

**A Critical Study on Socio Economic Development
and Women Empowerment in India:
Role of NGO's in Hazaribag District
(A Case Study since 2005)**

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CHAPTER – 6

CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND FUTURE FINDINGS

CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY

- The age, educational qualifications, marital status and no. of dependants does not affect the beneficiaries rather every one irrespective of their caste , creed and color wanted to attach with non-government organizations (NGOs) to increase their social and economic value.
- Now days, every women wanted to be socially, economically, financially & technically empowered through self equipped process by capacity building.
- The rural women also wanted to increase their entrepreneurial skills and non-government organizations (NGOs) are helping them through micro-credit and self help groups (SHGs).
- The increasing awareness related to micro-credits, self help groups and entrepreneurship through NGOs are increasing their brand value and making applicable the possibility of government run schemes and programs in their local areas.
- The respondents have shown a positive attitude towards the workings, assistances and benefits supplied by the NGOs in their region and they actively wanted to attach with them due to several reasons.
- The rural women are most interested in self help groups (SHGs) and skill development in their nearby areas.
- The micro credits are being used in farming, loan repayments and developing some small businesses whereas in case of skill development or vocational training includes tailoring and hand embroidery,

beautician, skin and make up, vegetable cultivation, mushroom cultivation, horticulture, lac bangles etc.

- Similarly it was found that women self help groups (SHGs) are engaged in sauce making, pickle and papad making, candle making, soap/detergent making, agarbatti making, dairy farming, poultry, piggery, goatery, public distribution system , horticulture, intercropping, etc. SHGs also promote health, hygiene and nutrition of women.
- The most successful government programs in these areas are formation of self help groups and Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY).
- They various problems facing by non-government organizations (NGOs) while performing their duties are inadequate funds for desired activities, criticism from local people, interference from politicians, low literacy levels, poor transportation, poor communication and lack of coordination among themselves. The maximum count is of inadequate funds for desired activity, problem of criticism from Local people and problem of interference from politicians.
- The mean and mode of all responses recoded in each questions of the questionnaire indicates that all the responses are biased and more inclined towards answering probably and definitely in the contribution of the role of NGOs towards socio-economic development and women empowerment.
- The types of assistances received and most benefitted programs are independent of the age of beneficiaries whereas the types of assistances and most successful govt. programs depend on categories of geographical areas.
- The socio-economic parameters which include poverty alleviation, local unemployment, education awareness & health problems reduction are

improving through the efforts of non government organizations (NGOs).

- The women empowerment factors that have been considered in this study like family income, social value, economic value, role of NGOs, women empowerment status, micro-credit facilities and capacity building facilities is improving in Hazaribagh through grass roots works of the social workers and NGOs.
- Thus overall it was found that non government organizations are working actively on state and central run government programs and schemes and uplifting the overall socio-economic conditions and improving women empowerment process in the district of Hazaribagh through their tireless efforts.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. Most of the women are assisting in household business of handicraft. So, information of new techniques of production, skill improvement programs and marketing should be provided to women folk of rural areas.
2. Activities on which women are trained should focus on their marketability and profitability.
3. Voluntary agencies does not have enough staffs because of financial constraints. Therefore, financial assistances should be provided from Government to solve this problem. Further, it will help the NGOs to take the initiative of educating and empowering women.
4. Involvement of NGOs in women entrepreneurial training programs and councelling.

5. Additional business opportunities should be approached for women entrepreneurs like Herbal and health care, fruits and vegetables, food processing, Sericulture, Floriculture, Vermiculture etc.
6. The voluntary agencies are facing a number of problems such as financial, co-ordination, lack of infrastructure, supervision, inadequate staff etc. It is suggested that a coordination council of voluntary agencies at the district level should be formed involving officers of the concerned Government Departments and the experts from the fields of voluntary work through which a constant effort will be ensured in strengthening the voluntary agencies.
7. In addition to their programs and projects in order to stay attached to their missions, NGOs focused towards women empowerment must have internal good governance which contributes towards transparency and accountability. Only then people will join their mission and also support them financially.
8. Women Empowerment not only means empowerment of female adults. If complete women empowerment has to be achieved, then the girl children must be educated. Only then nation will have empowered women population.
9. Involvement of Non Government Organisations in women entrepreneurial training programs and councelling.
10. More governmental schemes to motivate women entrepreneurs to engage in small scale and large scale business ventures.
11. The women folks may be given training on managerial and leadership skills and may be motivated to present themselves in panchayat elections.

12. The Self Help Groups members may be motivated to prepare annual action plans in their group which will be useful in planning their activities efficiently.
13. Vocational training to be extended to women community that enables them to understand the production process and production management.
14. A general suggestions to all the NGO's is that they can function effectively if they have a particular area of focus. Therefore, if the NGO's concentrate only on one area, then it will be able to give its fullest potential towards livelihood programs.

FUTURE FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. It would be interesting to conduct another study within the same area of research with the incorporation of more non-government organizations from different districts to give more informed knowledge that will lead better decisions.
2. The study can be further extended to other social institutions to check recent advances in recent years.
3. Here the study concentrated on few parameters that can be extended to gender gap index, growth of MSMEs, ease of doing business, FDI inflows, Export conditions etc.
4. The analysis can be extended to more number of NGOs of Hazaribag and nearby areas to check the socio-economic conditions and actual status of women empowerment more transparently.
5. The study can be taken from the other angle of retail and institutional NGOs through primary data to find out any new type of pattern that may exists in these societies.

6. The policy implications and corrective actions that need to be taken by regulators to improve transparency and efficiency of the workings of Self help groups (SHGs) and Non-government organizations can also be the area of further research.
7. The study can be further done with extended time-frames to make its results more reliable and robust.