

## **Role of NGOs in Women's Empowerment: Case Studies from Madhya Pradesh, india**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Women's empowerment is the key element for the success of any nation or economy growth and development, women's are the strength every family so that women's should be educate, empower and financially independent also dependent on own decision. Study critically explains the role of NGO's in women's empowerment especially in Madhya Pradesh state. We focus on case studies about women's who's attained success with the help of NGO's we mainly focuses on two NGO's like SRIJAN and ASA which is working in all India and main focus on Madhya Pradesh. SRIJAN and ASA are established own mission and vision for the women's livelihood, empowerment, economically fit for own family or for society. In this study our objectives is analyze the role of NGO's in rural areas for women's development and growth and we found the 5 different successful case stories in women's empowerment from different district of Madhya Pradesh. Article is based on secondary data like published journal, different sites and NGO's profile as well as study includes the telephonic interview methods for the case studies and effective coordination with women's.

### **KEYWORDS**

Empowerment, Women's, Growth, NGO's, Development.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Women's empowerment is essential for the growth and development of every country. Women's facing lot's of challenges in the society like- domestic violence, economic problem, no financial decision, illiteracy, gender inequality etc. women's empowerment and rights is the process to enhance ability of women's to take any decision of own life and own wisdom. Approximately rural population in India is about 75% and agriculture is the main activity of rural for livelihood, let's talk about women's in agriculture about 80% work of farming is done by the women's but in formal way we can't say women's are financially independent and also not capable for decision-making, all the results are effective by the male dominance country or old mentality of parenting.

A non-governmental organization (NGO's) for women's can make great positive changes with regard to women's continues facing in India. Illiteracy and inequality is the main reason of women's are not working or very less percentage of working women's in India. An NGO's plays a crucial role in the women's addressing and combating, these challenges. A study focusing on some case studies of women's empowerment which is the results of SRIJAN and ASA NGO's which doing work for women's livelihood.

Self-Reliant Initiatives through Joint Action is a non-governmental organization that was established in 1997 with the goal of enhancing the quality of life in rural communities by developing creative solutions in agriculture and livelihoods and, with government assistance, scaling up the most successful ideas. The organization has developed certain best agricultural practices based on more than 20 years of implementation experience in resource-poor and drought-prone areas in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, and Odisha. Poshan Vatikas, or kitchen gardens, were another intercropping scheme that became a potent instrument to ensure food security during the difficult COVID-19 times. In addition to giving rural households wholesome, colorful meals, these tiny backyard gardens frequently generated enough products to cover cash flow through the sale of extra veggies. In order to optimize profits, diversify risks, and—above all—create environmentally benign systems, SRIJAN has been a steadfast supporter of synergized agriculture models, which integrate multiple techniques like horticulture, silviculture, and agriculture.

## NANO Orchards



Over the past ten years, SRIJAN has developed, tested, and expanded "Nano Orchards" in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Rajasthan. Nano orchards are high-density horticultural models in which 40–60 fruit plants are grown as the primary crop on 0.25 acres of land, with vegetables or a short-duration horticulture crop as an intercrop. These nano orchards have been specially designed to help smallholder farmers diversify their sources of income. In a quarter of the land area, our Nano orchard model yields the same returns as the traditional 1-acre model.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Dr. Ankush L. More (2024): this study focuses on role of NGO's working for women's empowerment & rights in India: Principles, role & challenges, qualitative research method has been utilised in conjunction with rich secondary sources, including carefully chosen academic papers.

Job & O.S. et. al. (2024): study analyzed the NGO's to women's empowerment in federal capital territory abuja, the study highlight the NGO's as a third sector in respons to the correct the problems of women's, government initiatives, enhanced living standard.

Minisha Gupta (2021): papers identified the role of NGO's in women's empowerment: case studies from Uttarakhand, researcher explores the women's problem which control women's for be a part of decision making. An extensive study revealed that accurate information about government laws, networking with clients, and relationships with SHG and NGO's also aid in women's empowerment. NGO's play an crucial role in training and empowering women to gain immediate livelihood.

Usha Lenka & Sucheta Agarwal (2017): this study aims to identify the factors which affect the women's entrepreneurship in Uttarakhand, case studies done with the help of in-depth interview method. This research advised to researcher and policymakers to focus on developmental schemes and plan of SHG and other NGO for women's entrepreneur.

Ruhul Amin & Stan Becker et.al. (1998): the literature emphasizes the socioeconomic condition of women's and aims to improving at grass root level, study focuses in the field of micro credit project and financial inclusion program to mitigate poverty and enhance women's empowerment. An increasing number of NGO in Bangladesh focused on collateral-free micro credit to poor women to improve their livelihood and economic condition.

FERNANDO, & J. L. (1997): the article appraise historical context of women empowerment and microcredit project, secondly study analyze the current approach of microcredit studies and

women's livelihood mission. Lastly studies based on institutional improvement regarding women's activities and NGO's contributions towards micro credit success and outcomes.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study about top NGO's working in women's empowerment field
2. To study the role of NGO's in women's livelihood and empowerment
3. To study the success stories of women's who join the NGO's

## METHODOLOGY

The case study technique and telephonic interview conducted for the collection of data case study has been used to investigate and examine the role of NGOs in empowering women for the mitigation of poverty of women's. A total different five case studies in Madhya Pradesh women's who complete training and development program and started their own business for collection of data using in-depth interviews methods.

## ROLE OF NGO'S IN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

1. Capacity building
2. Credit facility/ self-help group/micro- credit program
3. Skill development
4. Improve self confidence of women's
5. Improve financial inclusion
6. Women's self creativity and own business
7. Decision making capacity of women's

## WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA - ADDRESSING CHALLENGES BY THE NGO'S

1. Society circumstances
2. Family rules and regulation
3. Skill of women's /confidence
4. Domestic violence
5. Access to education
6. Economic inequality
7. Widow abandonment
8. Forced prostitution



## CASE STUDIES

Findings include the success stories of women's who's attained the empowerment through NGOs in Madhya Pradesh at different districts.

- ✚ This is Roshni Kushwah, women farmer from Maherda Maheba village, she plays as a role model for small-scale former Palera block, Tikamgarh district MP, earlier she faces many challenges in traditional farming methods but in the year 2024 her effort and dedication represent the transformational change in multilayer vegetable farming. NGOs training of vegetable cultivation and natural farming method provided by SRIJAN which is change the life of Roshni Kushwah. Now Roshni Kushwah able to do multilayer farming not for only own family but also the examples for others family.
- ✚ Second is Kamla Ahirwar village – Dadri, block – Nowgong, District – Chhatarpur, Kamla serving as a chairperson of Shankar SHG and Dadri women's village Organization- Gram sangthan. She is fully engaged in agricultural activities, she always think about drastic change not only for her family but also for the upliftment of the society. In the year 2023 Kamla join the “**Lakhpati didi**”women's economic empowerment project supported by the Reliance Foundation and the Bill and Melinda Gates foundation. “**SRIJAN**”, as an implementation agency, identified Kamla and trained as Krishi Sakhi (community cadre of NRLM), Kamla perform very well and actively participated in training to othor women's farmers and also started the compaign for SHG community to promote organic farming.

✚ Third is Sheela Yadav from Bandhwar village, block Badamalhara, district Chhatarpur MP. She is a member of self –help group which is promoted by Madhya Pradesh Day Rural Livelihood Mission. For improvement of income of Sheela yadav and self help group community, SRIJAN team reached in Bandhwar village and explain about the goat resource centre, further Sheela yadav and her husband actively participate in this scheme and take training of goat centre than setup and continuesly running the centre also Sheela and her husband helps to goad farmers and provide goat health related facilities with the help of pashu sakhis and earn well.

Capacity building of farmers: Farm, off-farm, Non-farm

**Target (2024-25) v/s Sept. 2024 Month achievement-**

S.No	Activity	UoM	Achievement
1	Total HHs Coverage	No.	21164
<b>A</b>	<b>Farm activities:</b>		
A1	No. of. Training conducted for Farmers under Farm activity	Total events	2346
A2	Total No of Farmers participated	Total women participated in events	21164
<b>B</b>	<b>Off-farm activities</b>		
B1	No. of. Training conducted for Farmers under Off-farm activity	Total events	257
B2	Total No of Farmers participated	Total women participated in events	2928
<b>C</b>	<b>Non-farm activities</b>		
C1	No. of. Training conducted for Farmers under Non-farm activity	Total events	3
C2	Total No of Farmers participated	Total women participated in events	92

- ✚ Fourth is Lalli kol w/o Sadaram kol age 45, gram, post – bamuri block Shohagpur, district- shahdol MP. She joined NRLM through SHG for some transaction; also joined ASA in 2024 and husband wife started the yukeliptis plantation 1500 nag under the keptim scheme OPIL pariyojana also agricultural work started. Well Construction: this is very much helpful for plantation and agricultural activities and it is helpful for annual income. As per Lalli, she is very happy to join with the ASA.
- ✚ Fifth is about ASA- under the action for social advancement- DAY NRLM –for the purpose of linking the project with MGNREGS CFT scheme, SHG members were identified, in which Puttibai and Sukhlal singh, age 54 years, of Ganga self help group were selected for construction of Kapildhara well for irrigation. Puttibai is the owner of 7.5 acre land, she is farmer and irrigation activity totally depends upon natural rain but with the consultation of ASA team well construction completed in the year july 2021.



### **Suggestions for the Improving Socioeconomic Condition of Women's -**

1. Education is the key for women's empowerment
2. Awareness in every field must for the women's empowerment
3. Freedom to express own dignity
4. Improve the capacity of decision-making
5. Environment of home and society thinking about women's lots matter

### **CONCLUSION**

NGO's like SRIJAN and ASA plays an pivotal role women's empowerment specially in Madhya Pradesh state, in this study with the help of case studies we find out that women's wants to grown up and actively participate in working zone and be a financially independent. We conlude five case studies from Madhya Pradesh and selected district like – Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh,

Shahdol, Umaria etc., with the help of NGO's and membership with SHG women's change the scenerio of own life and be financial independent. The objectives of these two NGO's towards empowerment and livelihood of women's is sustainable social-economic initiatives to enhance livelihood opportunities for buid their capacity to demand and access entitlements.

Empowering women is essential for the nation's prosperity, growth and development. The purpose of this study is to clarify how non-governmental organizations (NGOs) support women's empowerment by providing various means of subsistence. Even though women are capable of starting their own businesses and are highly active, they are often prevented from taking advantage of these opportunities by societal norms that favor men, their reliance on their husbands, barriers that prevent women from obtaining an education or becoming literate, the burden of taking care of the home, the lack of family planning, and other factors. Therefore, NGOs are crucial in providing training through a variety of programs and appropriate government backing to enable women to obtain facilities for their livelihood. So that article objectives is to analyze the how NGO's create a platform to mitigate the poverty of women's and change the socioeconomic condition of women's, study also focused on top NGO's creativity and its action in Indian states. In the last but not least lots of cases pending for the further research because end number of NGO's already working in the society for different –different part.

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