

Role Of Ngos In Women Empowerment With Special Reference To Nangli Puna Village Of Delhi.

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ABSTRACT

According to the development approaches, a nation cannot achieve complete development by ignoring a section of its society. The results of the different studies have shown that progress in human development can be successfully achieved by considering women's development. In context to the above discussion, this study aims to comprehend the issue of women's growth. As education is the first step on the path of the empowerment of women, NGOs' role in educating women is high. And for that reason, a multidisciplinary approach is adopted for the study, which focused on the empowerment of women through education, and initiatives taken by NGOs in this regard.

Keywords: Education, Non-government organization, Women empowerment, Rural Development, Economic development.

INTRODUCTION

Development approach includes all citizens, so, development of half of the population of any country cannot be excluded. The results from the various studies have shown that the progress in human development field can be promptly achieved by considering women's development.

In relation to the above discourse, this research is an attempt to study the development problem in relation to women's development. Since education is the first step of empowerment of women, the role of NGOs in educating women is imperative. Therefore, interdisciplinary approach is accepted in this study, which covers education of women, empowerment of women and NGOs' initiatives in this regard.

The situation of most of the western women has been considered as improved; they are more active in various development activities of their society and economy. The reasons behind it are obvious, like modern education, positive role of economic prosperity, government support, women orientated programmes run by NGOs and Governments, modern technological development with opportunity for women to be active as an equal to male and arising of gender literature and scholars etc.

Empowerment of women will not be achieved unless the initiatives to educate women are taken and supported by the government with the help of people's participation.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The present research has a major thrust to find the role of NGOs in the socioeconomic development of Women in Nangli Puna village of Delhi by enhancing education and empowerment opportunities to Nangli Puna village of Delhi's women. Therefore, the present study is descriptive in nature.

The representation of women in the field of education is getting higher in urban areas of Nangli Puna village of Delhi but education with skills may have more significance as far as women's economic empowerment is concerned.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

These are the objectives of the study:

- To measure the selected role of NGOs regarding the education and empowerment of women in Nangli Puna village of Delhi.
- To analyse the impact of the educational programmes on the target group for development and empowerment.

- To identify the obstacles for implementing the innovative educational programme and restructure the innovative educational programmes.
- To record the opinions of women and NGOs to the development of women.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Heena Qadir and Tabasum Hassan (2013), “Empowerment of Women through Self Help Groups in Jammu and Kashmir”, Abstract: Empowerment of women is unavoidable process to seek the holistic empowerment of nation. Empowerment includes the social, political and economic aspects. Government of India has been framing up different schemes for the upliftment of poor with special reference to women and the program of SHG’s formation is one of the potent initiatives to seek sustainable development of nation. After attaining the membership of any SHG, members show a significant improvement in their social, economic, political and health status and also upgrade their confidence level.

Joni. C. Joseph (1997), “Mass Media and Rural Development”, that when affair stage of development is achieved, the mass communication boosts it further unit that stage is attained the media could prepare a socio-psychological ground for the take-off in development. He observed that the media community is a better promoter of development for rural population who has obtained ascertain level of socio-economic advancement communication. In this study, the degree of awareness contributed by mass media was related to age, education, religions, caste affiliation and social over heads of the area of residence.

Raja Shekar (1995), “Role of voluntary organizations in rural development”, found that Deccan Development society an NGO has been helpful to the public and it had created awareness among the people about government schemes and thereby because a bridge between the government and the people to champion rural development

Pathak, Nagaratna. Y (2001), “Role of Media in Empowering women with special reference Sthree Shakthi Project in Karnataka”, The government of Karnataka had initiated Sthree Shakthi or women empowerment project in 2001 for creating socio-economic revolution in villages of the state by organizing women led SHGs. The study was conducted in Bengal Kot, Kolar, Mysore and Udipi district.

NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS

Aims and Objectives of NGOs

The objectives of NGOs reveal the range of their goals, ideals, programmes and activities. Regarding the aims and objectives, the NGOs are broad-based and each NGO combines more than one objective. These objectives cover a wide spectrum of subjects like socio-economic development, empowerment of women, development of rural folks, tribals, environmental protection, literacy, rehabilitations of the needy, awareness programmes, poverty alleviation, leadership training consumer protection, conscientisation and so on. The major objectives of NGOs are as follows:

- Development of women and rural folks socially, economically, politically through income generating activities, education programmes, awareness camps, etc.
- General socio-economic development of the people living in rural areas especially in down-trodden areas.
- Development of the under-privileged sections of the society such as fishermen tribals, rural women etc.
- Running educational programmes like formal education, non-formal education and adult education programmes to decrease illiteracy rate and to improve human resources for the development of a nation.
- Protecting the environment, rehabilitating the deprived sections like the handicapped, mentally retarded and orphans.
- Eradicating poverty through generation of employment opportunities, income generating activities, providing skill-based training, imparting new technology in agriculture etc.
- Formation of self-help groups and to provide financial assistance to the members of SHGs in order to empower them economically,

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study was designed to undertake the study on the role of non-government organizations (NGOs) in educating and empowering women in Nangli Puna village of Delhi. The methodology of the study comprises area of the study, sampling size and method of sampling, data collection, and method of data analysis.

Area of the study

To have an ‘in-depth’ and ‘intensive’ study, Nangli Puna village of Delhi was selected for the field work.

Sampling size and method of sampling

To have representative sampling, 100 female members were selected randomly.

To know the opinion of female members, randomly selected members were interviewed through structured ‘questionnaire’.

Data collection

❖ Primary data

Primary data are collected afresh and for the first time. It is the data originated by the researcher specifically to address the research problem.

In this study, primary data was collected through

- ✓ Structured questionnaire
- ✓ Personal observations and attending meetings

❖ Secondary Data

Secondary data was collected from internet, registers, records, journals, articles, magazines and annual reports of the organization.

In this proposed study, the secondary data was collected through organisation's records, documents and literature.

METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The data was analyzed by using simple statistical tools such as 'averages' and 'percentages'.

ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATIONS

This chapter describes results from collected data from women respondents of various institutes in Nangli Puna village of Delhi where NGOs are working for the cause of women development. Analysis is made according to socio-economic background of respondents, education development among Nangli Puna village of Delhi women, various aspects of women's empowerment and perceptions of women to education and empowerment.

Empowerment status of respondent

This section covers various aspects of women's empowerment: violence against women, access to development resources, social awareness, participation in social life and decision making, control over resources and mobility, freedom from old customs and decision-making power. Response of women is varied according to various aspects of empowerment. This help in understand in which spheres of empowerment women are far behind and which parts of empowerment they are well off.

Table No. 1 Incidences of Violence within the family/society

Type of Violence	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Eve-teasing	3	3
Humiliation from husband	9	9
Wife beating	7	7
Other	19	19
Total	38	38

Table No. 2 Access to Economic Independency

Economic Independency	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Not independent	68	68
Partially independent	28	28
Fully independent	4	4
Total	100	100

Education status of respondent

In this section, educational status and attitudes are presented. Education status, interest in learning, encouragement by NGOs and institutes and wish to continue education even by going to other places for higher education are reported.

Attitudes, Opinions and Perceptions

Having positive attitudes, opinions perceptions toward empowerment of women have been considered as initials to the process. The reality of the women's empowerment process can only be measured when women have positive opinions toward it. Otherwise, we can't get inferences from analyzing other factors of empowerment. Thus, it is crucial to look at wishes of women of various factors of women's empowerment.

Table No. 3 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education

Level	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Primary	18	18
Secondary	26	26
Higher secondary	12	12
Graduated	31	31
Post graduate	13	13
Total	100	100

Education: Attitudes, Opinions and Perceptions

The process of empowerment cannot take place if women's educational empowerment is low. Furthermore, women's educational status is dependent on their will to be educated. Consequently, the attitudes and opinions about women's education have to be positive. Hence, systematic investigation is necessary before speaking anything about responsible factors to women's educational empowerment.

Table No. 4 Education: Educated Housewife is an Asset to Family

Response	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Strongly agree	66	66
Agree	27	27
Disagree	2	2
Strongly Disagree	1	1
No idea/ no response	3	3
Total	100	100

Employment: Attitudes, Opinions and Perceptions

To have freedom of work according to their capability and will is an essential factor in the process of entire empowerment of women. Women form half of any labor force. This women labor force is underutilized in developing countries. It is being underutilized in Nangli Puna village of Delhi countries at high rate compared to other developing countries. Nangli Puna village of Delhi Nangli Puna village of Delhi culture is little different from these countries allowing women to participate in the labor force. But assigned areas for employment to women are different than males. For example, handicraft, small scale industries small services, agricultural labor etc. are the areas where women usually work. Recently, Nangli Puna village of Delhi government has opened wide areas for women's employment like university research, police and military etc. Strengthening this, Nangli Puna village of Delhi government has taken various programmes to ensure women's employment in traditional areas of employment, handicrafts and small-scale industries as well as in service sectors. Thereby the essential skill education beside regular education is being given to women with the help of NGOs.

Table No. 5 Work for Economic Independence

Women Should Aspire to Work for Economic Independence	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Strongly agree	23	23
Agree	62	62
Disagree	4	4
No idea/ no response	4	11
Total	100	100

Healthcare: Attitudes, Opinions and Perceptions

Women have to face various health problems from childhood until the end of the reproductive age because of unequal accessibility in healthcare facilities. It seems that social and traditional values have influence over availability of such facilities, mainly health care facilities.

In Nangli Puna village of Delhi society, women's condition in accessibility of healthcare facility is better than other South Asian countries. Government has introduced various healthcare facilities and services to women. In relation to the above discourse, women's perceptions of own health have been studied considering as a factor of women's empowerment. An educated woman is in a better position to know and have access to healthcare facilities. Having positive perception towards women's own health, access to healthcare services and capability to use such services are part of women's empowerment.

Table No. 6 Right of Scanning and Termination of Pregnancy

Right of Scanning and Termination of Pregnancy	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Strongly agree	8	8
Agree	42	42
Disagree	19	19
Strongly disagree	14	14
No idea/ no response	17	17
Total	100	100

Legal Measures: Attitudes, Opinions and Perceptions

The legal angle of the process of women's empowerment is also important so it is studied in this research. Rights and duties of all citizens of a country have been supported by the constitution. It means legal rights in written form have highest significance consideration at first level. Then the actual implementation and culture of respecting rights comes later. So, the legal side of women's empowerment is coming first and its implementation

later. Women's opinions and knowledge to legal measures of women's empowerment with composite opinions are important factors of women's empowerment. Education about this can help to achieve it.

Table No. 7 Violence Against Women: Punishment is not Effectively Enforced

Punishment for Violence Against Women is not Effectively Enforced	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Strongly agree	16	16
Agree	47	47
Disagree	18	18
Strongly disagree	8	8
No idea/ no response	11	11
Total	100	100

Women's Leadership

The process of women's empowerment has various angles. These angles can roughly be defined as social empowerment, economic empowerment and political empowerment of women. These major types of women's empowerment can more be ripped in other sub types. But the main thing in our discourse is that, these types or angles of women's empowerment are interrelated with each other. The result of economic and social empowerment of women can be converted in the political empowerment of women.

On the other hand, it can be seen that political empowerment of women may help to sustain their socio-economic empowerment. Further, it will also help other non-empowered women to be empowered.

Table No. 8 Sensitization for Women in Politics

A need to sensitization for Women in Politics	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Strongly agree	36	36
Agree	49	49
Disagree	4	4
Strongly disagree	1	1
No idea/ no response	10	10
Total	100	100

NGOs and Education and Empowerment of Women

These NGOs are engaged in various initiatives of women's education and empowerment. Since handicraft work is widely seen across Nangli Puna village of Delhi province, NGOs are working for empowerment of women by holding training class for training handicraft and tailoring. Besides this conducting class and consulting for computer knowledge are part of NGOs work.

NGOs also work for increasing awareness among women about development and other social issues: holding seminar and course for training about women's education, family health, HIV, drug addiction, awareness to women's development programs and laws, etc., counseling couples before they get married, counseling on family issues, giving awareness to women for family rights, training and trying to teach women methods for solving social problems

Because of social and economic deprivation a few women are excluded from mainstream education in Nangli Puna village of Delhi. Recently, the Nangli Puna village of Delhi government is trying to establish schools for them. NGOs are already working for these women. Initiatives in educating women are as: making women able to reading and writing, increasing women knowledge about their education and its importance in life, holding classes for preprimary, primary, secondary, higher secondary and holding classes for improving ability of earning. In the interview, secretary of a reputed NGO talked about NGOs and women development that the main objective of NGOs initiatives in educating and empowering women is to improve women's abilities to participate in every sphere of social life.

One NGO is doing coordination work for all NGOs which basically engaged in training for volunteers of all NGOs, conducting seminars to teach them new methods of training etc.

Problems in Working

The weaknesses and deficiencies of voluntary organizations are not same for all type of voluntary organizations. They differ from organization to organization to organization, region to region. However, some common problems can be enlisted and discussed which are applicable in general to almost all the voluntary organizations. It is obvious from the data collection on NGOs that NGOs are facing various problems in their working areas. When asked whether NGOs get cooperation from parents or family members of candidates, except one NGO most of them did not receive very positive response from families. To overcome this problem, they bring reputed persons from that area and make sensitization to the candidate's family.

NGOs reported that some candidates left the classes without completing the courses. We do not have enough

monitory encouragement to candidates and we do not have new methods and tools to make teaching enjoyable so some candidates felt the course tedious and left the classes. Besides this, some family problems of candidates make them feel hopeless of their life so they lose interest in education.

Future Prospect

In the questionnaire NGOs were asked to give their valuable suggestions regarding empowerment and education of women and various hurdles faced by them in working. An NGO reported that they bring women and government officials together in a meeting where women express their opinions about education and empowerment. This interaction between government officials and women helps to find solutions. NGOs are eager to find reputed volunteers and financial support from rich donors to extend their work.

Summarizing, NGOs are playing a crucial role for women's development. However, this trend is recently taking place in Nangli Puna village of Delhi society. Opposition from traditional persons, insufficient finance and staff, non-supportive background of candidates and traditional mind set of the society are the problems faced by various NGOs in Nangli Puna village of Delhi province. Despite of various hurdles in the way of NGOs, they continue in educating and empowering women in Nangli Puna village of Delhi province.

CONCLUSIONS

Socio-economic background of respondents and their households shows that the main employment sources are labor work followed by government services and small business of handicraft or small-scale industry. Hence this is the right time for the beginning of the process of women empowerment among Nangli Puna village of Delhi women, where NGOs have a very crucial role to play.

Various variables of women's empowerment used in this research show that Nangli Puna village of Delhi women are empowered at average level compared to western women. 68 percent women have reported not having economic independency. 28 percent women have partially economic independency while only 4 percent women have reported having full economic independency. We conclude that majority of women have received benefits of various schemes of government through NGOs. Educational training, education of girl children and women entrepreneurship are those schemes, which have direct impact on women's empowerment and women education. NGOs have an important role to play to implement the schemes and promoting women's participations

Summarizing, it can be concluded that about 50 percent women respondents have not been aware about their rights in inheritance, property, maintenance, widow remarriage, of laws against prostitution. They have high awareness (69 percent women) about the traditional age of marriage, which is, described between 14 and above. Concluding, it can be seen that 62 percent women respondents agreed to the fact that women are deprived from getting opportunities of leadership. A few women only believe that women are not deprived from having leadership.

Results show women's thrust toward political empowerment. Most of the women, 85.5 percent agreed to the view that there is necessity to sensitize women and others on women's role in politics. It also shows that they are ready to accept a challenge in politics and hopefully they will do better social work in favor of society than current male political leaders. It can be concluded that 80 percent women have expressed strong need of women's participation in the core body where planning may increase effectiveness and feasibility in women's welfare policies. Further, women can know better about their empowerment issues.

SUGGESTIONS

1. NGOs are not giving financial encouragement to girls. To minimize the drop-outs among girls, the government scholarships and other educational schemes must be launched and implemented effectively through.

2. Mere school education to women cannot guarantee empowerment.

The economic empowerment of women is crucial. Therefore, women must be facilitated to gain higher education, especially technical education, to obtain economic benefits from modern occupations.

3. Sensitization of mass media along with families is necessary to create awareness about the importance of women education and empowerment among parents.

4. By bringing change in the attitude of men-folk.

5. There is a lot to learn from Indian experiences of women development and NGO work. To build-up organizational capacity among women, we should encourage formation of groups/professional organizations like SHGs, credit societies, employee's associations, etc.

6. Most of the women are wishing to keep continuing their education further. Those who said no have given various valid hurdles to it. These hurdles can be removed by initiatives taken of government and NGOs. Role of NGOs in encouraging, sensitizing and providing help to them becomes important to women's education.

7. NGOs stated that sometimes classes are taken in houses, so, government should provide place for classes run by NGOs.

8. It is found that the voluntary agencies have not put in the required effort to recruit enough staff because of financial constraint. Increase in government financial assistance to NGOs will solve this problem. Further, it will strengthen the NGOs initiative of educating and empowering women.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Name: - _____

Level of Education Attained: - _____

Attitudes, opinions and perceptions: -

(We would like to ask you a few questions about education, employment, decision making and health etc. in concern with women You have to give response as below ...)

Strongly agree =1 Agree =2 Disagree =3
Strongly disagree =4 No Idea/No response =5

A) Education

- 1 Accessibility of equal educational opportunities for boys and girls.
- 2 Educating a girl is not encouraged because she will marry and move to another household.
- 3 Educated housewives will be an asset to the family.

B) Employment

- 4 Employment of women outside home is an additional burden for them.
- 5 Income of women can sustain family needs.
- 6 Women should aspire and work for economic independence

C) Health

- 7 Accessibility of health care services to women.
- 8 Women should have freedom to choose birth control methods.
- 9 women must have the right of scanning and termination of pregnancy.

D) Legal

- 10 Existing integrated measures in the legal system help to protect the rights of women.
- 11 Punishments for violence against women is not effectively enforced.
- 12 Lack of education is responsible for violence against women.

E) Leadership

- 13 Women are deprived from opportunities of leadership.
- 14 Women do not take leadership roles because of social constraints.
- 15 There is a need to sensitize women in politics.