

Study on the impact of NGOs towards leadership skills in tribal women in Surguja Division, Chattisgarh

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Abstract - In the Indian economy, a woman has considerable influence, but for reasons that aren't quite clear, she is unable to handle it. Because of this, the government and non-profit organizations are working to build up her self-confidence. As a result, implementing government programme alone will not enough in the effort to empower women. NGOs and indigenous women's leadership abilities are the subject of this research. The present study is descriptive in nature. In this study 217 respondents selected. Primary sources was collected from the Primary data is collected from the respondents through questionnaires. Finding of the study conclude that NGO impact on women's technical skills, decision making skills, interactive skills, entrepreneurial skills and organization skills. The data has been collected from Surguja division (C.G.) having six Districts under this, Surguja division is a tribal belt of Chhattisgarh and in this many NGO's and SHG are working for the upliftment of Tribal people in which few are also working for the upliftment of Tribal women.

Key Words: NGOs, Women empowerment, tribal women, Impact, SHG.

1. INTRODUCTION

In both their homes and at work, women play an essential role. In a changing culture, women's traditional roles as housewives and caregivers are firmly ingrained in their social life. There have been many changes in women's lives in the contemporary age, and working women's lives are now extremely difficult. Working women are neglecting other areas of their life, such as spending quality time with their children and families, relaxing, and engaging in hobbies. Working women are more stressed than males since they must work from early morning to late at night to fulfill the everyday requirements of family members who have workplace obligations. People in rural areas confront a big problem in financial inclusion. Over a third of Indians, particularly those living in rural regions, have no access to any kind of financial institution. It has a negative impact on the rural economy and is a major contributor to the lag in development of the community. NGOs stepped in to fill the void left by the government and began forming SHGs on their own. Many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) collaborated with the government. Professional Social Workers have been hired by several NGOs to help promote SHGs, with the goal of adding a professional and reasonable touch to the process. The Scheduled Tribes have been named as Gond, Oraon, Korwa, Bhuiya, Munda, Chero, Nagesia etc in Surguja division as per Article 34 of the Indian Constitution. Changes taken place Many SHGs have been founded as a result of the involvement of local NGOs in the

region. The development of SHGs resulted in increased opportunities for the community's members to earn a living, but these opportunities were only available to SHG members. In addition, the ladies learned about horticulture, agriculture, poultry, Stitching and Swing Machines kitchen gardening, and non-pesticide agricultural techniques. As a whole, joining SHGs provided community members with long-term stability via multi-sector agricultural activities, which was the goal of the SHGs.

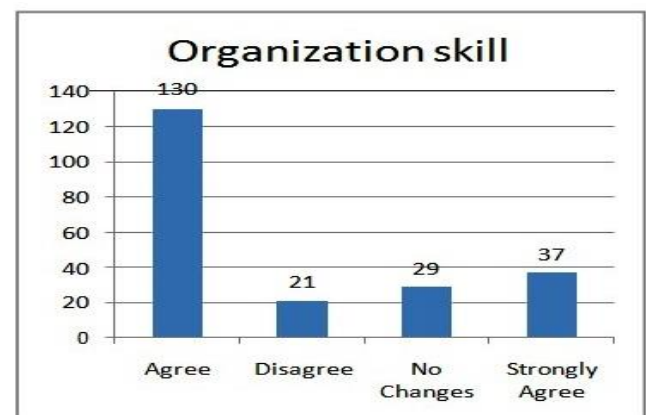
2. Data Analysis and Interpretation

In Balrampur and Surajpur District there are SHG working for the Tribal Women empowerment. Explaining about the organization skill to these women and also to those who are not member of any SHG or not been trained from NGO's approximately about 217 women were asked about the organizational skill trained by SHG and NGO's and in this 130 respondents agree on the NGO's impact on their organizational skill that after getting trained their organizational skill has increased. We can see this in Table-1

Organization skill	No. of Respondents
Agree	130
Disagree	21
No Change	29
Strongly Agree	37

and Graph-1.

Table – 1:



Graph – 1:

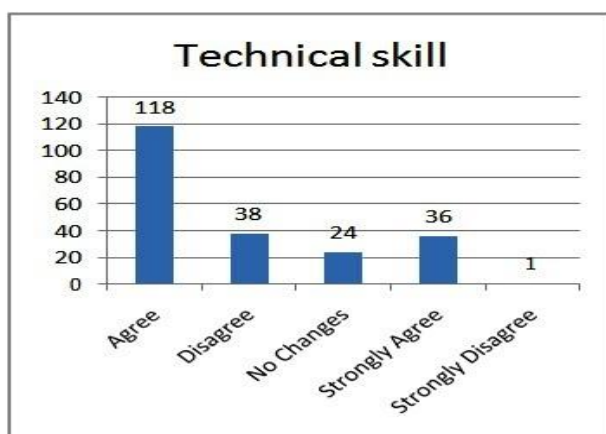
From the Districts of Surguja and Women enrolled in NGO's it was observed that many programmes like sewing, online bank form filling, awareness about the Government schemes

and policies and way of observing them is one of the part of the training given to these women. Much change has been observed in those women who are trained from NGO's and those who are not trained. Knowing about the technical skill is one of the great impacts of NGO's on these tribal women. We can see this Table-2 and Graph-2.

Table – 2:

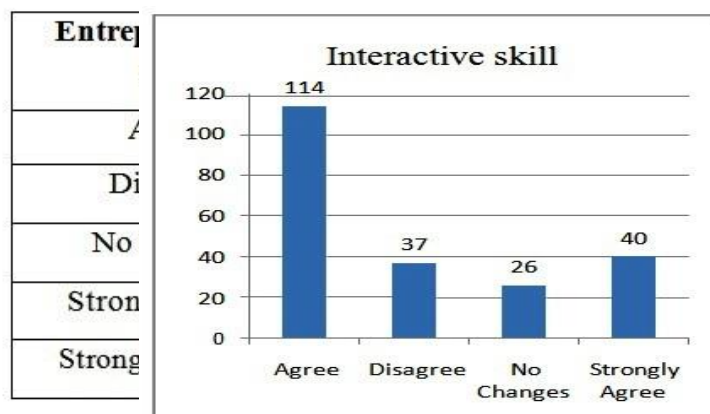
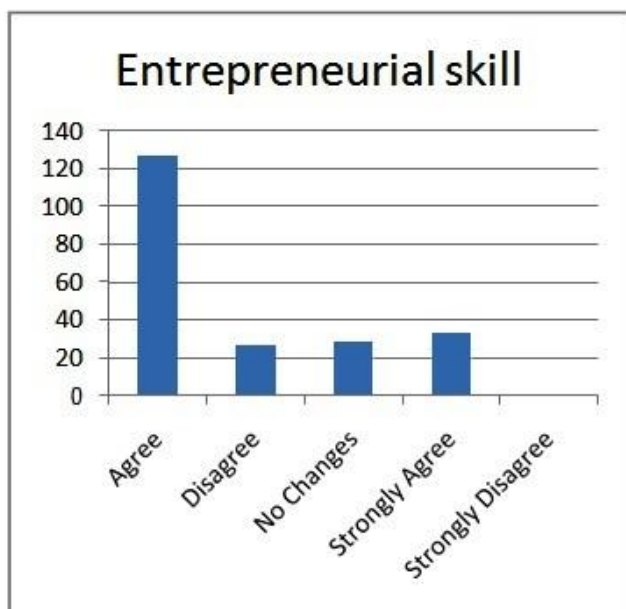
Technical skill	No. of Respondents
Agree	118
Disagree	38
No Change	24
Strongly agree	36
Strongly disagree	1

Graph – 2:



The Women of SHG are also trained about the few small scale industries. Their explained loan from the bank show that they can open there own factory. Thus we can see this from Table-3 and Graph-3.

Table – 3:



Graph – 3:

At the time of data collection talking to women of SHG and NGO's it was of great interest that they were quite confident, and in comparison to those who were not from any part, The interactive skills of NGO/SHG trained women were quite strong and from my data table no 4 it is clear. We can see from Table-4 and Graph-4

Table – 4:

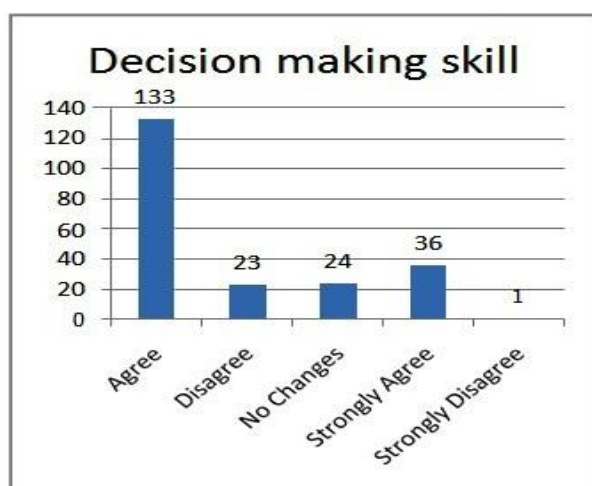
Interactive skill	No. of Respondents
Agree	114
Disagree	37
No Change	26
Strongly Agree	40

Graph – 4:

From the Table 5 and Graph-5 it has been found that the most of therespondents (114 respondents) agree on that NGO impact on their decision making skills. Also it has been observed that these NGO joined women are good in their decision making skill.

Table – 5:

Decision making skill	No. of Respondents
Agree	133
Disagree	23
No Change	24
Strongly Agree	36
Strongly disagree	1

Graph – 5:


3. CONCLUSIONS

Women in indigenous communities are either economically or socially empowered. In India, tribal women's socioeconomic empowerment might be maintained as a long-term development aim. Women's economic freedom and education will go a long way toward achieving self-sufficiency. The SHG can help to improve economic situations, social standing, decision-making, and women's participation in outdoor activities. It has a significant impact on societal transformation. It affects not just the physical appearance of a town or culture, but also the social structures and beliefs of the people who live there. In other words, it may affect the tangible components of life as well as people's thoughts, values, and attitudes. SHGs empower women and hence have a good influence. It is determined that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) may play an important role in empowering indigenous women. SHGs give opportunity for women to increase their self-confidence, leadership abilities, communication skills, and decision-making ability by bringing them together. As a result, women who are members of a SHG have more psychological, social, economic, and political influence than women who are not.

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