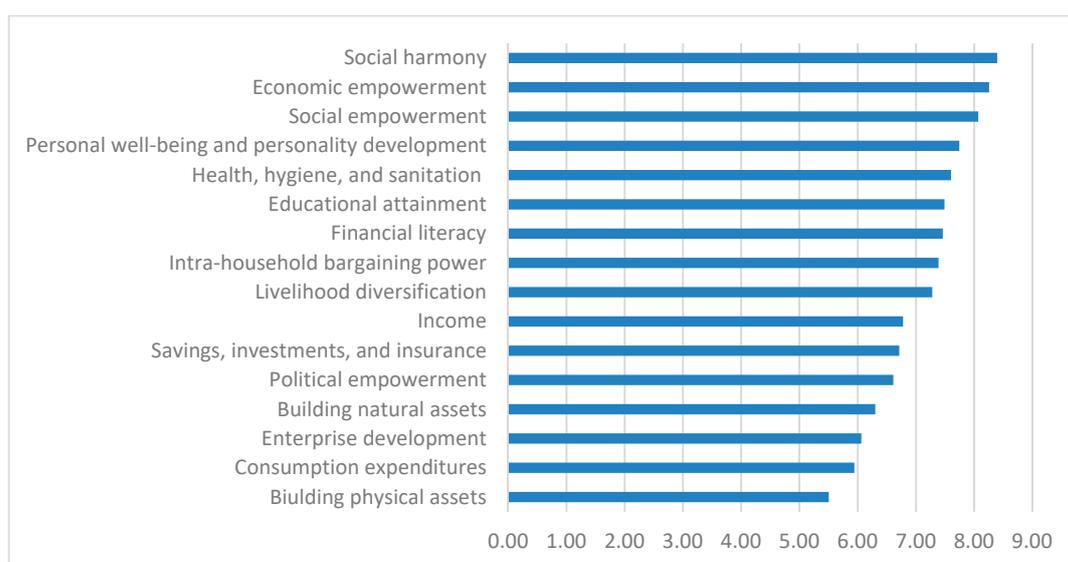


Figure 9. Most significant concepts of the DAY-NRLM (*Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana*-National Rural Livelihoods Mission) programme.

Table 9. The key concepts of each scenario.

Scenarios	Concepts
Scenario 1 (S1)	C1: Building strong CBOs
Scenario 2 (S2)	C2: Governance of CBOs
Scenario 3 (S3)	C3: Capacity building
Scenario 4 (S4)	C3: Capacity building C5: Access to formal credit
Scenario 5 (S5)	C2: Governance of CBOs C3: Capacity building
Scenario 6 (S6)	C1: Building strong CBOs C3: Capacity building
Scenario 7 (S7)	C15: Political empowerment
Scenario 8 (S8)	C16: Social empowerment
Scenario 9 (S9)	C17: Economic empowerment

- Scenario 1 examined the effects of building CBOs (C1), whereas scenario 2 presented the effects of governance of CBOs (C2) in terms of SHGs, VO, and CLFs.
- Scenario 3 presented the effects of capacity building of the CBOs (C3) in terms of governance and management.
- Scenario 4 highlighted the effects of capacity building of the CBOs (C3) in terms of governance and management, along with access to formal credit (C5) in terms of micro-finance and SHG-bank linkage.
- Scenario 5 showed the effects of governance of CBOs (C2) in terms of SHGs, VO, and CLFs, along with the capacity building of the CBOs (C3) in terms of governance and management.
- Scenario 6 illustrated the effects of building strong CBOs (C1) in terms of SHGs, VO, and CLFs, and capacity building of the CBOs (C3) in terms of governance and management.
- Scenarios 7 to 9 highlighted the effects of political (C15), social (C16), and economic (C17) empowerment of women, respectively. These empowerments represent political inclusion, political justice, participation in various village-level committees, savings, financial self-sufficiency, universal social mobilization, and social inclusion, among others.

3.4.2. FCM-Based Simulations/Scenario Analysis

FCM-based simulations can offer a deeper understanding of the concepts' behavior and their relations in terms of how one concept affects others. The researchers conducted FCM-based simulations/scenario analyses for the respective case study. The simulation process was performed by "clamping" the initial values of the key concepts one-by-one (Equation (14)). This outcome was compared against a baseline scenario where the system (output vector) reached the steady-state through clamping all the initial values to zero. Exploring the dynamic change of concepts' values between the baseline steady-state and outcome of the clamping procedure enabled quantitative interpretation of the impact of the key concepts on the system. The simulation process entailed the application of a sigmoid function with $\lambda = 1$ as a threshold function on the adjacency matrix after it was multiplied with the input vector. The process was iterated until the system reached a steady-state. The FCMWizard, a web-based software tool, was used for the simulation purposes, as it has the unique ability to construct an FCM using data that come from experts or stakeholders' knowledge and can perform simulations for different possible scenarios, in different scientific domains, using a very intuitive graphical user interface [31]. The impact of the conducted scenarios on the selected decision concepts was examined, further identifying which key concepts affect the final deliverables of the program.

The scenario analysis performed simulations for the selected nine scenarios (Table 9). For example, scenario 1 (S1) was devoted to increasing the concept C1—"Building strong CBOs by "clamping" it to one, whereas scenarios 2 (S2) and 3 (S3) studied the effects of the concepts C2—"Governance of CBOs" and C3—"Capacity building" by clamping the values of these concepts to one. The nine scenarios were conducted with the two aggregated collective FCMs, average-FCM and OWA-FCM. The expert-based FCM, which was constructed by the experts, was considered as the benchmark model that would help the researchers to further investigate the usefulness, importance, and superiority of the proposed OWA aggregation method against the average aggregation method. The results for scenario analysis for the two aggregated groups, for both average-FCM and OWA-FCM, as well as the expert-based FCM, were illustrated in the following figures. The scenario results for the expert-based FCM model, along with the corresponding scenario results for the OWA aggregated FCM, are illustrated in Table A1 in Appendix A.

Figure 10 illustrates all three FCMs (average, OWA, and expert-based), the deviation from the steady-state for all concepts after the nine scenarios had been conducted. The following figures (Figures 11 and 12) illustrate the outcomes regarding the percentage of change for certain key concepts, for all performed scenarios, with respect to FCMs.

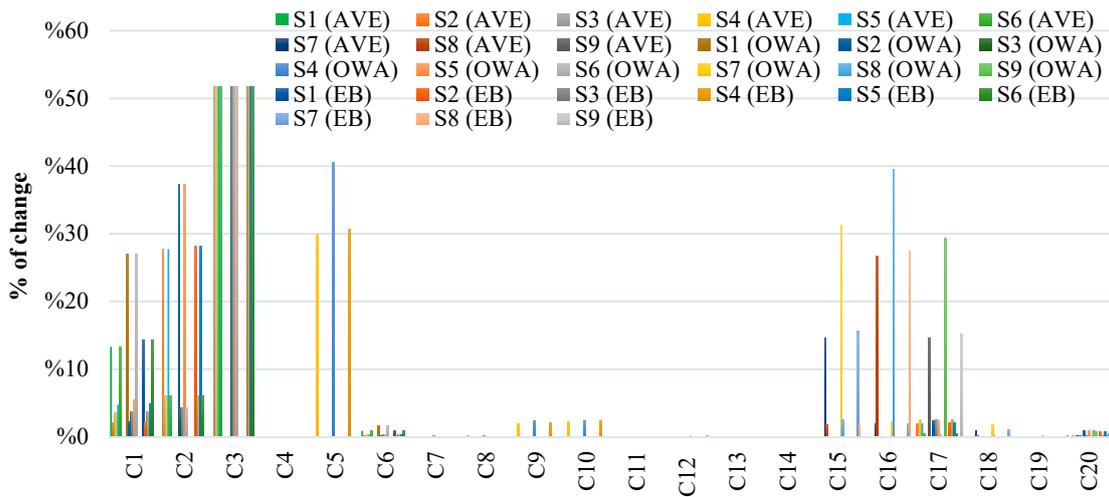


Figure 10. Scenario analysis considering deviations from the steady state for all FCMs considering confidences and links. (AVE is the abbreviation of Average, EB is the abbreviation of Expert-based).

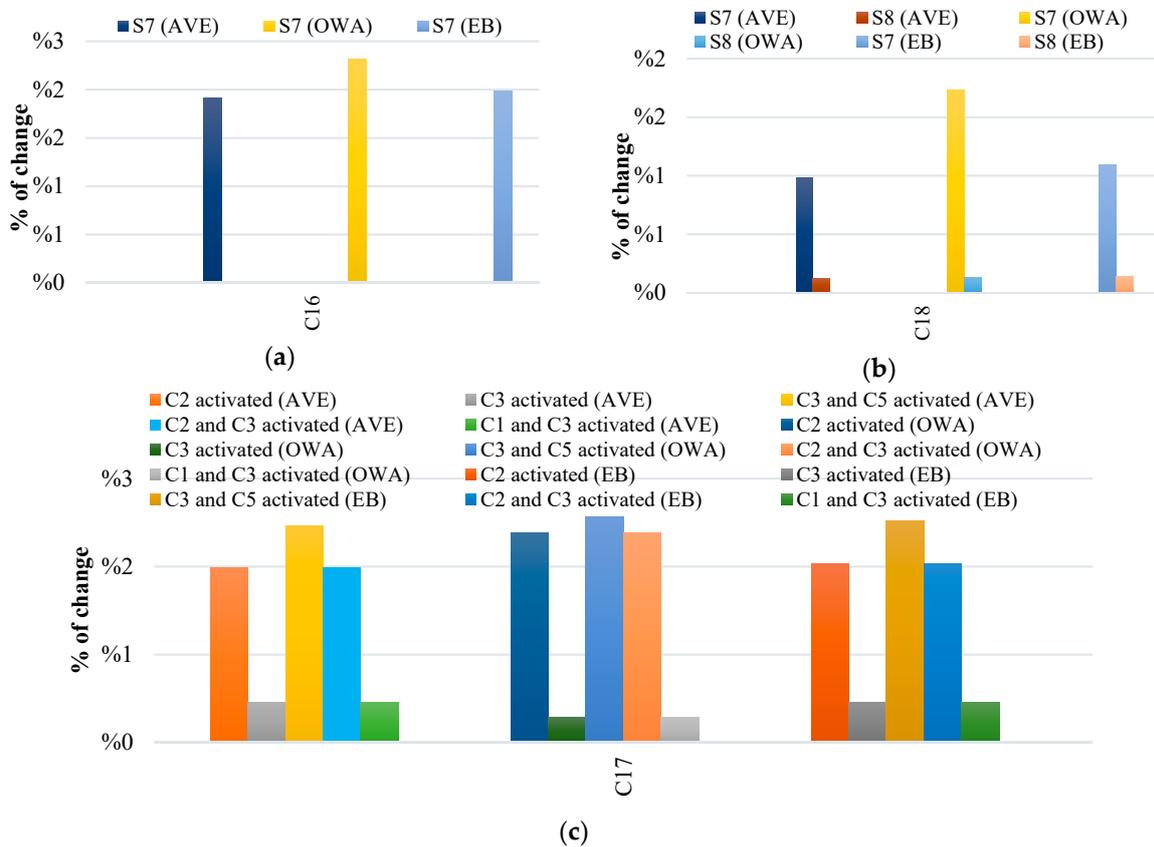


Figure 11. Percentage of change for decision concepts (a) C16, (b) C18, and (c) C17 when all scenario concepts were clamped to one for the expert-based FCM (AVE is the abbreviation of Average, EB is the abbreviation of Expert-based).

Figure 13 depicts the corresponding results of the deviation from the steady-state when FCMs were used in the scenario analysis. Figures 14 and 15 illustrate the outcomes regarding the percentage of change for decision concepts when the concepts for each scenario were clamped to one.

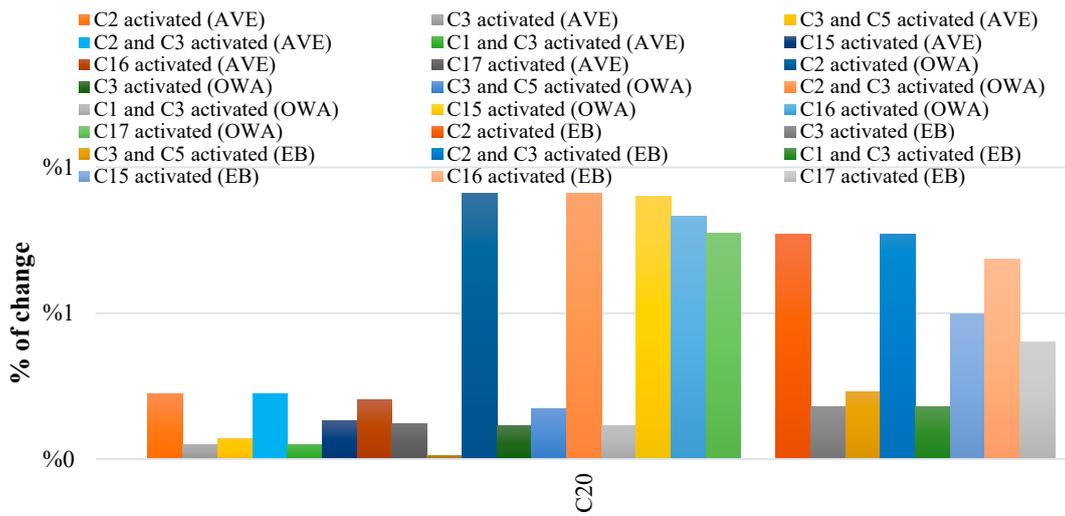


Figure 12. Decision concept C20 (social harmony) percentage of change when the key concepts of each devoted scenario were clamped to one. (AVE is the abbreviation of Average, EB is the abbreviation of Expert-based).

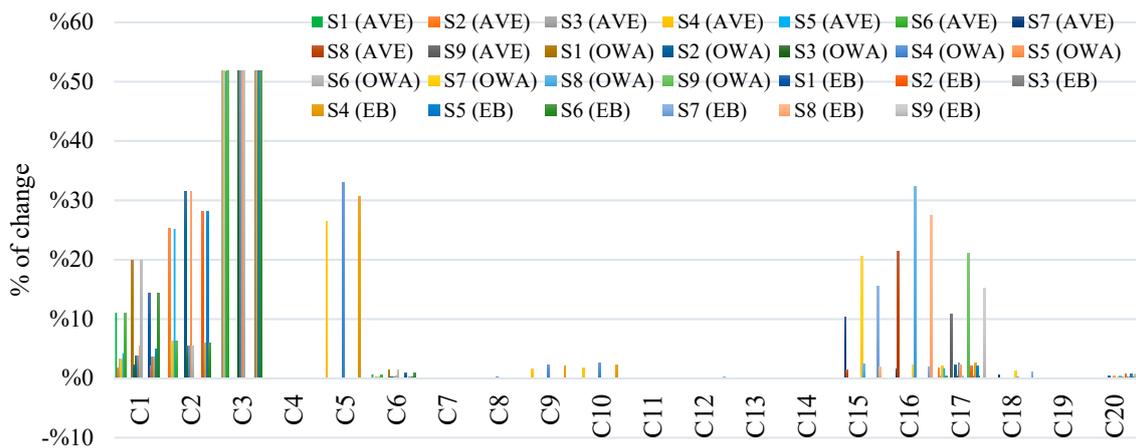


Figure 13. Scenario Analysis for all FCMs (average, OWA, expert) considering links. (AVE is the abbreviation of Average, EB is the abbreviation of Expert-based).

The following table (Table 10) briefly presents the impact that the examined scenarios had on the four decision concepts of the system.

Table 10. Scenarios mainly affecting decision concepts.

Decision Concepts	Scenarios Mainly Affecting Decision Concepts
C16	C15 activated (S7).
C17	C2 activated (S2), C2 and C3 activated (S5), C3 and C5 activated (S5).
C18	C15 activated (S7), C16 activated (S8).
C20	C2 activated (2), C2 and C3 activated (S5), C15 activated (S7), C16 activated (S8), C17 activated (S9).

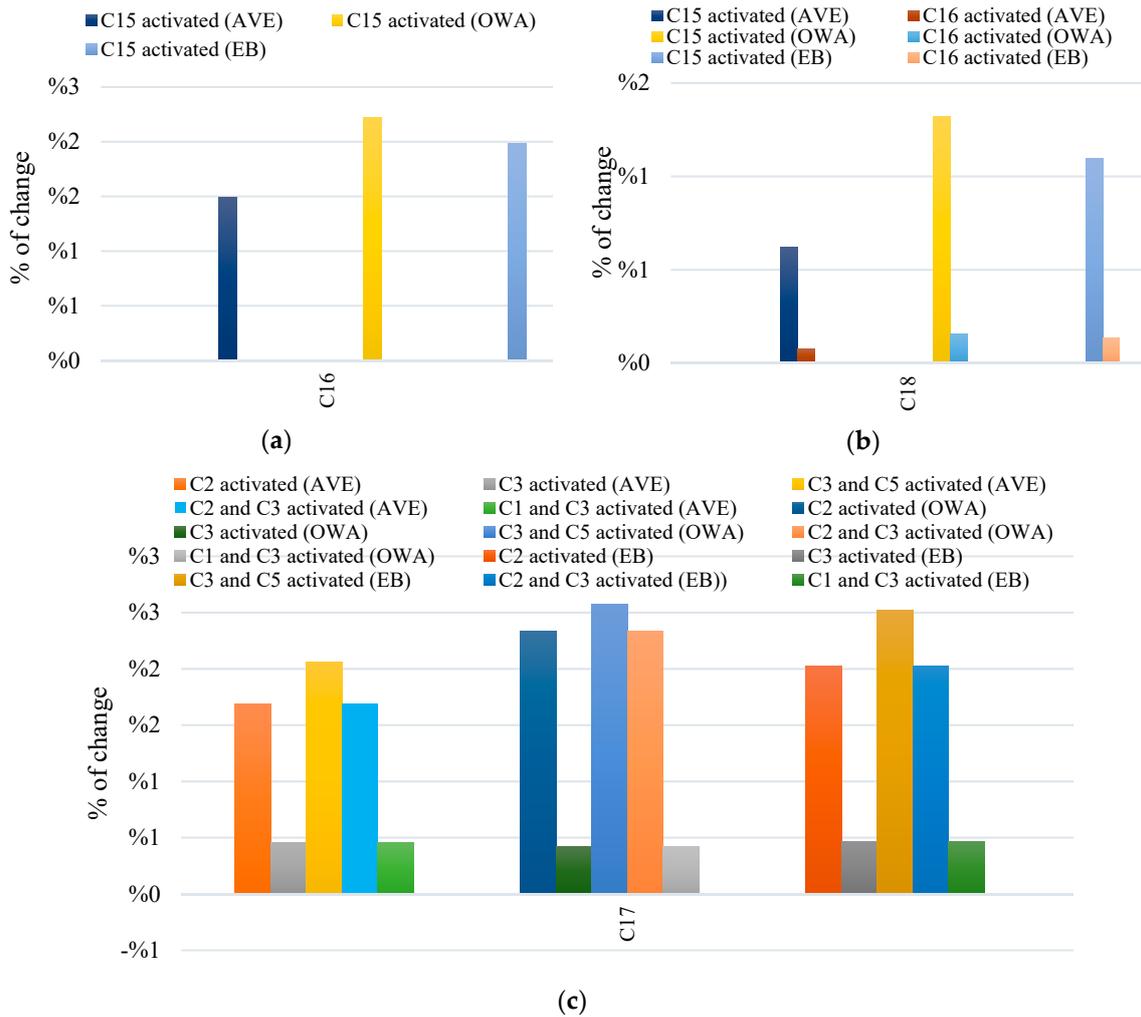


Figure 14. Percentage of change for decision concepts (a) C16, (b) C18, and (c) C17 when all scenario concepts were clamped to one, compared to the initial steady state (baseline scenario), considering links. (AVE is the abbreviation of Average, EB is the abbreviation of Expert-based).

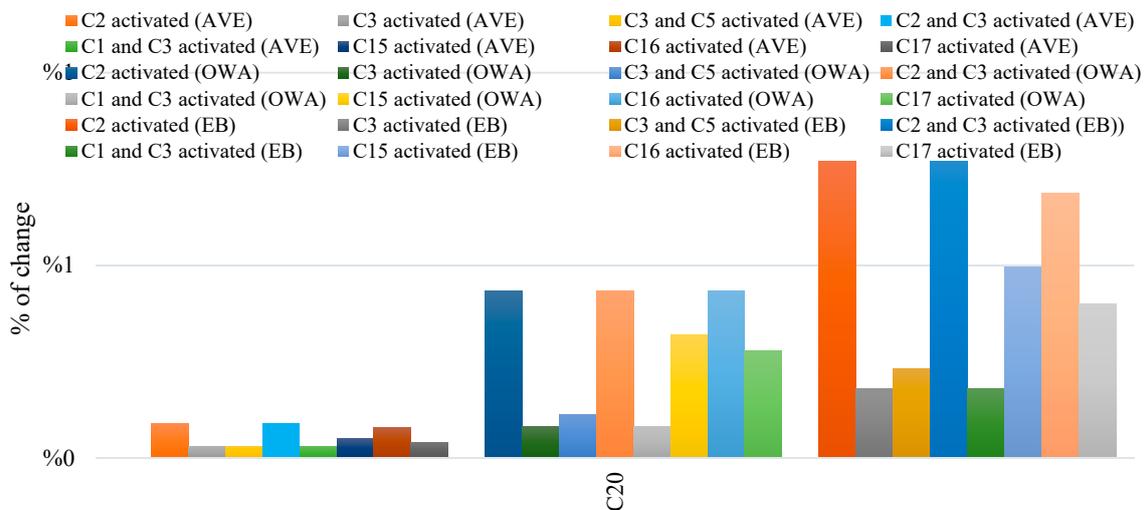


Figure 15. Decision concept C20 (social harmony) percentage of change when the key concepts of each devoted scenario were clamped to one. (AVE is the abbreviation of Average, EB is the abbreviation of Expert-based).

The observations that were drawn from the above figures and tables focus on the following two main points:

- The impact that certain key concepts have on other concepts and how they could affect the examined system, and;
- The performance of both the average and the OWA aggregation methods, comparing their outcomes with the expert-based FCM model. With respect to concepts' potential in affecting the state of the system, the following considerable observations emerged:
 - i The decision concept C16—"Social empowerment" was solely affected by C15—"Political empowerment" for all FCMs (average, OWA, and expert). Moreover, women's personal well-being and personality development (decision concept C18) increased when more political and social empowerment (decision concepts C15 and C16) were offered to them.
 - ii Furthermore, it was observed that the key concept C2 (Governance of CBOs), as well as the combinations C2 (Governance of CBOs) and C3 (Capacity building), and C3 (Capacity building) and C5 (Access to formal credit), had the highest impact in the decision concept C17—"Economic empowerment" for all collective FCMs, showing a significant increase in C17, particularly when the OWA aggregation method was applied.
 - iii It also emerged from the above figures and Table 10, that the increase of social harmony (C20) was directly connected to the increase of the following key concepts: C2—"Governance of CBOs", the combination of C2—"Governance of CBOs" and C3—"Capacity building", as well as the concepts C15—"Political empowerment", C16—"Social empowerment" and C17—"Economic empowerment". Results of FCM-based simulations revealed that impacts of the DAY-NRLM programme could be realised better if strong institutions are built.
 - iv Overall, the concepts C2, C3, C5, C15, C16, and C17 had a significant impact in the policy-making and strategic planning of socio-economic sustainability of poor rural communities because they presented considerably higher deviations from the steady-state than the rest of the concepts (see Figures 10 and 13). To further check the validity of the outcomes, a sensitivity analysis regarding the impact that these key concepts had on decision concept C20, for all three FCMs (average, OWA, and expert-based), was conducted, and the corresponding results are presented in Appendix B (Figures A1–A3). There seemed to be an influence from the absence of political, social, and economic empowerment, as well as from the lack of governance of CBOs, which corresponded to the concepts C2, C15, C16, and C17, affecting the community's social harmony (C20).

Concerning the performance of the two examined aggregation methods, the following important observations were extracted in particular after a careful analysis of the tables and figures above.

- i The OWA aggregation method seemed to be superior to the average aggregation method, in terms of participatory modelling, when a large number of participants were involved. After a thorough view of Figure 12, Figure 13, Figure 14, Figure 15, where the scenario analysis of the three different FCMs was conducted, it can be concluded that in most cases, the deviations were higher when the OWA aggregation method was applied, compared with those resulting from the average aggregation method.
- ii As mentioned before, we considered the expert-based FCM model as the benchmark model, as experts' opinions produced it. When the OWA-FCM model was compared to the expert-based FCM model, we noticed that the results on decision making were better or similar to those regarding the experts' FCM model. Thus, it can be concluded that the OWA-FCM model resembles the structure of the expert-based FCM model.
- iii Overall, for analysis and decision-making, the OWA aggregation method was proven to be proper for policy-making and strategic decision planning, considering a large number of maps, outperforming the average aggregation method.

Some limitations of the proposed methodology that need to be considered are (i) the lack of imprecision of human perception in fuzzy form in FCM representation, as this approach cannot deal with aggregating fuzzy values of multiple FCMs into a collective FCM, and (ii) the weakness in coping with complex FCMs where a large number of concepts and weights are assigned by many participants. In this case, it is difficult to accurately define the learning parameters in OWA and handle the aggregated weighted connections.

3.5. Discussion on Scenario Results

The scenarios 1 to 6 examine how certain key concepts of the DAY-NRLM programme such as strong CBOs, good governance within CBOs, better capacity building of communities and CBOs, as well as access to formal credit, would help to achieve the final objectives of the programme, that is, alleviation of socio-economic poverty and better quality of life. In particular, increased access to formal credit and good governance would empower the SHG women economically, politically, and socially, as well as increase social harmony in the community. Consequently, income and savings would increase, and that would lead to an increase in consumption expenditure, livelihood diversification, and enterprise development. Higher-income will lead to better access to education for women and their children, consequently developing their personality, personal well-being, and overall socio-economic status.

Scenarios 7 to 9 highlight the effects of political (C15), social (C16), and economic (C17) empowerment of women, respectively. These empowerments represent political inclusion, political justice, participation in various village-level committees, savings, financial self-sufficiency, universal social mobilization, and social inclusion, among others. These scenarios also show an increase in income and savings, which would further lead to a rise in consumption expenditure, livelihood diversification, and enterprise development. Increased income will lead to better access to education for SHG women and their children; it would consequently develop the personality and personal well-being of SHG women. Better education will improve their intra-household bargaining power and health, hygiene, and sanitation. However, the result showed that empowerment alone is inadequate, and hence building strong CBOs and better access to formal credit are essential.

The outcomes of the scenario analysis highlight the importance of the simultaneous implementation of multiple concepts for the development of SHG members. Enhancing the capacities of SHG members, good governance within the CBOs and micro-finance through high-quality CBOs comprise the main aspects that should be taken into consideration in the examined case. Access to micro-finance and higher income will help community members to diversify their livelihood options and develop small enterprises. As a result, women empowerment and social safety nets will emerge, and women will improve their education, health, and develop their personality. All of the above factors will help poor rural communities and their members to alleviate socio-economic poverty while improving social resilience and promoting economic stability.

However, there is a need to incorporate resource efficiency in local and collective businesses, which can reduce pressures and impacts on the environment while contributing to socio-economic development and human well-being [10,11]. A shift towards the circular economy could translate into significant changes in people's lives [14]. Worldwide, small and medium enterprises are trying to move towards circular business models and solutions; however, the lack of consumer interest and awareness along with the lack of support from demand networks prevent the implementation of green innovations and act as the main obstacle for a transition towards the circular economy [14].

Several concepts identified in this study have the potential to incorporate the circular economy approach. The characteristics of those concepts that can influence communities' perceptions and attitudes towards circular solutions could include (C8) consumption—encouraging a non-materialistic environment among households and communities, supporting decisions to buy refurbished products over new ones, and increasing longevity of purchased products; (C9) enterprise development—building green enterprises, reusing/repairing/recycling resources at various levels, and more focus on product quality and service offering; (C10) livelihood diversification—a shift towards green livelihoods,

and building farm and non-farm livelihood portfolios; (C12) natural assets—sustainable use and management of water and land resources, soil nutrient management through organic fertilisers, composting, and mulching, among others, and sustainable livestock management; and (C13) health, hygiene, and sanitation—changing consumer behavior, waste management at various levels, that is, households and industries, through reduction, reusing, and recycling, and wastewater treatment.

4. Conclusions

This study identified the key- and respective sub-concepts aimed at eliminating rural poverty in the developing economy. The CBOs are likely to allow the poor to overcome the social, financial, and economic exclusion responsible for perpetuating poverty. Social mobilisation and building institutions of the poor, including them in conventional financial institutions, the promotion of livelihood diversification, convergence with other development programmes, and social development are critical components designed to address the exclusion of the rural poor, eliminating their poverty and bringing them into the economic and social mainstream. The DAY-NRLM programme created the necessary implementation architecture, financial and management systems, and a conducive environment for the CBO-led model for the promotion of livelihoods and poverty alleviation. The CBOs show potential for long-term sustainability, as the programme has generated large social capital in the form of CRPs and community cadres, and thus it is likely that they will be able to sustain and nurture the community institutions.

The pathways of approaching a circular economy are strongly connected with the existing social, economic, and political systems, which could vary for every country. The following are some recommendations for moving towards a circular economy: (i) introduction of effective policy measures in order to enhance productivity and efficiency of resources; (ii) focus on research and development within enterprises to increase resource productivity and product longevity; (iii) strengthen education to raise awareness about use and limits of resources; (iv) change lifestyles to develop sustainable consumption behavior; and (v) improve communication between policymakers, communities, and businesses/industries.

Furthermore, this study also deals with the contribution of the OWA-FCM aggregation method by learning OWA operator weights in the participatory modelling domain. The innovation of this work lies in the fact that the strengths of the relationship were calculated with the proposed aggregation approach and further compared with the weights of the average method and those assigned by the experts. The results showed that the OWA-FCM resembles the structure of the expert-based FCM and, in most cases, showcased an improved performance compared to the model constructed by the experts. The FCM-based scenarios try to model the situation of livelihood enhancement through building self-managed and sustainable institutional platforms along with promoting social resilience and economic stability of the rural poor women. What makes this study important with regards to the scenario analysis results is that the OWA-FCM method presents similar trends to the other two aggregation methods examined with regards to the impact that certain key concepts such as political, social, and economic empowerment of women can have on other important key concepts such as increasing social harmony in the community. It was well demonstrated in the study that there was consistency among the impacts of the model of certain key concepts on other components, which makes the proposed method significant for policymakers.

Moreover, the proposed aggregation method can be applied by policymakers for strategic decisions in various scientific domains, validating its generic applicability and convenience when a significantly large number of experts and/or stakeholders are involved in designing FCMs. This new aggregation method, when combined with FCM-based simulations, can facilitate the preparation of more appropriate, equitable, and effective policy scenarios and responses, including shifting investment, production, distribution, and consumption towards more sustainable approaches, and the development of better governance capacities at multiple scales.

Author Contributions: Conceptualisation, K.P. and P.K.S.; data collection, P.K.S. and H.C., methodology, K.P., P.K.S., and E.P.; software, K.P.; validation, K.P., P.K.S., and H.C.; investigation, K.P.; resources, P.K.S. and H.C.; data curation, P.K.S.; writing—original draft preparation, K.P. and P.K.S.; writing—review and editing, K.P., P.K.S., E.P., H.C., and D.B.; visualisation, K.P., P.K.S., and E.P.; supervision, E.P., D.B., and G.S. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Acknowledgments: Part of this work has received funding from the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, for providing financial support. We sincerely thank the participants who took part in the research.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Appendix A

Table A1. Scenario results (initial and final value) for each concept, for the expert-based FCM.

Key Concept	Scenario 1		Scenario 2		Scenario 3		Scenario 4		Scenario 5		Scenario 6		Scenario 7		Scenario 8		Scenario 9	
	Initial Value	Final Value																
C1	1	1	0	0.7764	0	0.9072	0	0.9072	0	0.9072	1	1	0	0.7763	0	0.776	0	0.7763
C2	0	0.659	1	1	0	0.8281	0	0.8281	1	1	0	0.828	0	0.659	0	0.659	0	0.659
C3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
C4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C5	0	0.659	0	0.659	0	0.659	1	1	0	0.659	0	0.659	0	0.659	0	0.659	0	0.659
C6	0	0.8959	0	0.8959	0	0.9051	0	0.9052	0	0.9051	0	0.905	0	0.8959	0	0.896	0	0.8959
C7	0	0.9537	0	0.9537	0	0.954	0	0.954	0	0.954	0	0.954	0	0.9537	0	0.954	0	0.9537
C8	0	0.8718	0	0.8718	0	0.8718	0	0.8719	0	0.8718	0	0.872	0	0.8718	0	0.872	0	0.8718
C9	0	0.8562	0	0.8562	0	0.8563	0	0.8563	0	0.8563	0	0.856	0	0.8562	0	0.856	0	0.8562
C10	0	0.8516	0	0.8516	0	0.8516	0	0.8517	0	0.8516	0	0.852	0	0.8516	0	0.852	0	0.8516
C11	0	0.8908	0	0.8908	0	0.8908	0	0.8908	0	0.8908	0	0.891	0	0.8908	0	0.891	0	0.8908
C12	0	0.8912	0	0.8912	0	0.8914	0	0.8914	0	0.8914	0	0.891	0	0.8912	0	0.891	0	0.8912
C13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C15	0	0.8663	0	0.8663	0	0.8663	0	0.8663	0	0.8663	0	0.866	1	1	0	0.866	0	0.8663
C16	0	0.7851	0	0.7851	0	0.7851	0	0.7851	0	0.7851	0	0.785	0	0.7852	1	1	0	0.7851
C17	0	0.8483	0	0.8483	0	0.8641	0	0.8641	0	0.8641	0	0.864	0	0.8483	0	0.848	1	1
C18	0	0.877	0	0.877	0	0.877	0	0.877	0	0.877	0	0.877	0	0.877	0	0.877	0	0.877
C19	0	0.8806	0	0.8805	0	0.8806	0	0.8806	0	0.8806	0	0.881	0	0.8806	0	0.881	0	0.8805
C20	0	0.9769	0	0.9769	0	0.9794	0	0.9794	0	0.9794	0	0.979	0	0.9769	0	0.977	0	0.9769

Appendix B

Sensitivity Analysis:

The following sensitivity analysis reveals the relative changes in social harmony (C20) under different values of key concepts. It was observed that there was a strong influence from the absence of political and social empowerment, as well as from the absence of governance of CBOs. This conveyed the notion that the key factors affecting social harmony were C2 and C15–C17. Sensitivity analysis was also performed for the key concepts C11 and C12, but no influences were observed from their deviations. This means that they were reluctant in playing a significant role in the decision concept of social harmony.

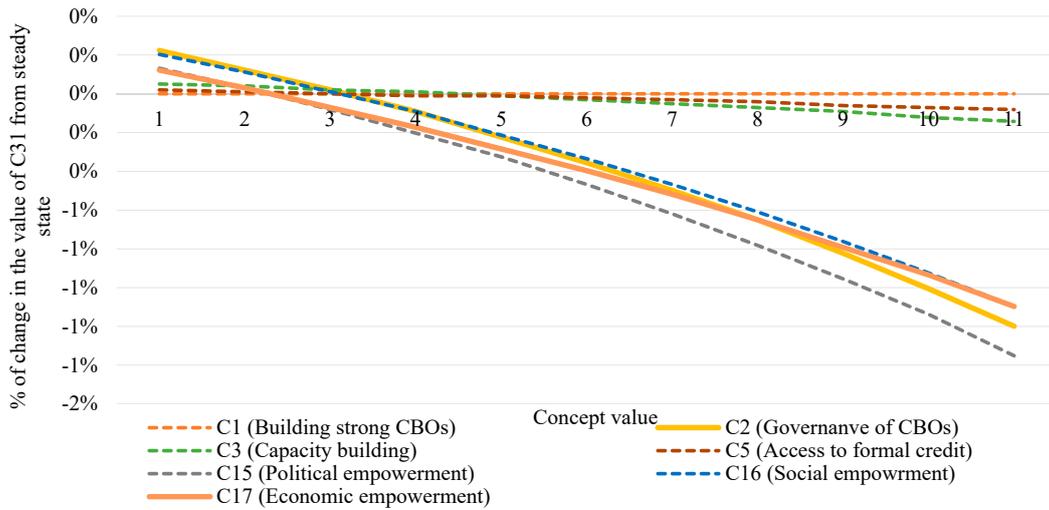


Figure A1. Sensitivity analysis for the concept C20 regarding the average FCM.

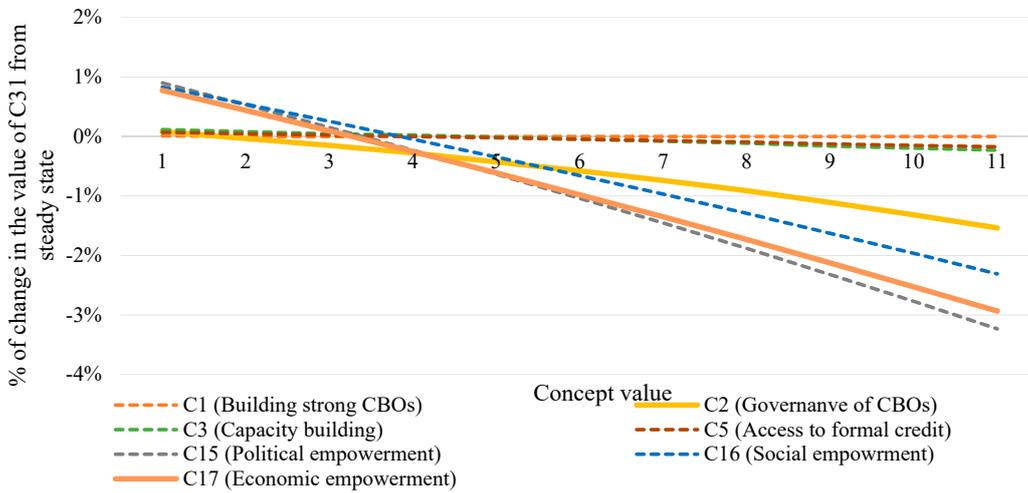


Figure A2. Sensitivity analysis for the concept C20 regarding the OWA-FCM.

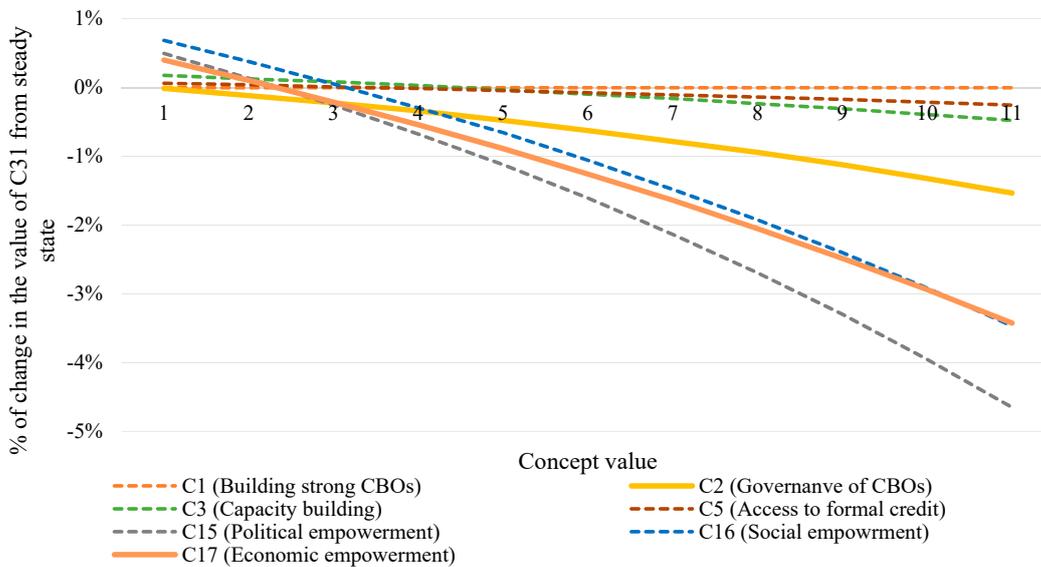


Figure A3. Sensitivity analysis for the concept C20 regarding the initial expert-based FCM.

References

1. IPCC. Global warming of 1.5 °C. In *An IPCC Special Report on the Impacts of Global Warming of 1.5 °C Above Pre-Industrial Levels and Related Global Greenhouse Gas Emission Pathways, in the Context of Strengthening the Global Response to the Threat of Climate Change, Sustainable Development, and Efforts to Eradicate Poverty*; Masson-Delmotte, V., Zhai, P., Pörtner, H.-O., Roberts, D., Skea, J., Shukla, P.R., Pirani, A., Moufouma-Okia, W., Péan, C., Pidcock, R., Eds.; IPCC: Geneva, Switzerland, 2018; in press.
2. Landrigan, P.J.; Fuller, R.; Acosta, N.J.R.; Adeyi, O.; Arnold, R.; Basu, N.; Baldé, A.B.; Bertollini, R.; Bose-O'Reilly, S.; Boufford, J.I.; et al. The Lancet Commission on pollution and health. *Lancet* **2018**, *391*, 462–512. [[CrossRef](#)]
3. IPCC. Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part B: Regional Aspects. In *Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*; Barros, V.R., Field, C.B., Dokken, D.J., Mastrandrea, M.D., Mach, K.J., Bilir, T.E., Chatterjee, M., Ebi, K.L., Estrada, Y.O., Genova, R.C., Eds.; Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, UK; New York, NY, USA, 2014; p. 688.
4. Steffen, W.; Rockström, J.; Richardson, K.; Lenton, T.M.; Folke, C.; Liverman, D.; Summerhayes, C.P.; Barnosky, A.D.; Cornell, S.E.; Crucifix, M.; et al. Trajectories of the Earth System in the Anthropocene. *Natl. Acad. Sci. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **2018**, *115*, 8252–8259. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
5. Steffen, W.; Richardson, K.; Rockstrom, J.; Cornell, S.E.; Fetzer, I.; Bennett, E.M.; Biggs, R.; Carpenter, S.R.; de Vries, W.; de Wit, C.A.; et al. Planetary boundaries: Guiding human development on a changing planet. *Science* **2015**, *347*, 1259855. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
6. Steffen, W.; Persson, A.; Deutsch, L.; Zalasiewicz, J.; Williams, M.; Richardson, K.; Crumley, C.; Crutzen, P.; Folke, C.; Gordon, L.; et al. The Anthropocene: From global change to planetary stewardship. *Ambio* **2011**, *40*, 739–761. [[CrossRef](#)]
7. Algunaibet, I.M.; Pozo, C.; Galán-Martín, Á.; Huijbregts, M.A.J.; Dowell, N.M.; Guillén-Gosálbez, G. Powering sustainable development within planetary boundaries. *Energy Environ. Sci.* **2019**, *12*. [[CrossRef](#)]
8. O'Neill, D.W.; Fanning, A.L.; Lamb, W.F.; Steinberger, J.K. A good life for all within planetary boundaries. *Nat. Sustain.* **2018**, *1*, 88–95. [[CrossRef](#)]
9. Raworth, K.A. *Safe and Just Space for Humanity: Can We Live Within the Doughnut*; Oxfam: Oxford, UK, 2012; Available online: <https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/dp-a-safe-and-just-space-for-humanity-130212-en.pdf> (accessed on 30 November 2019).
10. Potting, J.; Hekkert, M.P.; Worrell, E.; Hanemaaijer, A. *Circular Economy: Measuring Innovation in the Product Chain*; PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency: Hague, The Netherlands, 2017; Available online: <http://www.pbl.nl/sites/default/files/cms/publicaties/pbl-2016-circular-economy-measuringinnovation-in-product-chains-2544.pdf> (accessed on 30 November 2019).
11. Stahel, W.R. The circular economy. *Nature* **2016**, *531*, 435. [[CrossRef](#)]
12. Singh, M.P.; Chakraborty, A.; Roy, M. Developing an extended theory of planned behavior model to explore circular economy readiness in manufacturing MSMEs, India. *Resour. Conserv. Recycl.* **2018**, *135*, 313–322. [[CrossRef](#)]
13. Kok, L.; Worpel, G.; Ten Wolde, A. *Unleashing the Power of the Circular Economy*; Report by IMSA Amsterdam for Circle Economy; The Circle Economy: Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 2013; p. 48. Available online: http://www.imsa.nl/uploads/Unleashing_the_Power_of_the_Circular_Economy-Circle_Economy.pdf (accessed on 20 December 2019).
14. Camacho-Otero, J.; Boks, C.; Pettersen, I.N. Consumption in the Circular Economy: A Literature Review. *Sustainability* **2018**, *10*, 2758. [[CrossRef](#)]
15. United Nations. Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The UN General Assembly. A/RES/70/1. 2015. Available online: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/57b6e3e44.html> (accessed on 30 November 2019).
16. World Bank. *The World Bank: Annual Report 2015*; The World Bank: Washington, DC, USA, 2015.
17. Yalagama, S.; Chileshe, N.; Ma, T. Critical success factors for community-driven development projects: A Sri Lankan community perspective. *Int. J. Proj. Manag.* **2016**, *34*, 643–659. [[CrossRef](#)]
18. Chakrabarti, A.; Dhar, A. Social funds, poverty management and subjectification: Beyond the World Bank approach. *Camb. J. Econ.* **2013**, *37*, 1035–1055. [[CrossRef](#)]
19. Voinov, A.; Bosquet, F. Modeling with stakeholders. *Environ. Model. Softw.* **2010**, *25*, 1268–1281. [[CrossRef](#)]

20. Penn, A.S.; Knight, C.J.; Lloyd, D.J.; Avitabile, D.; Kok, K.; Schiller, F.; Woodward, A.; Druckman, A.; Basson, L. Participatory development and analysis of a fuzzy cognitive map of the establishment of a bio-based economy in the Humber region. *PLoS ONE* **2013**, *8*, e78319. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
21. Kosko, B. Fuzzy cognitive maps. *Int. J. Man Mach. Stud.* **1986**, *24*, 65–75. [CrossRef]
22. Stach, W. Learning and Aggregation of Fuzzy Cognitive Maps—An Evolutionary Approach. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada, 2010. Available online: <http://gradworks.umi.com/NR/62/NR62921.html> (accessed on 3 December 2019).
23. Aguilar, J. A survey about fuzzy cognitive Maps papers. *Int. J. Comput. Cogn.* **2005**, *3*, 27–33.
24. Kosko, B. *Fuzzy Engineering*; Prentice-Hall: New York, NY, USA, 1997.
25. Papageorgiou, E.; Stylios, C. *Fuzzy Cognitive Maps. Handbook of Granular Computing*; John Wiley and Son Ltd.: Hoboken, NJ, USA; Publication Atrium: Chichester, UK, 2008; pp. 755–774.
26. Mezei, J.; Sarlin, P. Aggregating expert knowledge for the measurement of systemic risk. *Decis. Support Syst.* **2016**, *88*, 38–50. [CrossRef]
27. Yager, R.R. On ordered weighted averaging aggregation operators in multi-criteria decision making. *IEEE Trans. Syst. Man Cybern.* **1988**, *18*, 183–190. [CrossRef]
28. Gray, S.; Gagnon, A.; Gray, S.; O'Dwyer, B.; O'Mahony, C.; Muir, D.; Devoy, R.J.N.; Falaleeva, M.; Gault, J. Are coastal managers detecting the problem? Assessing stakeholder perception of climate vulnerability using Fuzzy Cognitive Mapping. *Ocean Coast Manag.* **2014**, *94*, 74–89. [CrossRef]
29. Zhenbang, L.; Lihua, Z. Advanced Fuzzy Cognitive Maps Based on OWA Aggregation. *Int. J. Comput. Cogn.* **2007**, *5*, 31–34.
30. Leyva-Vázquez, M.; Pírez-Teruel, K.; John, R. A Model for Enterprise Architecture Scenario Analysis Based on Fuzzy Cognitive Maps and OWA Operators. In Proceedings of the IEEE Conference, Cholula, Mexico, 26–28 February 2014.
31. Papageorgiou, E.; Papageorgiou, K.; Dikopoulou, Z.; Mouhrir, A. A web-based tool for Fuzzy Cognitive Map Modeling. In Proceedings of the 9th International Congress on Environmental Modelling and Software. (iEMSs), Fort Collins, CO, USA, 25–29 June 2018.
32. Papageorgiou, E. A new methodology for Decisions in Medical Informatics using fuzzy cognitive maps based on fuzzy rule-extraction techniques. *Appl. Soft Comput.* **2011**, *11*, 500–513. [CrossRef]
33. Kosko, B. *Neural Networks and Fuzzy Systems*; Prentice Hall: Englewood Cliffs, NJ, USA, 1992.
34. Miao, Y.; Liu, Z.; Siew, C.; Miao, C. Dynamical cognitive network—An extension of fuzzy cognitive map. *IEEE Trans. Fuzzy Syst.* **2001**, *9*, 760–770. [CrossRef]
35. Papakostas, G.A.; Polydoros, A.S.; Koulouriotis, D.E.; Tourassis, V.D. Training Fuzzy Cognitive Maps by using Hebbian learning algorithms: A comparative study. In Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Fuzzy Systems, Taipei, Taiwan, 27–30 June 2011; pp. 851–858.
36. Papageorgiou, E.I.; Kontogianni, A. Using fuzzy cognitive mapping in environmental decision making and management: A methodological primer and an application. In *International Perspectives on Global Environmental Change*; Young, S., Ed.; InTech: London, UK, 2012; pp. 427–450.
37. Papageorgiou, E.I.; Salmeron, J.L. Methods and Algorithms for Fuzzy Cognitive Map-based Modeling. In *Fuzzy Cognitive Maps for Applied Sciences and Engineering*; Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2014; Chapter 1; pp. 5–24.
38. Groumpos, P.; Stylios, C.D. Modeling supervisory control systems using fuzzy cognitive maps. *ChaosSolitons Fractals* **2000**, *11*, 329–336. [CrossRef]
39. Özesmi, U.; Özesmi, L.O. Ecological models based on people's knowledge: A multi-step fuzzy cognitive mapping approach. *Ecol. Model.* **2004**, *176*, 43–64. [CrossRef]
40. Diniz, F.H.; Kok, K.; Hoogstra-Klein, M.; Arts, B. Mapping future changes in livelihood security and environmental sustainability based on perceptions of small farmers in the Brazilian Amazon. *Ecol. Soc.* **2015**, *20*, 26. [CrossRef]
41. Singh, P.K.; Papageorgiou, K.; Chudasama, H.; Papageorgiou, E.I. Evaluating the Effectiveness of Climate Change Adaptations in the World's Largest Mangrove Ecosystem. *Sustainability* **2019**, *11*, 6655. [CrossRef]
42. Brown, R.G. *Smoothing, Forecasting and Prediction of Discrete Time Series*; Prentice-Hall: Englewood Cliffs, NJ, USA, 1963.
43. Singh, P.K.; Chudasama, H. Pathways for drought resilient livelihoods based on people's perception. *Clim. Chang.* **2017**, *140*, 179–193. [CrossRef]

44. Singh, P.K.; Chudasama, H. Assessing impacts and community preparedness to cyclones: a fuzzy cognitive mapping approach. *Clim Chang.* **2017**, *143*, 337–354. [[CrossRef](#)]
45. Singh, P.K.; Nair, A. Livelihood vulnerability assessment to climatic variability and change using fuzzy cognitive mapping approach. *Clim Chang.* **2014**, *127*, 475–491. [[CrossRef](#)]
46. Tsadiras, A. Comparing the inference capabilities of binary, trivalent and sigmoid fuzzy cognitive maps. *Inf. Sci.* **2008**, *178*, 3880–3894. [[CrossRef](#)]
47. Papageorgiou, K.; Papageorgiou, E.I.; Singh, P.K.; Stamoulis, G. A software tool for FCM aggregation employing credibility weights and learning OWA operators. In Proceedings of the 10th International Conference on Information Intelligence, Systems and Applications (IISA), Patras, Greece, 15–17 July 2019; pp. 15–17. [[CrossRef](#)]
48. Papageorgiou, K.; Papageorgiou, E.; Mouhrir, A.; Stamoulis, G. Exploring OWA Operators For Aggregating Fuzzy Cognitive Maps. In Proceedings of the 12th International Conference on Information, Technology in Agriculture, Food and the Environment (EFITA), Rhodes island, Greece, 27–29 June 2019.
49. Kosko, B. Adaptive inference in fuzzy knowledge networks. In Proceedings of the First International Conference on Neural Networks, San Diego, CA, USA, 21–24 June 1987; Volume 2, pp. 261–268.
50. Amer, M.; Daim, T.U.; Jetter, A. Technology roadmap through fuzzy cognitive map-based scenarios: The case of wind energy sector of a developing country. *Technol. Anal. Strateg. Manag.* **2016**, *28*, 131–155. [[CrossRef](#)]
51. Alipour, M.; Hafezi, R.; Amer, M.; Akhavan, A. A new hybrid fuzzy cognitive map-based scenario planning approach for Iran's oil production pathways in the postsanction period. *Energy* **2017**, *135*, 851e64. [[CrossRef](#)]
52. Gray, S.; Gray, S.; Zandre, E. Fuzzy Cognitive Maps as representations of mental models and group beliefs: Theoretical and technical issues. In *Fuzzy Cognitive Maps for Applied Sciences and Engineering –From Fundamentals to Extensions and Learning Algorithms*; Elpiniki, I.P., Ed.; Springer Publishing: Heidelberg, Germany, 2014; pp. 29–48.



© 2019 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).