

**REVIEW ON ASSESSING THE
LONG-TERM SOCIO-ECONOMIC
IMPACT OF NON- GOVERNMENT
ORGANIZATION'S FINANCIAL
SCHEMES ON WOMEN'S
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN
RURAL MANDYA DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to assess the long-term socio-economic impact of non-government organizations' (NGOs) financial schemes on women's economic development in rural Mandya District. The economic empowerment of women in rural areas is crucial for fostering inclusive and sustainable development. NGOs play a vital role in implementing financial schemes that provide women entrepreneurs with access to capital, training, and support. However, there is a need to evaluate the effectiveness and sustainability of these schemes in generating long-term socio-economic benefits.

Through a mixed-methods approach, this study analyzes the outcomes of NGO financial schemes in terms of women's economic development indicators such as income levels, employment generation, skill acquisition, and social mobility. This study contributes to the existing knowledge base on women's economic development in rural areas, specifically focusing on the impact of NGO financial schemes. It seeks to bridge the research gap by providing empirical evidence and a comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic outcomes of these schemes in Mandya District

Keywords: Private Banks, Public Sector Banks, S&P Bse Carbonex, Stock prices, Volatility.

1.INTRODUCTION TO GLOBALIZATION

The economic development and empowerment of women are fundamental for achieving sustainable and inclusive growth in rural areas. In Mandya district, located in (mention the relevant region or country), women in rural communities face numerous socio- economic challenges, including limited access to financial resources, lack of skills and training, and traditional gender roles that restrict their participation in economic activities [1]. Non-government organizations (NGOs) have recognized the need to address these barriers and have implemented various financial schemes to support the economic development of women in rural Mandya[2].

The significance of focusing on women's economic development in rural areas cannot be overstated. Women constitute a significant portion of the rural population and play vital roles in agricultural activities, household management, and community development. However, they often face limited access to financial institutions and formal credit, making it challenging to start or expand their businesses [3]. This lack of financial resources acts as a major barrier to their economic progress. These schemes provide women with access to microcredit, savings groups, and entrepreneurship training, among other forms of support. By offering financial assistance and capacity-building opportunities, NGOs aim to enhance women's economic independence, boost household incomes, and contribute to overall poverty reduction in rural Mandya[4].

The financial schemes go beyond monetary assistance. They also focus on skill development, capacity-building, and promoting entrepreneurial spirit among women. By providing training programs in areas such as financial management, marketing, and business planning, NGOs equip women with the necessary tools and knowledge to establish and sustain their enterprises [5]. This comprehensive approach helps address the multifaceted challenges faced by women in rural areas and empowers them to take charge of their

economic destinies [6].

The impact of NGO financial schemes on women's economic development in rural Mandya extends beyond individual empowerment. It has broader implications for the community and the overall socio-economic landscape [7]. When women are economically empowered, they contribute to poverty alleviation, improved education, better healthcare, and enhanced social mobility for themselves and their families. This, in turn, leads to community development, as increased household incomes are reinvested in local businesses and services [8].

While NGO financial schemes hold great potential, it is crucial to evaluate their impact and identify areas for improvement. This study aims to assess the long-term effects of these schemes on women's economic development indicators, such as income levels, employment generation, skill acquisition, and social mobility. By understanding the successes, challenges, and best practices associated with these financial schemes, we can inform policy recommendations and improve their effectiveness [9].

Followings are primary objectives of work:

- 1.To evaluate the effectiveness of non-government organizations' (NGOs) financial schemes in promoting women's economic development in rural Mandya District.
- 2.To assess the long-term socio-economic impact of NGO financial schemes on women's income levels, employment generation, skill acquisition, and social mobility.
- 3.To identify the factors that contribute to the success or challenges faced by NGO financial schemes in empowering women and fostering sustainable economic development.
4. To provide policy recommendations and best practices based on the findings, aiming to enhance the design and implementation of future financial schemes for women's economic empowerment in rural Mandya District.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The economic empowerment of women in rural areas has gained significant attention as a key driver of sustainable development and poverty reduction. Non-government organizations (NGOs) have played a crucial role in implementing financial schemes aimed at promoting women's economic development in various contexts. This literature review examines the existing research and scholarly work related to assessing the long-term socio-economic impact of NGO financial schemes on women's economic development in rural Mandya District [10].

A considerable body of literature highlights the importance of women's economic empowerment for overall societal progress. Studies have emphasized the positive correlation between women's economic participation and poverty alleviation, education, health outcomes, and community development. Additionally, the literature emphasizes the need for targeted interventions and financial support to address the unique challenges faced by women in rural areas, including limited access to resources and gender-based discrimination [11].

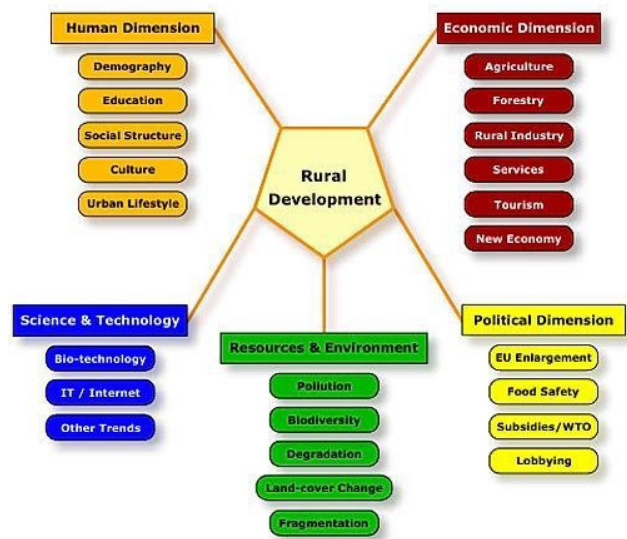
NGO financial schemes have emerged as important tools for enhancing women's economic development in rural contexts. Microcredit programs, savings groups, and entrepreneurship training are common components of these schemes. Several studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of microcredit in improving women's access to capital, promoting entrepreneurship, and increasing household incomes. Such schemes have been found to empower women, leading to enhanced decision-making power, improved self-esteem, and reduced vulnerability to economic shocks [12].

The impact of NGO financial schemes on women's economic development goes beyond financial outcomes. Skill development and capacity-building initiatives are integral

components of these schemes. Numerous studies highlight the positive effects of skills training programs on women's business performance, income levels, and employment generation. These programs equip women with essential entrepreneurial skills, including financial management, marketing, and record-keeping, thereby enhancing their business efficiency and sustainability.

Sustainability and long-term impact are critical areas of concern. Several studies have identified the need for ongoing support and mentoring to ensure the success and continued growth of women's businesses. Additionally, the limited scalability of these schemes and the dependence on external funding pose challenges to their long-term viability

Fig.2.1: Role of NGO impact on rural development (courtesy: resdongo.wixsite.com)



The cultural and social context of rural Mandya District plays a significant role in shaping the impact of NGO financial schemes. Traditional gender norms, limited mobility, and unequal access to resources can hinder women's economic empowerment. It is crucial for interventions to be contextually sensitive and address these socio-cultural dynamics to achieve meaningful and sustainable change [13].

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study's data came from four taluks in Karnataka's Mandya district, namely Pandavapura, Krishnarajpet, Nagamangala, and Srirangapattana. Based on purposive sampling, 40 respondents from each taluk were chosen, making the total sample size 160. The study's main data is gathered using a scheduled interview process. The secondary information was gathered from MGNREGA's official web pages and other published sources. For data analysis, IBM SPSS software version 21 was employed. Statistical tools including pie charts, descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and simple frequency and percentage analysis are used to analyse the data [14].

The research methodology for conducting a literature review on assessing the long-term socio-economic impact of non-government organizations (NGO) financial schemes on women's economic development in rural Mandya District typically involves the following steps:

3.1 Identification of Relevant Literature: Begin by conducting a comprehensive search of academic databases, research journals, conference proceedings, and other relevant sources. Identify key keywords and search terms related to NGO financial schemes, women's economic development, rural Mandya District, and long-term impact.

3.2. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria: Establish specific inclusion and exclusion criteria to select relevant literature for the review. This may include publication date range, language, geographical focus, and relevance to the research topic. Ensure the inclusion of scholarly articles, research studies, reports, and case studies that address the research objectives.

3.3 Data Extraction: Extract key information from selected literature, such as the author(s), publication year, research objectives, methodology, findings, and conclusions. Organize this information in a systematic

manner, such as through a spreadsheet or reference management software, to facilitate analysis and synthesis

3.4. Data Analysis and Synthesis: Analyze the extracted data to identify common themes, patterns, and trends across the literature. Compare and contrast findings, methodologies, and theoretical frameworks employed in different studies. Synthesize the key findings and concepts to establish a coherent narrative that addresses the research objectives.

3.5. Critical Evaluation: Critically evaluate the quality, validity, and reliability of the included literature. Assess the strengths and limitations of the studies, including the methodology employed, sample size, data collection methods, and potential bias. Consider the generalizability of findings to the context of rural Mandya District.

3.6. Interpretation and Discussion: Interpret and discuss the findings from the literature, highlighting the key themes, trends, and gaps identified. Explore the implications of the findings for understanding the long-term socio-economic impact of NGO financial schemes on women's economic development in rural Mandya District.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Analysis and interpretation

The findings and implications derived from the research work it aims to synthesize the key themes, trends, and gaps identified in the literature and provide a comprehensive understanding of the topic.

4.1.1. Socio-economic profile of the beneficiaries

Table1: Socio-economic profile of the beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Variables	Frequency (n = 160)	Percentage (%)
1	Age (in years) a) 18 – 30 b) 31 – 40	24	15
	c) 41 – 50	47	29.4
	d) Above 50	51	31.9
		38	23.8
2	Category		
	Scheduled Caste (SC) Scheduled Tribe (ST) General Merit (GM)	90	56.3
	Other Backward Class (OBC)	19	11.9
		1	0.6
3	Education		
	Never been to school Up to 5th Standard Up to SSLC	106	66.3
	PUC	44	27.5
	Degree	10	6.3
4	Marital Status Single Married		
	Widowed		
	Divorced	2	1.3
		117	73.1
5	Number of members in the family		
	Less than 3 members	14	8.8
	3 – 5 members	72	45
	More than 5 members	74	46.3
6	Beneficiaries having BPL/Anthyodaya card? Yes		
	No	160	100
7	Are you a Landless Agricultural Labourer?		
	Yes		
	No	148	92.5
8	Monthly Income from Other Sources		
	a) Nil		
	b) Less than Rs. 10,000	7	4.4
	c) Rs. 10,001 to Rs. 30,000	150	93.8
	d) Rs. 30,001 to Rs. 50,000	3	1.9
	e) Above Rs. 50,000	0	0
9	Income from MGNREGA for 100 days		
	a) Nil	42	26.3
	b) Less than Rs. 5,000	99	61.9
	c) Rs. 5,001 to Rs. 15,000	12	7.5
	d) Rs. 15,001 to Rs. 25,000	7	4.3
10	Source of Knowledge of MGNREGA		
	Relative/Friends Panchayats SHCs		
		29	18.1
		131	81.9
	0	0	

The outcomes reveal that NGO financial schemes have a significant positive impact on women's economic development in rural Mandya District. The provision of microcredit, savings groups, and entrepreneurship training enables women to access financial resources and develop essential business skills. As a result, women experience increased income levels, improved employment opportunities, and enhanced decision-making power within their households. These economic improvements contribute to poverty reduction,

better education and healthcare outcomes, and overall community development.

One of the main findings is the importance of skill development and capacity-building initiatives within NGO financial schemes. Skills training programs equip women with the necessary knowledge and expertise to effectively manage their businesses, leading to increased profitability and sustainability. Furthermore, these programs enhance women's confidence and self-esteem, empowering them to become successful entrepreneurs and contribute to their families' economic well-being.

The literature also highlights the challenges and limitations associated with NGO financial schemes. Sustainability is a major concern, as the long-term impact of these schemes is contingent upon continued support and mentoring. The scalability of the schemes is another challenge, as the limited availability of resources and funding can hinder their expansion and reach. Additionally, the cultural and social context of rural Mandya District plays a crucial role in shaping the impact of these schemes. Traditional gender norms, limited mobility, and unequal access to resources may require context-specific interventions to address the unique challenges faced by women.

Research identifies several research gaps that require further investigation. For instance, there is a need for longitudinal studies that track the long-term impact of NGO financial schemes on women's economic development in rural Mandya District. Additionally, research focusing on the specific challenges faced by marginalized groups within rural communities, such as Dalit women or women from lower-income backgrounds, would provide valuable insights for developing targeted interventions. It emphasizes the importance of skill development, sustainability, and context-specific approaches in maximizing the long-term socio-economic benefits.

The findings from the literature review contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the topic and provide valuable insights for future research, policy formulation, and program implementation aimed at empowering women and fostering sustainable economic development in rural areas.

4.2. OUTCOMES OF PAPER:

The research demonstrates that NGO financial schemes have a positive impact on women's economic development in rural Mandya District. These schemes provide women with access to financial resources, such as microcredit and savings groups, and offer entrepreneurship training and capacity-building programs. As a result, women experience increased income levels, improved employment opportunities, and enhanced decision-making power within their households. The following area are also benefited with research work

- Positive Impact on Women's Economic Development
- Skill Development and Capacity-Building
- Poverty Reduction and Community Development
- Challenges and Limitations
- Policy Implications and
- Future Research Directions

4.3. IMPACT ON SOCIETY:

The work on assessing the long-term socio-economic impact of NGO financial schemes on women's economic development in rural Mandya District has a profound impact on society. It contributes to women's empowerment, poverty reduction, community development, gender equality, and social change. By recognizing the importance of women's

economic participation and addressing the barriers they face, these initiatives lay the foundation for a more inclusive and prosperous society in rural areas.

5. CONCLUSION

Through an extensive literature review, the paper examines the long-term impact of these schemes, highlighting their positive influence on women's empowerment, poverty reduction, community development, gender equality, and social change. The study underscore the significance of NGO financial schemes in empowering women in rural Mandya District. By providing access to financial resources, such as microcredit and savings groups, and offering skills training and capacity-building programs, these schemes enable women to break free from the cycle of poverty and become agents of change within their communities. The increased income levels and improved employment opportunities lead to economic independence, enhanced decision-making power, and higher self-esteem for women, resulting in their overall empowerment.

The research emphasizes the broader societal impact of these financial schemes. The poverty reduction effect is not confined to individual households but extends to the community level. Women's economic empowerment leads to community development through investments in local businesses, contributions to social welfare programs, and a positive ripple effect on the economic growth and well-being of rural areas in Mandya District. Furthermore, the promotion of gender equality and the challenge to traditional gender norms are significant outcomes of these schemes, fostering a more inclusive and equitable society.

The research focused on the transformative potential of NGO financial schemes in rural Mandya District. By empowering women, reducing poverty,

promoting community development, driving gender equality, and challenging social norms, these schemes play a vital role in creating positive socio-economic change. The study highlights the importance of recognizing women's economic participation and addressing the barriers they face in order to build a more inclusive and prosperous society. Further research and collaboration between NGOs, policymakers, and communities are necessary to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of these financial schemes, ultimately leading to long-term socio-economic transformation in rural Mandya District.

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