

Original Research Article

Impact of Maa-Bamleshwari NGO on empowering the rural women beneficiaries in terms of income and employment generation through Elephant Foot Yam

ABSTRACT

This paper is concerned with analysis the empowerment of women through Non Governmental Organization in Rajnandgaon district of Chhattisgarh state. One of the NGO who plays a important role for generating income and employment through Elephant Foot Yam crop (*Amorphophallus Paeoniifolius*) in Chhattisgarh state is Maa-Bamleshwari NGO. A sample of 120 women beneficiaries from Maa Bamleshwari NGO was selected from Khairagarh block of Rajnandgaon district. Ex- post facto research design was used in the study, we employed absolute changes and mean score of Pair t-test for assessing the impact of NGO on income and employment generation among women beneficiaries. According to the findings, Maa Bamleshwari NGO has significant and positive impact on income and employment generation among rural women beneficiaries

Keywords:- Non Governmental Organization, Women empowerment, Income generation, Elephant Foot Yam, Pair t- test.

Introduction-

Women empowerment refers to the ability for women to enjoy their right to control and benefit from the resources, assets, income, and their own time, as well as the ability to manage risk and improve their economic status and well being. Women empowerment and achieving gender equality is essential for our society to ensure the sustainable development of the country. Non Governmental Organisation commonly referred to NGO, are usually Non Profitable and Independent from government intervention. NGO have emerged as an important element of contemporary Indian society and act as a link between grassroots and civil society. One of the important NGO was found in Chhattisgarh state is Maa Bamleshwari NGO which is founded by Padmashri Phoolbasan Yadav, she is the living example of women empowerment and leadership skill development. In Maa Bamleshwari NGO women's are involving in raising Elephant foot yam crop in their field or waste land of their house for generating employment and income. Elephant foot yam [*Amorphophallus Paeoniifolius*] is a tropical tuber crop, which is primarily grown in Africa, South Asia and Tropical pacific island. It can be raised as a cash crop also, In Chhattisgarh, it's called as Zimmikanda, it is eaten as curry and is a delicacy among people of Chhattisgarh. Elephant Foot Yam is widely use in Indian medicine and recommended as a remedy in all three of the major Indian medicinal system such as Ayurveda, Siddha and Unanai .Medicinal uses of Elephant foot yam is a widely used in divine cure for bronchitis, asthma, abdominal pain, emesis, dysentery and other such diseases. Keeping in the mind our main objectives for current paper is to find out the Impact of Maa-Bamleshwari NGO on Empowering the Rural women beneficiaries in term of Income and Employment generation through Elephant Foot Yam in Rajnandgaon district Chhattisgarh. The result of the investigation will shed light on the impact of NGO on income and employment generation.

Material and Methods-

The data in relation to this study was collected in Rajnandgaon district C.G state, India, This district lies between 21° 5' 52.2780" North latitudes and 81° 2' 1.3452" East longitudes and covers an area of 8022.55 Km², bounded by kabirdham district in the North, Durg district in the East, Bastar district in the South, Bhandara districts of Maharashtra state and Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh state in the West. The total populations of Rajnandgaon district is 15,37,133. Rajnandgaon district comprises of Nine blocks, out of which only one block namely Khairagarh has been selected purposively because this block having maximum number of NGO's beneficiaries who were growing elephant foot yam as compare to other blocks In order to investigate the empowerment of women's through non-governmental organisation, 120 rural women's are selected in this study. The primary data pertains to the year 2018-19 were collected from the NGO rural women beneficiaries through Personal Interview Schedule. Ex- post facto research design was used in the study. In this study two dependent and eleven independent variables were finalized for the investigation.

In present study, efforts were made to evaluate the Impact of the NGO in terms of income and employment generation among rural women beneficiaries for this purpose we was distributed the rural women beneficiaries according to their employment and income generation level before NGO intervention and after NGO intervention then calculate the absolute changes between them and also find the mean score of pair t-test which provides a hypothesis test of the difference between population means for a pair of random sample, the test statistics is calculated as:

$$t = \frac{\bar{d}}{\sqrt{\frac{s^2}{n}}}$$

Where,

\bar{d} = is the mean differences

S^2 = is the sample variance

N = is the sample size

t = is a student t quintile with $n-1$ degree of freedom.

Result and discussion :-

Deals with the analysis and interpretation of collected data, which were collected from the sample of 120 rural women beneficiaries, through the pre- tested structured schedule. Calculations were made through t test mean score.

Table1:- Absolute per cent changes in terms of employment and income generation among beneficiaries

Attributes	Impact of NGO in term of income and employment generation			
	Frequency	of	Frequency of	Absolute Change

	beneficiaries before the NGO intervention			beneficiaries after the NGO intervention					
	low	Medium	high	Low	medium	high	Low	medium	high
Employment generation	78	42	00	69	44	07	-09	+02	+07
Income generation	83	23	14	63	17	40	-20	-06	+26
Average	80	32.50	07	66	61	28.5	-14.5	-04	16.5

It is clear from the above Table 1 that there is clear variation on the frequency of rural women beneficiaries distributed as per their extent of income and employment generation in the period of after the NGO intervention and before the NGO intervention.

In case employment generation, **07 rural women beneficiaries changed (increased) after the NGO intervention.** Further in case of income generation **26 rural women beneficiaries changed (increased)** after the Maa-Bamleshwai NGO intervention.

Table 2:- Mean score before and after intervention of Maa Bamleshwari NGO with respect to employment and income generation among rural women beneficiaries

Category	Mean score		t cal	t tab
	Before NGO intervention	After NGO intervention		
Employment generation	1243.61	1667	7.33	1.65
Income generation	137434.44	200364.24	5.45	1.65

Table 2 indicated that clear variation of two Category Mean score t-cal and t-tab between before NGO intervention and after NGO intervention. The data indicated variation of two mean *i.e.* 1243.61 and 1667.08 in employment generation, respectively. However, when these mean score were subjected to t- test the calculated value of t-test was found to be 7.33, which is greater than Table value of 't' (1.65) at 0.05% probability level. Thus, it can be concluded that there was significant difference before and after intervention of Maa-Bamleshwari NGO intervention With respect to employment generation obtained by beneficiaries.

In respect to income generation data indicated variation of two means *i.e.* Rs 89,563 and Rs 1,20,000 of income generation respectively. However, when these mean score were subjected to t- test. The calculated value of t test was found to be 5.45, which were greater than Table value of 't' (1.65) at 0.05% probability level. Thus, it can be concluded that there

was significant difference before and after intervention of Maa-Bamleshwari NGO intervention with respect to income generation obtained by beneficiaries.

The results are consistent with some of the findings of Margaret and Kala (2013), Rasheed and Matin (2014) and Chaity and Rahman (2017) that NGO plays an important role for generating income and employment generation to the rural women, which develop greater status, self confidence, reduce the dependence on the other member of family, promote leadership quality, improve in decision making ability.

Chaturvedi(2011) provided result about in relation to employment generation taken under the higher percentages (57.50%) of rural women beneficiaries had low employment generation our result are also found to be similar on the lines of Chaturvedi(2011).

Conclusion

Non Governmental Organisation (NGO) is an organisation or group of people working independent of any external control with specific objectives and aims to fulfil tasks that are oriented to bring about desirable change in a given community or area or situation. It is concluded that, in case of employment generation of the rural women beneficiaries after Maa Bamleshwari NGO intervention, 09 rural women beneficiaries changed (increased) to high and medium employment generation. In case of income generation, 26 rural women beneficiaries changed (Increased) in high income generation after Maa Bamleshwari NGO intervention. The t-cal value (7.33) for employment generation which is greater than the t-tab value (1.65) and also t-cal value (5.45) for income generation which is greater than the t-tab value (1.65). It may be concluded that in both cases there is a significant difference found in employment and income generation before and after Maa Bamleshwari NGO intervention among rural women beneficiaries.

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