

Role Of Community Based Organisations In Women Empowerment In Rajasthan

Shubhangi Sharma1*, Dr. Bharti Sharma2, Dr. Monu Bhargava3, Dr. Kavita Tak4

^{1*}Research Scholar, Department of Management Studies, IIS University, Jaipur. ²Associate Professor, Department of Management Studies, IIS University, Jaipur ³Professor, Faculty of Management, Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur ⁴Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, S. S. Jain Subodh Girls P.G. College, Jaipur

Citation: Shubhangi Sharma, et al (2024), Role Of Community Based Organisations In Women Empowerment In Rajasthan, *Educational Administration: Theory and Practice*, 30(3), 2400-2408, Doi: 10.53555/kuey.v30i3.4161

ARTICLE INFO ABSTRACT

Rural development in India is considered as a noteworthy importance for substantial growth of the nation. Rural women have seen significant changes in some areas but continues to face challenges related to education, healthcare, economic empowerment, legal rights, political participation, and addressing continuous gender-based violence. On the other hand, CBOs emerged as a significant contributor in the development of an economy. They are actively working on education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructural development with the concentration of wider growth objectives. The present study aims to investigate the role of CBOs in women empowerment in rural areas of Rajasthan. 135 women have shared their opinion regarding the role of CBOs in their economic, social, political and phycological development. Purposive sampling technique has been used in study to collect data from rural population. The study has been conducted in the three districts of Rajasthan i.e., Barmer, Alwar and Jaipur. Descriptive analysis and factor analysis is being used for data analysis. It is found that CBOs target many facets of women's life and bring about good change at the individual, group, and social levels in their pursuit of women's empowerment and played a significant role in women's empowerment by providing variety of assistance and advocacy.

Keywords: Community Based Organisation, Women Empowerment, Economic Empowerment, Social & Political Empowerment.

Introduction

India is the largest democratic country with the population of more than 1.2 billion and third largest economy in the world. (India: Development News, World Bank, 2021.) More than two-third of the total population of India reside in rural areas and engaged in agriculture and allied activities, but the agriculture's share in GDP 18.8%. (Ali & Khan, 2015; Divyathejomurthy, 2016) Therefore, Rural development in India is considered as a noteworthy importance for substantial growth of the nation. (India: Development News, Research, Data | World Bank, 2023) World Female labour Force Participation Rate is 49% in which Women represent 52% of jobs in the world including paid and unpaid work. (Status of Female Employment in India, 2018) (Human Development Report, 2015, UNDP) (ILO Global Employment Trends 2015) In India, Female labour Force Participation Rate is 28%. (Workforce Changes and Employment, NITI Aayog, 2022) In Rajasthan, 1.16 crores (38.78%) women are working out of 2.99 crores of working population. (XI PLAN MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT GOVERNMENT OF INDIA) (Men and Women in Rajasthan, Report of RAJASTHAN STATE COMMISSION FOR WOMEN 2018) In rural India, the percentage of women working is twice that of women in urban areas. (Biswas & Banu, 2023) but the literacy rate of rural women is 59.9% as compared to 88.0% of rural men and 80.1% of urban women. (Rajasthan SDGs Status Report 2023) The women labour force participation rate is 47.3% as compared to 79.8% men in rural areas where as 27.2% women work as compared to 74.9% in urban areas. (Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Ministry of Statistics, 2023) The CBO has played a significant role in empowering women in rural areas. In India, women provided unpaid care for others for 312 minutes per day in urban areas and 291 minutes per day in rural areas. In comparison, men only worked unpaid caregiving for 29 minutes in urban areas and 32 minutes in rural areas. (Nandy & Dutta, 2020) CBOs have emerged as a significant contributor in the development of an economy. The emphasis on locally produced economic development techniques is another feature of rural development which include education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructural

Copyright © 2024 by Author/s and Licensed by Kuey. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

development with the concentration of wider growth objectives. The essence of Community welfare is the key objective of the CBOs. A CBO is a non-profit organisation that provides social services at the local level. (Chechetto-Salles et al., 2006) One of the policy goals of the Indian government's watershed projects is the empowerment of women and good governance. As the main consumers of natural resources for agriculture as well as its stewards and conservators, women constitute the backbone of the rural economy. The study aims to identify the factors that contribute in women empowerment with help of CBOs in Rajasthan.

Review of Literature

Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

Modern government involves local communities in development through Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to effectively implement public services and solve collective problems. CBOs empower poor communities in economic, social, and civic fields, helping them escape poverty. Accountability is key in participation, allowing local people to work, organize, and mobilize resources for common good. (Samboteng et al., 2021)Community-based organizations, or CBOs, are local non-profit groups that works to generate improvements within a community on the local level. They are basically the community development process in the form of a formal organization. They are usually locally formed, locally staffed, and their actions are specific to the location they operate in.(Chechetto-Salles et al., 2006b) CBOs as more or less private non-profit organizations which are representative of community or significant segments of a community and which provide relative services to individuals in the community or to the entire community.(Ajo & Lubari, 2019) CBOs are rural or grassroots- based, formed, funded and managed by community members themselves based on their felt needs. CBOs are therefore voluntary, autonomous and democratically controlled institutions with primary aim of meeting members' social and economic needs. (Ikwuba Agnes, 2010) The various types of CBOs are working in rural areas to empower the women, i.e., Mahila Mandal, Youth Clubs, Village cooperatives, Religious Groups, Men's & Farmer's Club, Yuvati Samuh etc.

Women Empowerment

For women to be considered empowered, they must be able to support themselves financially, be selfsufficient, have high self-esteem so they can handle any challenge, and be allowed to take part in developments. The capable women ought to have the ability to take part in the decision-making process. (Hazarika, 2011) Increasing and strengthening women's social, economic, political, and legal authority is referred to as women's empowerment. To guarantee women's equality, empower them, and allow them to freely live their lives with dignity and self-respect. (Ponraj et al., 2016) The CBOs are viewed as excellent change agents because of their reputation for having the power to influence people's opinions and behaviours. The populace's trust in central authorities has declined as a result of the failure of governments' top-down strategies and the absence of grassroots participation in bottom-up initiatives. As a result, indigenous organisations like CBOs, which carry out development programmes and initiatives that they perceive as urgent needs in their communities, provide refuge to the people.(Ajo & Lubari, 2015) Ha 1:

Objectives of the study

In this study, researcher aimed to

- To examine the role of CBOs on women empowerment in select areas of Rajasthan.
- To identify the significant variables that contribute in women empowerment with help of CBOs.

Research Methodology

The study is based on primary research. Purposive sampling technique has been used in study to collect data from rural population. The study has been conducted in the three districts of Rajasthan i.e., Barmer, Alwar and Jaipur where 135 respondents are interrogated through pre-tested questionnaire. To identify the significant factors of women empowerment that impacted by Community based organisation, factor analysis is used.

Table 1: Descriptive Analysis of Women Empowerment after assistance of CBOs

		Mean	Std.	Percentage
Ver_name	Variables		Deviation	
ECO_1	Independent income has increased	3.88	.876	77.6%
	Propensity to save has increased after the	3.96	.733	79.2%
ECO_2	assistance to CBOs.			
	Assets have been generated substantiality	3.90	.839	78.0%
ECO_3	after the assistance to CBOs.			
	Control over household income has been	3.77	.849	75.4%
ECO_4	enhanced after the assistance to CBOs.			
ECO_2 ECO_3 ECO_4	Assets have been generated substantiality after the assistance to CBOs. Control over household income has been enhanced after the assistance to CBOs.	3.90 3.90 3.77	.839 .849	78.0% 75.4%

ECO 5	Control over household savings has been enhanced after the assistance to CBOs.	3.88	.824	77.6%
ECO 6	Control over household Purchases has been enhanced after the assistance to CBOs.	3.79	.831	75.8%
Soc 1	Ability to freely live life has been increased due to the assistance of CBOs.	3.79	.798	75.8%
Soc 2	Frequency to visit friends/ relatives has been increased due to the assistance of CBOs	4.14	.799	82.8%
Soc 2	Access to banks/ markets has been increased due to the assistance of CBOs	4.11	.741	82.2%
Soc 4	Treatment by your husband and other male members of the family has been improved due to the assistance of CBOs.	4.05	.722	81.0%
Soc_5	Incidence of abusing by husband and other male members of the family has been decreased due to the assistance of CBOs.	3.97	.725	79.4%
Soc_6	Respect/ status in family and society has been enhanced due to the assistance of CBOs.	4.04	.729	80.8%
Pol_1	Participation in Political activities in your surroundings has been increased due to the assistance of CBOs.	4.12	.796	82.4%
Pol_2	Participation in election campaign has been increased due to the assistance of CBOs.	3.91	.796	78.2%
Pol_3	Women's reservation in panchayat has been increased due to the assistance of CBOs.	4.05	1.966	81.0%
Pol_4	Participation while choosing the candidate by political parties in local election has been increased due to the assistance of CBOs	4.00	.740	80.0%
PSY_1	Self-reliance and internal strength have been increased after the intervention of CBOs	3.92	.775	78.4%
PSY_2	Level of confidence during the interaction with outsiders has been improved after the intervention of CBOs	3.89	.720	77.8%
PSY_3	Ability to express your opinion in different matters of family has been improved after the intervention of CBOs	3.80	.797	76%
PSY_4	Personal stress and tension have been reduced after the intervention of CBOs	4.02	•777	80.4%
PSY_5	Started valuing yourself for working harder and longer after the intervention of CBOs	3.89	.794	77.8%
PSY_6	Involvement in decision making on crucial matters of family has been increased after the intervention of CBOs	3.80	.810	76%

The above Table-1 depicts the descriptive statistics of women empowerment of the respondents after the association with Community Based Organisations. A perusal of data presented in Table 1 reveals that the financial situation of rural women has improved after the association with Community Based Organisations (CBOs). The inclination to accumulate assets and save money has been strengthened. The relationship with CBOs has greatly benefited the social status of women. Women now have greater freedom to visit friends and relatives, a lower incidence of abuse by their husbands and other male family members, better treatment from these male family members, and increased respect from their families and the community. Women's political participation has improved dramatically. They are actively involved in local politics, with increased participation in election campaigns, women's reservation in panchayats, and a notable rise in the nomination of female candidates by political parties for local elections. These days, women are remarkably self-assured, independent, and emotionally resilient. They have begun to value themselves and are able to voice their opinions on various family-related matters, and they are now more involved in important family decisions. That demonstrates how women's empowerment has increased dramatically when they were linked to CBOs.

Factor Analysis

KMO & Bartlett's Test

KMO Measures the Sampling Adequacy who determines if the responses given with the sample are adequate or not. In the present study, the KMO value is 0.904 (refer Table-2) which shows that the statements are good for sampling. and Bartlett's Test, are used to ensure data sampling adequacy for factor analysis. To study the

strength of the relationship among variables the Bartlett's test of sphericity is used. The Bertlett's test is used to quantify the interns' variable correlation that is being examined. The Bartlett's test value is significant (refer Table-2) (p value is less than 0.05 which means that the correlation matrix is not an identity matrix. Therefore, both KMO and Bartlett's tests showed enough adequacies of data to support the factor analysis.

Table-2: KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Mey	er-Olkir	ı M	leasure	of	Sampling	
Adequacy.						.904
Bartlett's	Test	of	Approx	. Chi	-Square	2453.997
Sphericity			df			231
			Sig.			0.000

In table, the communalities show the percentage of variance of each variable that is explained by the extracted factors (e.g., the underlying latent continua). Variable items with high values are well represented in the factor, while variable items with low values are not well represented. In the above table, all variable items' communality values are more than 0.5.

						Iav	ле-з	; All	.u-11/	nagi	ng c	ULLE	siau	OII N	lau	IX						
	Е	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	S	So	So	So	So	So	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	PS	PS	PS	PS	PS
	С	0	0	0	0	0	oc	с	с	с	с	с	ol	ol	ol	ol	S	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Ō	2	3	4	5	6		2	3	4	5	6	_	-	-		Y	2	3	4	5	6
	1				_0	_0	1	-	5	7	5	Ŭ	1	2	2	4	1		_0	-7	_0	_~
EC	1						1						1	2	3	4	1					
EC							-		-	-				-								
0	.9	-	-	-	-	-	.0		.0	.1	.0	-		.2	.1			-	-	-		-
_1	20	.18	.2	.21	.0	.0	0	.0	0	2	2	.0	.2	0	2	.0	.11	.0	.0	.1	.1	.2
	а	6	99	5	17	57	6	71	9	8	6	33	11	6	4	19	7	31	18	04	42	28
EC									-		-		-	ĺ	-							
0	-	.9	-	-	-	-	.0	-	.2		.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.1		-	-	-		
2	.1	35	.0	.2	.21	.0	2	.0	3	.0	4	4	4	8	6	8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
_	86	a	71	46	1	63	8	16	6	67	0	8	4	0	4	2	62	71	48	48	67	33
FC	00		/-	т°	-	0	-	10	Ŭ	0/	Ũ	Ŭ	т	Ŭ	т _	_	0-	/-	70		07	55
															-			1				
0	-	-	.9	-	-		.1		-	-	-	.0	.0	.3	.1	.0	_	-	0	-	-	
_3	.2	.0	28	.0	-3	.0	4	.0	.0	.0	.0	8	9	2	0	0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	99	71	a	62	43	24	3	23	81	62	95	4	0	0	8	4	05	14	41	55	86	03
EC							-					-	-	-								
0	-	-	-	.9		-	.1	-		-	.1	.1	.0	.1		.0	-		-			-
4	.21	.2	.0	34	.0	.0	4	.0	.0	.0	4	8	2	8	.1	3	.1	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0
<u> </u>	5	46	62	a	51	64	7	13	37	85	0	9	9	5	57	5	47	10	04	94	49	63
FC	Ŭ				Ŭ		Ĺ	0	0,	- 0	-	Í	Í	_	0/							.0
$\hat{\mathbf{n}}$		1			0		۱ <u> </u>	_		_	<u>م</u>		<u> </u>	1	<u>م</u>		_					
<u> </u>					.9		.2	-	.0	-	.0		.0	.1	.0		.0		-			
_5	.0	.21	-3	.0	25	.0	0	.0	9	.0	9	.0	5	2	2	.0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
- ~	17	1	43	51	a	30	9	73	6	43	3	77	7	0	4	79	0	89	98	73	49	60
EC							-	-	i I	-			-		-	-						
0	-	-		-		.8	•7	.0		.0	-		.3	.3	.1	.0		'	-	-		
_6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	38	0	9	.0	6	.0	.2	4	2	8	3	.0	.1	.3	.1	.0	.1
_	57	63	24	64	30	a	2	0	13	9	75	76	0	4	9	5	94	97	23	69	29	52
So	0,				0			-	Ŭ	Í	,0	, - , -	-		Í		· · ·		Ŭ	- /	, í	
c			_	l _ '	_ '	_ '	8	0	_	1	_ '	_	2	2			_	۱_ ۱				_
1			14	14	-	-	.0	.0 Q		·1			<u></u>	· <u>~</u>	1			11	1		0	1
1	.0	.0	.14	.14	.2	•/	5 03	0	.0	3	.0	.1	0	9	.1	.0	.0	.11	.1	.0	.0	.1
a	00	20	3	7	09	02	0"	5	27	0	07	70	5	0	75	19	79	2	91	35	14	42
So										-		-		ĺ	-							
c_		-		-	-	-	.0	.9	-	.1		.2		.0	.0	.0	-	-		-	-	
2	.0	.01	.0	.01	.0	.0	8	27	.4	4	.1	9	.0	8	0	2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	71	6	23	3	73	90	5	а	59	9	78	4	15	7	4	3	10	78	74	85	40	61
So													_	-		-				-	-	
c	-	I _	-				_	-	.0	_	-	.0	.0	.0	-	.0	-	1	-	_		
°	0	2		0	0	01		4	.9	1	0	.0 8	.0	.0	0	.0	0	0	0		0	0
ა	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.01	.0	•4	4	.1	.0	0	5	3	.0	3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
0.	09	30	01	3/	90	3	27	59	2-	10	35	2	9	э	3/	э	50	30	50	13	11	54
So								-					-	ĺ	-						-	
c	-		-	-	-	-	.1	.1	-	.9	-	-	.0	ĺ	.1	.3	-				.1	
4	.12	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3	4	.1	17	.2	.1	7	.2	9	2	.1	.2	.0	.0	0	.0
	8	67	62	85	43	69	0	9	10	а	01	25	0	13	5	0	37	31	14	53	0	46
So							-					-	-	-		-						
с		_	-			-	.0	_	_	_	.8	.3	.0	.3	.2	.1		-			_	-
5	0	0	0	14	0	0	6	1	0	2	01	6	2	6	8	0	1	1	1	1	17	0
5	.0 26	.0	.0	.14	.0	.0	7	.1 78	.0 25	01	a	ŏ	3	8	5	9	.1 81	.1 25	.1 80	.1 51	8	.0
C.	20	40	95	U	93	/5	/	70	30	01	-	9	4	0	э	5	01	25	02	51	0	21
50	-	.0	.0	-	.0	.2		-	.0	-	-	.8	-	.1	-	.1	-	.2	-	-	.1	.0
c_	.0	48	84	.18	77	76	.1	.2	8	.1	.3	39	•3	18	.0	81	.0	09	.3	.2	05	14

Table-3: Anti-Imaging Correlation Matrix

Shubhangi Sharma, et al / Kuey, 30(3), 4161

6	33			9			7	9 4	2	25	6 9	а	61		2		35		39	0 0		
Ро							•				-			-	-					-		
<u> </u>	91	- 14	-	-	0	-	.2 8	0	-	-	.0 2	- 2	.8 5	.1 4	.0 8	.0 2	11	- 2	2	0	0	- 2
-	1	4	.0 90	.0 29	.0 57	.3 40	5	15	.0 59	.0 70	4	.5 61	5 ^a	4 0	6	3	5	. <u>-</u> 50	. <u>-</u> 69	.0 73	.0 22	.5 10
Po							-				-		-	0	-	0						
1_ 2	.2	.0	.3	.18	- .12	.3	.2 9	.0	.0	.2	.3 6	.1	.ı 4	.0	·4 2	.0 5	.0	.0	- .2	.1	.11	.1
Do	06	80	20	5	0	24	8	87	35	13	8	18	0	6 ^a	8	8	57	48	89	49	8	59
1_		-	-			-		0	-	-	.2	-	- .0	- .4	.8	- .3	-	-			-	-
3	.12	.0	.16	.15	.0	.18	.1	0	.0	.1	8	.0	8	2	8	3	.0	.0	.1	.0	.1	.0
Ро	4	64	8	1	24	9	75	4	37	95 -	5	22	0	8	5" -	0	21	18	04	21	98	21
1_	-	.0		-		-	-	-	-	.3	-		.0	.0	.3	.8	-	-	-	-	_	-
4	.0 19	.18 2	.0 64	.0 35	.0 79	.0 35	.0 19	.0 23	.0 35	2	.1 95	.1 81	3 3	5 8	3 0	9 2 ^a	.0 52	.3 45	.0 61	.0 42	.2 57	.1 99
PS	-		-	00		00	-	0	-		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		0			-				•	0,	
Y_ 1	.11	.0	- .10	- .14	- .0	.0	.0 7	- .0	.0 5	- .1	.1	- .0	.1	- .0	- .0	.0 5	.9 42	- .3	.0	- .0	- .2	- .0
DO	7	62	5	7	60	94	9	10	8	37	81	35	15	57	21	2	a	52	70	66	34	62
PS Y	-	-	-		-		-	_	.0		-	.2	- .2	.0	-	- .3	_	.9	-	-	-	
2	.0	.0	.01	.01	.0	.19	.1	.0	3	.2	.1	0	5	4	.0	4	.3	09	.3	.0	.1	.0
PS	31	71	4	0	89	7	12	78	6 -	31	25	9	0	8 -	18	5	52	a	11	50	04	53
Y_	-	-		-	-	-			.0		.1	-	.2	.2	.1	-		-	.9	-	-	-
3	.0 18	.0 48	.0 41	.0 04	.0 98	.3 23	.1 91	.0 74	5 0	.0 14	8 2	.3 39	6 9	8 9	0 4	.0 61	.0 70	·3 11	01 а	.0 06	.2 45	.1 31
PS		•	•	•	-	Ū	-	-		•		-	-	-		-	,				10	0
Y_ 4	- .1	- .0	- .0	.19	.0	- .16	.0 3	.0 8	- .0	.0	.1	.2 0	.0 7	.1 4	.0	.0 4	- .0	- .0	- .0	.9 49	- .3	- .1
<u> </u>	04	48	55	4	73	9	5	5	13	53	51	0	3	9	21	2	66	50	06	a	11	32
PS Y			_					-		1	_	.1	.0	_	- .1		_	_	_	_	.0	-
5	.14	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	4	.0	0	.1	0	2	.1	9	.2	.2	.1	.2	.3	25	.2
PS	2	67	86	49	49	29	14 -	0	11	0	78	5	2 -	18	8	57 -	34	04	45	11	а	86
Y_	-			-			.1			.0	-		.3	.1	-	.1	-		-	-	-	.9
6	.2 28	.0 33	.0 03	.0 63	.0 60	.15 2	4 2	.0 61	.0 54	4 6	.0 21	.0 14	1 0	5 9	.0 21	9 9	.0 62	.0 53	.1 31	.1 32	.2 86	36 a

The Table-3 reveals the further measure of sampling adequacy of the data. The anti-image correlation matrix shows the degree to which each individual item in the data is predicted by the other items. Theses can be used to decide whether or not certain items in the factor analysis should be eliminated. (Kaiser & Cerny, 1979) The diagonal values should be greater than 0.5 and off-diagonal elements should be small. As all the diagonal values in the table-3 are greater than threshold value i.e. 0.5 and most of the off diagonal elements are small in the anti-image correlation matrix that shows that items has low partial correlation which indicates the factor model is appropriate for measurement.

1 4010-3	. commu	nances
	Initial	Extraction
Due to the intervention of CBOs, your independent		
income has increased.	1.000	.689
Your propensity to save has increased after the		
assistance to CBOs.	1.000	.685
Your Assets have been generated substantiality after		
the assistance to CBOs.	1.000	•777
Your control over household income has been		
enhanced after the assistance to CBOs.	1.000	.685
Your control over household savings has been		
enhanced after the assistance to CBOs.	1.000	.745
Your control over household Purchases has been		
enhanced after the assistance to CBOs.	1.000	.712
Your ability to freely live life has been increased due to		
the assistance of CBOs.	1.000	.812

Table-3: Communalities

Your frequency to visit friends/ relatives has been		
increased due to the assistance of CBOs.	1.000	.784
Your access to banks/ markets has been increased due		
to the assistance of CBOs.	1.000	.691
Treatment by your husband and other male members		
of the family has been improved due to the assistance		
of CBOs.	1.000	.782
Incidence of abusing by husband and other male		
members of the family has been decreased due to the		
assistance of CBOs.	1.000	.753
Your respect/ status in family and society has been		
enhanced due to the assistance of CBOs.	1.000	.844
Your participation in Political activities in your		
surroundings has been increased due to the assistance		
of CBOs.	1.000	.638
Your participation in election campaign has been		
increased due to the assistance of CBOs.	1.000	.744
Women's reservation in panchayat has been increased		
due to the assistance of CBOs.	1.000	.733
Your participation while choosing the candidate by		
political parties in local election has been increased		
due to the assistance of CBOs	1.000	.747
Your self-reliance and internal strength have been		
increased after the intervention of CBOs	1.000	.713
Your Level of confidence during the interaction with		
outsiders has been improved after the intervention of		
CBOs	1.000	.761
Your ability to express your opinion in different		
matters of family has been improved after the		
intervention of CBOs	1.000	.755
Your personal stress and tension have been reduced		
after the intervention of CBOs	1.000	.689
You have started valuing yourself for working harder		
and longer after the intervention of CBOs	1.000	.814
Your involvement in decision making on crucial		
matters of family has been increased after the		
intervention of CBOs	1.000	.647

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

During the identification of significant variables, the researcher has taken extraction eigen value of 0.6 as a cut-off point, hence, variables having eigen value of more than 0.6 are considered as significant factors of women empowerment for further analysis in this study (Table-3)

Component				Extracti	on Sums	of Squared	Rotatio	n Sums	of Squared	
-	Initial Eigenvalues			Loading	S	_	Loadings			
					% of					
		% of	Cumulative		Varianc	Cumulativ		% of	Cumulative	
	Total	Variance	%	Total	e	e %	Total	Variance	%	
1	11.067	50.303	50.303	11.067	50.303	50.303	5.101	23.187	23.187	
2	2.494	11.338	61.641	2.494	11.338	61.641	4.895	22.248	45.435	
3	1.724	7.837	69.478	1.724	7.837	69.478	4.348	19.766	65.201	
4	1.291	4.158	73.637	1.291	4.158	73.637	1.856	8.436	73.637	
5	.616	2.802	76.439							
6	.586	2.663	79.102							
7	.553	2.514	81.616							
8	.528	2.401	84.018							
9	.473	2.152	86.169							
10	.416	1.889	88.059							
11	.392	1.781	89.840							
12	.341	1.549	91.389							

Table-4: Total Variance Explained

2406

13	.288	1.307	92.696			
14	.266	1.210	93.906			
15	.248	1.127	95.033			
16	.220	1.002	96.035			
17	.208	.947	96.982			
18	.193	.878	97.860			
19	.147	.667	98.527			
20	.132	.600	99.127			
21	.121	.548	99.676			
22	.071	.324	100.000			

In the Total variance Explained (Table-4), the Eigen values are used to determine the number of factors to be extracted. As per Kaiser's recommendation, the factors with an Eigen value greater than 1 (one) are kept (Braeken & Van Assen, 2017). A total variance explained table is used in factor analysis to examines a large number of factors that includes factor components, Initial Eigen values, percentage of variance, and cumulative percentage, along with extraction and rotation sum of square loadings. This table helps the researcher to choose the number of components to include in his study based on the Eigen value and cumulative percentage of variation. The Table-4 makes it evident that four factors account for 73.637% of the total variation.

	variables	Component			
		Economic	Social	Political	Psychological
		Empowerment	Empowerment	Empowerment	Empowerment
ECO_1	Due to the intervention of CBOs, your independent income has increased.	.821			
ECO_2	Your propensity to save has increased after the assistance to CBOs.	.813			
ECO_3	Your Assets have been generated substantiality after the assistance to CBOs.	.774			
ECO_4	Your control over household income has been enhanced after the assistance to CBOs.	.770			
ECO_5	Your control over household savings has been enhanced after the assistance to CBOs.	.765			
ECO_6	Your control over household Purchases has been enhanced after the assistance to CBOs.	.747			
Soc_1	Your ability to freely live life has been increased due to the assistance of CBOs.		.739		
Soc_2	Your frequency to visit friends/ relatives has been increased due to the assistance of CBOs.		.797		
Soc_3	Your access to banks/ markets has been increased due to the assistance of CBOs.		.792		
Soc_4	Treatment by your husband and other male members of the family has been improved due to the assistance of CBOs.		.746		
Soc_5	Incidence of abusing by husband and other male members of the family has been decreased due to the assistance of CBOs.		.711		
Soc_6	Your respect/ status in family and society has been enhanced due to the assistance of CBOs.		.699		

Table-5: Rotated Component	nt Matrix ^a
-----------------------------------	------------------------

Pol_1	Your participation in Political activities in your surroundings has been increased due to the assistance of CBOs		667	
Pol_2	Your participation in election			
	campaign has been increased			
	CBOs.		.627	
Pol_3	Women's reservation in			
	panchayat has been increased			
	CBOs		844	
Pol 4	Your participation while		.044	
	choosing the candidate by			
	political parties in local			
	election has been increased			
DCV 1	due to the assistance of CBOs		.801	
151_1	internal strength have been			
	increased after the			
	intervention of CBOs			.764
PSY_2	Your Level of confidence			
	during the interaction with			
	after the intervention of			
	CBOs			.723
PSY_3	Your ability to express your			
	opinion in different matters			
	of family has been improved			
	CBOs			700
PSY 4	Your personal stress and			./00
	tension have been reduced			
	after the intervention of			
DOM -	CBOs			.659
PS1_5	You have started valuing			
	and longer after the			
	intervention of CBOs			.648
PSY_6	Your involvement in decision			
	making on crucial matters of			
	after the intervention of			
	CBOs			584
	Extraction Metho	d: Principal	Component	Analysis.
	Rotation Method: Varimax with	Kaiser Normalization.	F	
	a. Rotation converged in 7 iterat	ions.		

Table-5 of Rotation matrix displays the items and factor loadings for the rotated factors, with loadings more than threshold value 0.40. Thus, four factors have been identified. First factor consists of 6 items, second factor contains 6 items, third factor consist of 4 items and the fourth factor contains 6 items.

Naming of Specific Factors

- First factor consists of 6 items. Thus, it is renamed as "Economic Empowerment." The extracted factor explains 23.187% of variance.
- Second factor contains 6 items. Thus, it is renamed as "Social Empowerment." The extracted factor explains 22.248% of variance.
- Third factor consist of 4 items. Thus, it is renamed as "political empowerment" The extracted factor explains 19.766% of variance.
- Fourth factor consists of 6 items. Thus, it is renamed as "Psychological Empowerment". The extracted factor explains 8.436 of variance.

On the basis of this, four factors named: economic empowerment, social empowerment, political empowerment & psychological empowerment are considered to be the significant factors that are affected and empowered the rural women due to the association with Community Based Organisations (CBOs).

Conclusion

In this research study, the researcher has made an attempt to analyse the role of CBOs on women empowerment in select areas of Rajasthan and identify the significant variables that contribute in women empowerment with help of CBOs. From the analysis, it is found that CBOs target many facets of women's life and bring about good change at the individual, group, and social levels in their pursuit of women's empowerment. Community-based organizations (CBOs) have played a vital role in women's empowerment because they offer possibilities for women to advance their social, economic, political and psychological status as well as provide variety of assistance and advocacy.

References:

- 1. Ajo, D., & Lubari, J. (n.d.). THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL COMMUNITIES.
- 2. Ali, A., & Khan, A. (2015). Benefits of Community Based Organizations for community development. In *International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies (IJPSAT)* (Vol. 1, Issue 2). http://ijpsat.ijsht-journals.org
- 3. Biswas, B., & Banu, N. (2023). Economic empowerment of rural and urban women in India: A comparative analysis. *Spatial Information Research*, 31(1), 73–89. https://doi.org/10.1007/s41324-022-00472-3
- 4. Braeken, J., & Van Assen, M. A. L. M. (2017). An empirical Kaiser criterion. *Psychological Methods*, 22(3), 450–466. https://doi.org/10.1037/met0000074
- 5. Chechetto-Salles, Marta., Geyer, Yvette., Tyler, Jo., & Institute for Democracy in South Africa. (2006a). *Community-based organisation management*. Institute for Democracy in South Africa.
- 6. Chechetto-Salles, Marta., Geyer, Yvette., Tyler, Jo., & Institute for Democracy in South Africa. (2006b). *Community-based organisation management*. Institute for Democracy in South Africa.
- 7. Divyathejomurthy Co-Ordinator, V., & Professor, A. (n.d.). *COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT*. http://irji.in/
- 8. Give to AgEcon Search. (n.d.). http://ageconsearch.umn.edu
- 9. Government of Rajasthan. (n.d.).
- 10. Hazarika, D. (2011). Women Empowerment in India: A Brief Discussion. In *International Journal of Educational Planning & Administration* (Vol. 1, Issue 3). http://www.ripublication.com/ijepa.htm
- 11. *India : Development news, research, data* | *World Bank.* (n.d.). Retrieved March 3, 2023, from https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/india
- 12. Kaiser, H. F., & Cerny, B. A. (n.d.). FACTOR ANALYSIS OF THE IMAGE CORRELATION MATRIX.
- 13. Nandy, A., & Dutta, D. (n.d.). Unpaid Care Work and Violence Against Women and Girls at a Crossroads: A Case for Behaviour Change of Dominant Social Norms With inputs from Aajeevika Bureau, Abhilasha Singh, Mayurakshi Dutta and Prasoon Agrawal.
- 14. Of the WORKING GROUP EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN FOR THE XI PLAN MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. (n.d.).
- 15. Ponraj, P., Gnanaguru, K., & Professor, A. (2016). WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA. In *Shanlax International Journal of Commerce* (Vol. 55).
- 16. Samboteng, L., Aripin, S., Rachmat Kasmad, M., Harta, R., Susanti, A., & Fadillah, S. (2021). Accountability Performance Public Service: Community Based Organization Solution for Base Public Service.
- 17. *Status of Female Employment in India*. (n.d.). http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---sro
- 18. सरकरत, & तदश सव ण कय. (2023). म ु ख रोजगार बे रोजगार सं के तक KEY EMPLOYMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INDICATORS FOR आवधक मबल सव ण (पीएलएफएस) Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementationin GoIStats GoIStats goistats. In / KEY EMPLOYMENT UNEMPLOYMENT INDICATORS. www.mospi.gov,