

**“A STUDY ON INSTITUTION BUILDING FOR COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT WITH REFERENCE TO RGAVP”**

Dissertation Submitted to



The IIHMR University, Jaipur

For the partial fulfilment of the reward for the award of the degree of
Master of Business Administration

in

Development Management

by

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Under the Supervision and Guidance of

Dr.Ratna Verma (Professor, School of development studies)

2023

DECLARATION BY STUDENT

I hereby declare that this dissertation titled on “A STUDY ON INSTITUTION BUILDING FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WITH REFERENCE TO RGAVP” is the bonafide record of my original research work. I declare that it has not been submitted to any other university or institution for the award of any degree or diploma. Information derived from the published or unpublished work of others has been duly acknowledged in the text.

(Signature)

Saundarya Yadav

Date



COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Ms. Saundarya Yadav in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of MBA (Development Management) from the IIHMR University, Jaipur has successfully completed her internship at Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad , KARAULI from February 27th to May 27th 2023. During the period of her internship programme in the organization, she was found punctual, hardworking and inquisitive.

Place: KARAULI , Rajasthan

Date: 28/05/23

Head of the Organization

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that dissertation titled. **“A STUDY ON INSTITUTION BUILDING FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WITH REFERENCE TO RGAVP”** is a record of the research work undertaken by (Saundarya Yadav) in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of master of business administration in development management. master of business administration in development management. master of business administration in development management. from the IIHMR University, Jaipur under my guidance and supervision and his/her approach to the research study has been sincere, scientific, and analytical.

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Abstract

This study explores the institution building efforts for community development within the context of RGAVP (Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad). The goal of the research is to evaluate the impact of RGAVP's capacity building programs on community members and their perception of RGAVP's contribution to institution building. The study utilizes quantitative data collected from community members who have participated in RGAVP's programs.

The findings reveal that RGAVP's capacity building programs have significantly enhanced the skills and capabilities of community members to a moderate to great extent. The majority of respondents reported experiencing notable improvements in their skills and capabilities through these programs. However, no significant correlation between gender, educational background, and opinion of the usefulness of RGAVP in institution formation was discovered by the research.

The study acknowledges certain limitations, including the sample size and representativeness of the respondents. Self-reported data introduces the possibility of response bias, and the correlational analysis does not establish causality. There may also be confounding factors not considered in the analysis that could influence the outcomes.

Keyword - Institution building, community development, RGAVP, capacity building programs, impact assessment, skills enhancement.

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CHAPTER 1:

INTRODUCTION

The establishing institutions programmer seeks to institutionalize the community's process of growth with the community's constant and long-term benefit. This component aims to assist disadvantaged women in forming self-help organisations and progressively developing their individual capability to begin and expand profitable business activities. The state government of Rajasthan founded the Jaipur Rural Ajeevika Bharti Bhavan at October 2010 as an autonomous community that focuses around the three verticals that are Institution and capacity building, financial inclusion and livelihood generation of the community. This dissertation aims to explore how institution building contributes towards the growth of the community with reference to RGAVP. The study will analyze the factors influencing the success of institution building and challenges faced by rural communities in implementing the strategies. The findings of this research will be useful for the policy makers, research institutions, RGAVP and to their beneficiaries.

1.1 Purpose of Research:

The purpose This study seeks to examine the significance and function of governmental creation in the growth of communities, specifically focusing on the context of RGAVP (Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad).

1.2 Problem Being Investigated:

The issue explored in the present investigation is the necessity for effective institution building strategies that contribute to sustainable community development, particularly in rural areas. The study aims to understand the challenges and opportunities in institution building and the specific context of RGAVP.

1.3 Context and Importance of the Problem:

Rural communities often face numerous socio-economic challenges that hinder their development. In such contexts, institution building becomes crucial to empower communities and promote sustainable development. RGAVP, being a significant organization working in rural livelihood development in Rajasthan, provides a relevant context to explore the importance and impact of institution building.

1. Aims of the Study:

The purposes of this investigation are: a. To explore how institution building contributes to the development of the community. b. To investigate the role of RGAVP in institution and capacity building within the community. c. To understand the difficulties rural women endure in The previously effect of self-help associations (SHGs) on the growth of communities d. To provide insights and recommendations for enhancing institution building efforts and community development initiatives in the context of RGAVP.

By handling these objectives, the study hopes to add to the current pool of expertise on institution building, community development, and the specific role of RGAVP in promoting sustainable livelihoods in rural areas.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

1. What contribution does Institution building have towards the development of the community?
2. What contribution does RGAVP have towards Institution and capacity building?
3. What challenges do rural women face in SHGs?

1.5 OBJECTIVES:

- To explore how Institution Building contributes towards the development of the community.
- To explore how RGAVP contributes towards Institution and capacity building.
- To learn the challenges faced by rural women in SHGs.

1.6 HYPOTHESIS;

1. Institution Building can significantly contribute towards the economic, social and environmental development of rural communities, leading to improved livelihoods and sustainable development.
2. Successful Implementation of Institution and capacity building initiatives in rural areas requires active involvement and support of local communities, stakeholders and the Government. It also requires the adoption of sustainable practices to preserve the local, cultural and environmental resources.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In the literature review section of your study on institution building for community development with reference to RGAVP, you would review existing literature related to the role of institution building in community development and specifically explore the relevant studies and research conducted on RGAVP. Here's an outline of the literature review section:

PeMaster of business administration in Development Management.ngunan Perumahan Layak untuk Kesejahteraan Masyarakat (Studi Kasus Rusunawa Keputih Surabaya)	Arinda Septiani	2023	Investing in the facilities of a town is the single most effective way to raise living standards there. A strong basis is crucial to the development of any field, whether it academic, medical, relationships, or economic. Large cities often have a greater concentration of the poor than smaller ones. Community welfare use is likewise likely to be high in a city with high rates of poverty. Consequently, a city's crime rate might go up. According to Article 28H, section 1, everyone has the legal right to a safe and sanitary place to live. Surabaya's municipal administration has invested in the infrastructure of the city by setting aside land for the construction of Rusunawa, a community for the city's poor and homeless. The Keputih area is home to one of the almost twenty rusunawa that were constructed built in Surabaya.
Analysis of Community Institution Empowerment as a Village Government Partner in the Participative Development Process	N. Angelia, Beby Masitho Batubara, Rizkan Zulyadi, T. Hidayat, Riri Rezeki Hariani	2020	In this research, we ask how empowering social institutions may work in tandem with village governments to foster inclusive growth. Place name: Percut Village, Percutseituan the district, Deliserdang Regency. The need for this research stems from the pressing issue of rural development in Indonesia. The community is encouraged to expand along with its population. Ordinances, etiquette, and good manners are the village's watchwords because they encapsulate the many nuggets of knowledge and experience that should be passed down from generation to generation. By restating this conceptual framework, we may learn

			more about how the village's administration interacts with the community. As the Village Government's allies, social structures must initiate the process of formulating participation of growth plans; apply, authority, employs, based maintain, and advance active creation; mobilise and build being involved; promote partnership and self-help within the community as a whole; and encourage dynamic community development.
Sustaining community infrastructure through community-based governance (the social practice of collective design policy)	J. Gbadegesi n, S. Ojekalu, T. Gbadegesi n, M. Komolafe	2020	This article presents actual data represent households. After interviewing key members, we randomly distributed the unstructured survey to the seventeen LLCAs' regular members. Analyses employed descriptive and inferential statistics. Findings The joint decision was based on plan for a sustainable neighbourhood, safety, and the government's neglect of growing communities over the years. Roads, drainage, and power were finished. Diversity and inclusion plagued us. Development project design, execution, and commissioning improve performance. LLCAs' duties, goals, and officials' tenure/duration also affect membership satisfaction with the organization's governance as well as leadership. Research constraints It focuses on collaborative efforts, participatory movement challenges, club satisfaction on oversight, and newly acquired neighbourhood infrastructure.
Collaborative Nexus Between University-Industry-Government as an Innovation for Community Development	Amn Rahman, F. E. Wahyudi, Widiartanto Widiartanto	2019	This article will examine how academics, businesses, and the Indonesian government worked together to improve local communities and give citizens more agency. By examining a community development effort in Cilacap, Central Java, this study hopes to illustrate the growing trend of CSR in developing countries. This research argues that effective community development initiatives are defined by high levels of collaboration and consensus across universities, private companies, and public agencies. However, community participation is essential for community development efforts to succeed in fostering social empowerment.
IMPLEMENTATION OF RT / RW FORMATION POLICY AS A VILLAGE	Hofifatus Zaina, Itok Wicaksono	2019	Studying how Regional Regulation Bondowoso No. 13 of 2014, "Guidelines on the Development of Village Community Institutions," is put into practise in Sukorejo

COMMUNITY INSTITUTE			Village, The sum Wringin district, Bondowoso Regency is what this study is all about. Bondowoso Regency's Office of empowering communities and villages and Sekorejo Village's Neighbouring and Neighbouring Unit (RT / RW) beneath Regional and Town Governments were the primary foci of the research. This research method relies on the use of qualitative methods.
Re-Inventing Community Development: Utilizing Relational Networking and Cultural Assets for Infrastructure Provision	C. F. Che	2018	Village development groups (VDAs) can bridge the infrastructure gap in Cameroon's north-west by using its members' social networks and cultural endowments. This case study analyses the central idea of cultural assets and relational networking in resolving societal development issues. Locals were asked questions in a semi-structured interview format. Data was examined and synthesised critically via the use of literature reviews and targeted sampling. Increasingly, members of the community, both within and outside the organisation, are taking charge of their own growth. The research illustrates a classification of cultural resources that have been mobilised and re-engineered to revitalise a neighbourhood. There is clear evidence of a multi-tiered plan based on overlapping elements, in which residents have an active role.
PARTISIPASI MASYARAKAT DALAM PERENCANAAN TATA RUANG DAERAH UNTUK PEMASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION IN DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT. NGUN AN WILAYAH KOTA PADANG	Rika Despica	2017	Community participation, transparency, responsiveness, and responsibility are essential for achieving both a desirable climate and high-quality building results. The development process will stall if these components don't work properly together. To that end, we must ensure that the public has the opportunity to participate in the implementation of development operations, including spatial planning, in accordance with MPR IV / MPR / 2000 on recommendations for carrying out the Regional Autonomy Policy. Effective public participation requires concerted effort.
People's Perception Regarding the Development of Community Facilities: A Case Study of Rajshahi City Corporation	Ilme Faridatul, S. Jahan	2014	The city of Rajshahi is the fourth largest in Bangladesh. Established in 1876 and officially recognised as an autonomous corporation in 1987, it is one of the oldest municipalities in Bangladesh. Several groups are busy inside the municipal borders making sure that infrastructure and public facilities are built according to design. Despite this, the region continues to face a number of problems. Therefore, a survey using a questionnaire was carried out to evaluate the

			efficiency of the community facilities provided by the RCC and RDA of Rajshahi. In this analysis, researchers looked at the effectiveness of nine public services often found in cities, including garbage collection, transportation systems, entertainment venues, Katcha Bazar, medical care, a local health clinic, a community centre, a water system, a sewer system, and an illumination system. The quality of these offerings is measured by customer satisfaction and growth indexes.
Asset Building and Community Development (2nd ed.), by Green, G. P., & Haines, A.	R. Mancoske	2011	Community development is "a deliberate endeavour to build assets that enhance citizens' abilities to improve their standards of life" (p. 7). Physical, personal, social, economical, matters political, and artistic resources. Government-supported community development schemes dominate. Local economic development, neighbourhood, and faith-based organisations' development efforts are also explored. The authors study community development methodologies, processes, and empirical data for outcome-based research. Asset development, community involvement, community organisation responsibilities, technical practise challenges, and diversity problems are covered in the first chapter. All chapters cover these subjects. Each chapter offers actual data representing asset development programmes in a variety of relevant case studies. Each chapter lists suggested books, websites, videos, and project reports. Chapter 2 covers US community development.
Capacity Building in the Voluntary and Community Sectors	J. Diamond	2008	The National Strategy för Neighbourhood Renewal (2001) released by the United Kingdom's government emphasised initiatives to help the community and volunteer sectors increase their "capacity." Existing practises and experience may be taken into consideration, and preliminary patterns may be seen. The success of this article hinges on the results of an evaluation of an ERDF-funded project to build a community facility. Its goal was to strengthen local capacity so that more opportunities for employment could be created. A sizable number of neighbourhood residents and tenants came together to create the project's management board and build a local partnership.
Institution Building and Strategic Planning for the	Z. Njegovan,	2007	Managing and making the most of a community's comparing and competitive

Sustainable Local Development in the Republic of Serbia	O. Bošković		advantage might be aided by a strategy of sustainable community and rural development. As a vital - important instrument for increased local development, decentralisation and democratisation continue in the constitutional monarchy of Serbia. More local capacity building, full privatisation and decentralisation of real estate, and full institutional reform all characterise the first phase.
Social Engineering of Community Building: Examination of Policy Process and Characteristics of Community Construction in China	M. Yan, J. Gao	2007	This article offers a brief background and summary of a massive community development initiative initiated by the ruling People's Republic of China in the 1980s. In this paper, the authors analyse the relevant literature and draw on their own field observations to highlight four key features of this initiative: muddle via disorder, top-down management, restricted engagement, and group as functional setup. It is said that the goal of the initiative is not to create a Western-style democracy in China, instead seeking to revamp the country's urban administrative structure to better meet the requirements of modern Chinese citizens.
Exploring Social Capital and Civic Engagement to Create a Framework for Community Building	J. Hyman	2002	National neighbourhood revitalization initiatives increasingly prioritise community development as an intervention strategy. Involvement of locals, setting of priorities, community organising, community action, and the creation of a unified message are the five pillars around which the author bases her model for community development. The goal of this article is to make the growth of communities more accessible as a field of study and research and as a method of intervention that can be replicated effectively.
Agency Based Community Building in Low Income Neighborhoods	Michael Fabricant, R. Fisher	2002	In current social science research, the collapse of community is a key strain. The term "social capital" has been used to highlight the frailty of community structures. The poorest areas have seen the most severe manifestations of this collapse. However, little attention has been dedicated to the tough work of developing social capital or reconstructing community. This study makes an effort to correct that master of business administration in Development Management. Lance. It creates a preliminary praxis framework for community development and places such practice work into non-profit social service organizations. The framework was created from practice literature and is the first step towards

			constructing a comprehensive approach to agency-based community formation. Critically, the study highlights a number of the issues linked with implementing such a framework.
Assessing community participation in local economic development — lessons for the new urban policy	Mike Raco	2000	Recent studies in the social sciences have highlighted the breakdown of community as a major issue. In order to emphasise how vulnerable social systems are, the phrase "social capital" became used. The effects of this collapse have been seen most strongly in the poorest communities. Social capital development and community rebuilding, however, have received less attention. This research is an attempt to revise the M.B.A. in Development Management. Lance. It establishes non-profit social service organisations as the appropriate sites for this kind of practise activity and develops a basic praxis system for community development. The framework is the beginning of an all-encompassing strategy for community development via agencies; it was developed using existing material. The paper identifies many problems associated with such a framework and provides solutions to these problems.
COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT OF URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. (INCLUDES APPENDICES).	A. Cotton, W. Tayler	1994	This article highlights some of the challenges that have contributed to the chronic underprovision of services, particularly for the fast rising urban poor population, and explores the institutional mechanisms for urban infrastructure delivery in developing countries. More and more people are turning to community infrastructure management to overcome these challenges. Case studies in five different countries are used to investigate this phenomenon. The findings are presented in terms of the following: definitions of community management; the effectiveness of infrastructure provision; new organisational responsibilities and duties; the possibility for the development of freshly created jobs and revenue streams; and the support needed to advance the community management strategy.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

The sampling technique selected for an inquiry is contingent on a number of factors, including the investigation's design, targets as well as the group of concern.

For this particular study on Institution Building for community development with reference to RGAVP, Karauli, the sampling technique could be purposive sampling. Purposive sampling entails choosing participants pertinent to the research query and objectives. In this instance, the sample could consist of rural residents, social enterprises and VO individuals, politicians who oversee Institute Building policies, NGOs promoting Institutional Building, and RGAVP personnel.

Purposeful sampling enables research to pick participants with the necessary understanding, knowledge, as well as skills for offering insightful data. However, it might not be accurate for all the people of interest. Consequently, prudence must be exercised when extrapolating the results of the research sample.

Inclusion Criteria:

- Members of Self help groups and Village organizations of karauli block.
- Cluster level federation OB's.
- Government officials, RGAVP Staff and other NGO's who are responsible for Institution building policies.
- Local rural residents of karauli block.

Exclusion Criteria:

- Individuals who do not meet the above mentioned inclusion criteria.
- Individuals who do not wish to participate in the study.
- Individuals who are not able to communicate effectively due to language barriers or cognitive impairments.

Study tools:

- Semi Structured interview for stakeholders involved in Institution Building at rural areas of Karauli.
- Structured Survey Questionnaire.

STUDY DESIGN:

The study will adopt a mixed-methods research design consisting of both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Qualitative data will be collected through semi-structured interviews of stakeholders, rural community members, RGAVP staff, Government officials and non-governmental organizations(NGOs). The interviews will be conducted using an interview questionnaire which will cover topics such as challenges and opportunities of Institution Building, the impact of Institution building on community development and the factors contributing towards the success of Institution Building. Quantitative data will be collected through surveys of SHG and VO members, local residents Cluster managers, Rprps , PA-MIS and other RGAVP staff. The survey will analyses the economic, social and environmental impacts of Institution building on local communities and their perceptions about Institution and capacity building.

3.2 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE:

For this study on Institution Building for community development with reference to RGAVP, Karauli, the data collection procedure could involve a

combination of Data in both qualitative and quantitative collecting approaches. An organised survey could be used to gather information in quantitative form from individuals, allowing for standardised gathering of information and statistical analysis.

A survey could be intended to gather data on the demographics, status in society, knowledge and opinions about Institutional Building, as well as its possible effect on community growth and livelihoods.

Using deep interviews along with discussions in focus groups, qualitative insights could be gathered from appropriate parties like residents, RGAVP staff, politicians, and NGOs. These techniques would allow for a deeper examination of the mindsets, situations, and viewpoints provided by respondents about Organisation Building in the countryside of Karauli.

For evaluating both environmental and economic consequences for rural communities, evidence may be gathered via firsthand observation of Organisation Construction actions as well as field trips. Notably, ethical issues must be taken seriously when acquiring information regarding human subjects, like gaining informed approval, guaranteeing anonymity and security, or safeguarding users' rights. Additionally, data collection procedures should be piloted and pretested to ensure that the instruments are valid and reliable.

3.3 OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS:

- Institution Building- Institution Building refers to the mobilization of SECC households into SHGs in order to improve their livelihoods through various government policies.
- Community Development - Community building is a process in which citizens are assisted by agencies in identifying as well as acting collectively on problems that are essential to them as well.
- RGAVP- Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad.

- **Community Members-** Community members refer to individuals who live in rural areas of Karauli and are part of the target population for this study. Participants are going to be described for the purposes of this study as those who've dwelt in rural area for at least six months.
- **SHG Members-** Self help group members linked to RGAVP.
- **VO Members-** Village organization members of RGAVP.

These operational definitions are intended to provide clarity and consistency in the measurement of the variables and concepts in the study. They can also help to ensure that the research findings are accurate and reliable.

3.4 DATA ANALYSIS PLAN

For this study on Institution Building for community development with reference to RGAVP, Karauli, some relevant details about software and statistical tests that could be used are:

Data cleaning and coding: Microsoft Excel or OpenRefine could be used to clean and code the data.

Descriptive analysis: For descriptive analyses, statistical applications such as the IBM SPSS Statistics version 27 or R could be utilised. The information could be summarised using statistical tools such as mean, standard deviation, or frequencies for an introduction to the features of the population. study population and their attitudes towards Institution Building.

Inferential analysis: Inferential statistics such as The regression and correlation analyses could be used to look at the interactions among various variables, such as how they relate to Institutional promotion and its effect on incomes. The inferential evaluation could be conducted using statistical packages such as IBM SPSS Statistics, edition 27 or R software. Economic importance of the results might be determined by appropriate tests of significance such as t-tests, ANOVA, or chi-square tests, depending on the nature of the data and research questions.

Qualitative analysis: Using tools that's like NVivo is 12th edition or Atlas.ti version 9, qualitative responses gathered by means of focus group discussions and interviews can be analysed. The quantitative information could be analysed employing content assessment or thematic evaluation to determine common themes and trends.

Integration of findings: The two types of data could be combined for a greater comprehension of the study's results. problem and address the research objectives and hypothesis.

3.5 DURATION OF STUDY:

The duration of the study will depend on various factors, such as the Research planning, technique, the number of samples, methods for gathering information, and statistical procedures. However, a rough estimation of the study's span is between 6 and 12 months. Designing, planning, and obtaining approvals from the appropriate authorities for the study could take several weeks. The collection of information portion could last anywhere from a few weeks towards a few years, based on the amount of individuals, their willingness to participate, as well as the information collection techniques employed. Dependent on the intricacy of the information and the methods of analysis used, the data analysis stage could last from a few days to a few months. To put together and convey the study's findings, inferences, and suggestions, the paper's drafting and distribution part can last up to two weeks to a couple of months. Consequently, according to the aforementioned estimations, the total length of the investigation might vary from six months to a year, contingent upon the aforementioned variables.

3.6 SAMPLE SIZE:

A sample size of 100 respondents can provide valuable insights for research studies. However, the sample size chosen should be based on the research design, objectives, and analysis techniques. For this sample size, A straightforward method of random sampling might be employed. to select participants. Alternatively, a stratified sampling strategy could be used if the population of interest has distinct subgroups that require separate analysis. Given an assurance level of 95% and an error range of 5%, an experiment of a size of 100 is required. would have a confidence interval of plus or minus 9.8%. This means that the estimate obtained from the sample would be within 9.8 percentage points of the actual community number in a confidence level of 95%. It's important to note that sample size alone does not determine the accuracy or generalizability of research findings. Other factors, such as the representativeness of the sample and the quality of data collection and analysis, additionally having a significant part in guaranteeing the accuracy and dependability of research findings.

CHAPTER 4

4.1 RESULTS:

Table 1 Gender

Valid	Frequency	Percent
Female	75	75.0
Male	25	25.0
Total	100	100.0

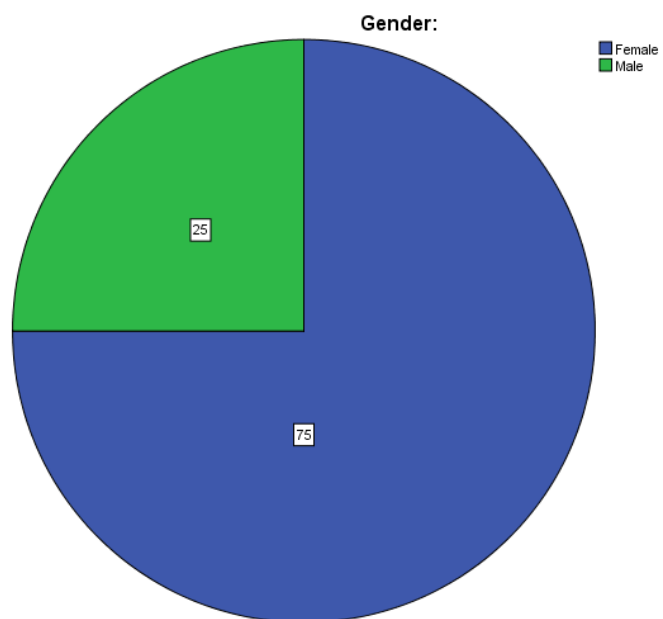


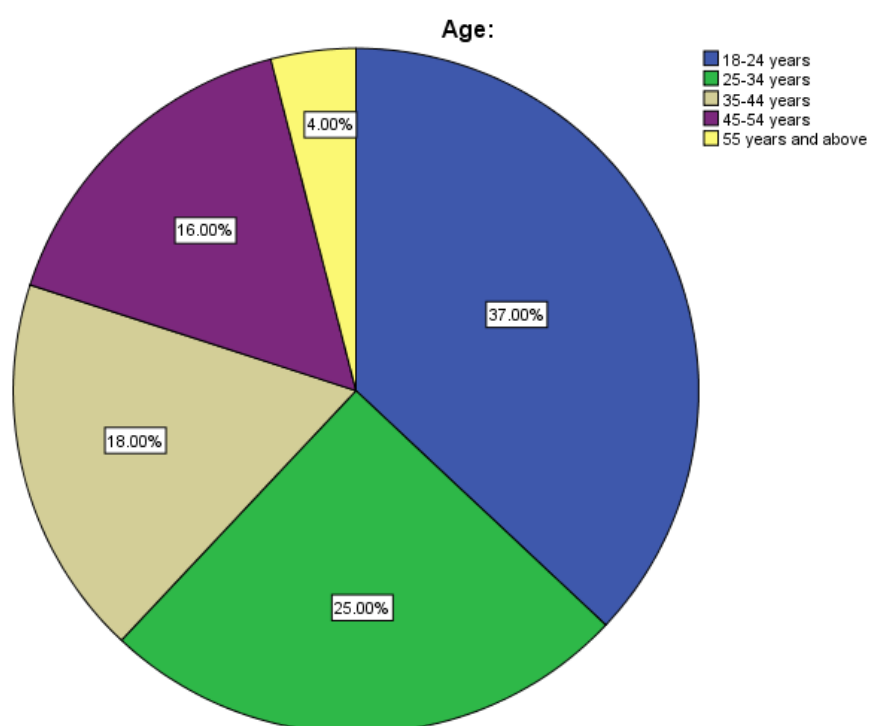
Fig 1 Gender

Based on the data you provided, the gender breakdown is as follows:

- Female: 75 (75%) Male: 25 (25%)

Table 2 Age

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	18-24 years	37	37.0
	25-34 years	25	25.0
	35-44 years	18	18.0
	45-54 years	16	16.0
	55 years and above	4	4.0
	Total	100	100.0

**Fig 2 Age**

Based on the data you provided, the age distribution is as follows:

- 18-24 years: 37 (37%)
- 25-34 years: 25 (25%)
- 35-44 years: 18 (18%)
- 45-54 years: 16 (16%)

- 55 years and above: 4 (4%)

Table 3 Educational Qualifications:

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Less than High School	6	6.0
	High School/Secondary School	26	26.0
	Diploma/Certificate	22	22.0
	Bachelor's Degree	40	40.0
	Master's Degree or above	6	6.0
	Total	100	100.0

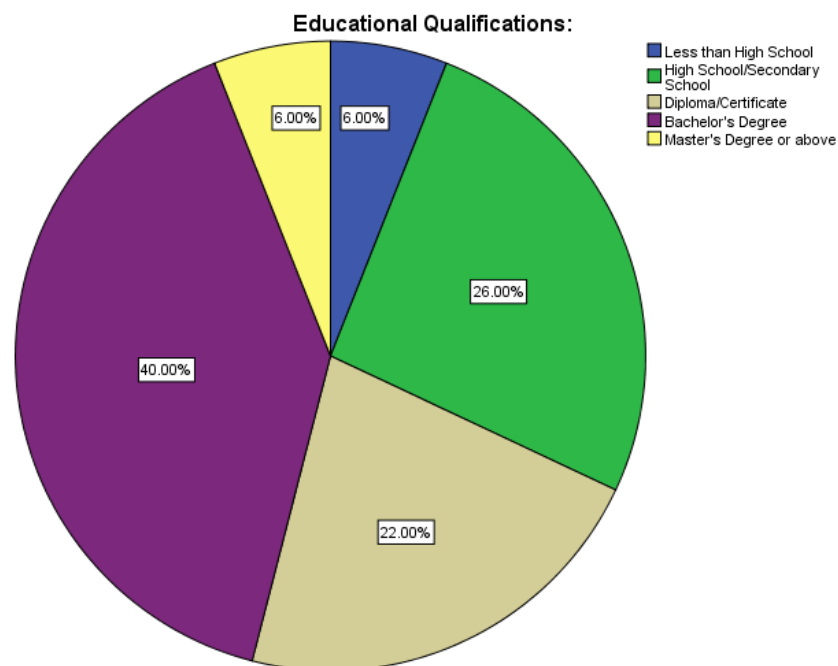


Fig 3 Educational Qualifications:

Based on the data you provided, the distribution of educational qualifications is as follows:

- Less than High School: 6 (6%)
- High School/Secondary School: 26 (26%)
- Diploma/Certificate: 22 (22%)
- Bachelor's Degree: 40 (40%)
- Master's Degree or above: 6 (6%)

Occupation:

Table 4 Occupation:

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Self-employed	27	27.0
	Unemployed	47	47.0
	Student	19	19.0
	Unemployed	7	7.0
	Total	100	100.0

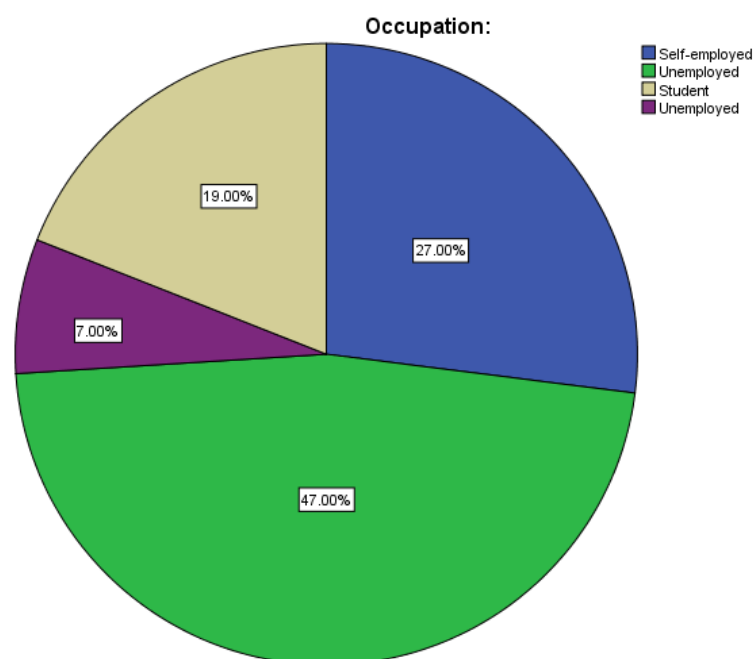


Fig 4 Occupation:

Based on the data you provided, the occupation distribution is as follows:

- Self-employed: 27 (27%)
- Unemployed: 47 (47%)
- Student: 19 (19%)
- Unemployed: 7 (7%)

It seems that "Unemployed" is listed twice. If this is a mistake and one of them is meant to be a different occupation, please provide the correct information so that I can update the distribution accordingly.

4.2 To what extent do you agree that institution building plays a crucial role in the development of the community?

Table 5 To what extent do you agree that institution building plays a crucial role in the development of the community

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	5	5.0
	Disagree	10	10.0
	Neutral	18	18.0
	Strongly Agree	61	61.0
	Agree	6	6.0
	Total	100	100.0

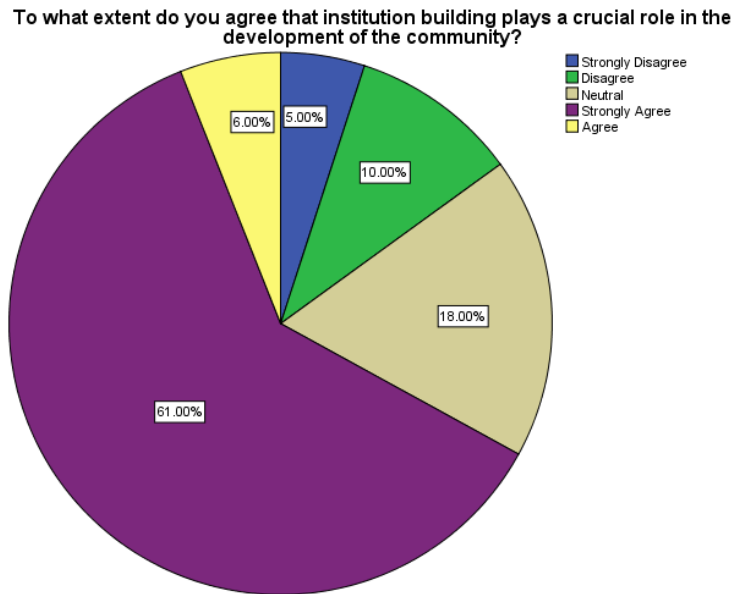


Fig 5 To what extent do you agree that institution building plays a crucial role in the development of the community?

Based on the data you provided, the distribution of responses regarding the extent to which institution building performs an essential function in the growth of the community is as follows:

- Strongly Disagree: 5 (5%)
- Disagree: 10 (10%)
- Neutral: 18 (18%)
- Strongly Agree: 61 (61%)
- Agree: 6 (6%)

It appears that the majority of respondents (61%) strongly agree that institution building performs an important role at the growth of the local area. Nonetheless, that is a range of opinions, including those who disagree (10%), are neutral (18%), or agree (6%) to a lesser extent.

Table 6 How effective do you think institution building is in promoting sustainable development in the community

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Very Ineffective	9	9.0
	Ineffective	6	6.0
	Neutral	13	13.0
	Very Effective	56	56.0
	Effective	16	16.0
	Total	100	100.0

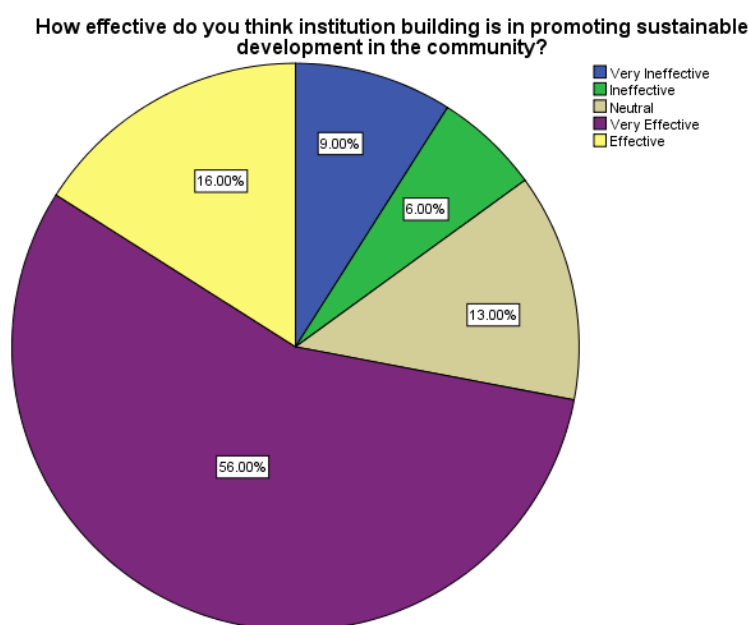


Fig 6 How effective do you think institution building is in promoting sustainable development in the community?

Using the information you offered, a distribution of responses regarding the effectiveness of institution building in promoting sustainable development in the community is as follows:

- Very Ineffective: 9 (9%)
- Ineffective: 6 (6%)
- Neutral: 13 (13%)

- Very Effective: 56 (56%)
- Effective: 16 (16%)

It seems that the majority of respondents (56%) believe that institution building is very effective in promoting sustainable development in the community. However, there are also respondents who perceive it as ineffective (6%) or have a neutral stance (13%). Additionally, a smaller proportion of respondents consider it effective (16%).

Table 7 To what extent do you believe institution building contributes to community empowerment and participation

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Not at All	22	22.0
	To a Great Extent	35	35.0
	To a Limited Extent	7	7.0
	To a Moderate Extent	29	29.0
	To Some Extent	7	7.0
	Total	100	100.0

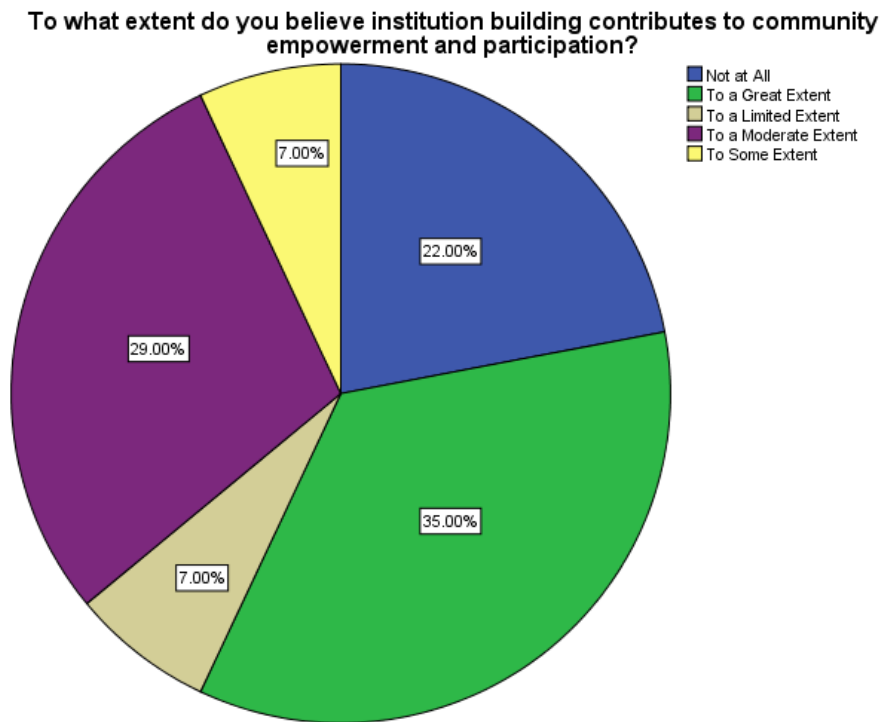


Fig 7 To what extent do you believe institution building contributes to community empowerment and participation?

Using your supplied data, estimate the distribution in responses regarding the extent to which institution building contributes to community empowerment and participation is as follows:

- Not at All: 22 (22%)
- To a Great Extent: 35 (35%)
- To a Limited Extent: 7 (7%)
- To a Moderate Extent: 29 (29%)
- To Some Extent: 7 (7%)

It appears that a significant portion of respondents (35%) believe that institution building contributes to community empowerment and participation to a great extent. However, there are also respondents who perceive it as having limited extent (7%), moderate extent (29%), or some extent (7%). Additionally, a portion of respondents (22%) believe that institution building does not contribute to community empowerment and participation at all.

Table 8 How aware are you of the Rural Livelihood Mission (RGAVP) and its initiatives in institution and capacity building

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Aware	13	13.0
	Not at All Aware	24	24.0
	Not Very Aware	18	18.0
	Somewhat Aware	22	22.0
	Very Aware	23	23.0
	Total	100	100.0

How aware are you of the Rural Livelihood Mission (RGAVP) and its initiatives in institution and capacity building?

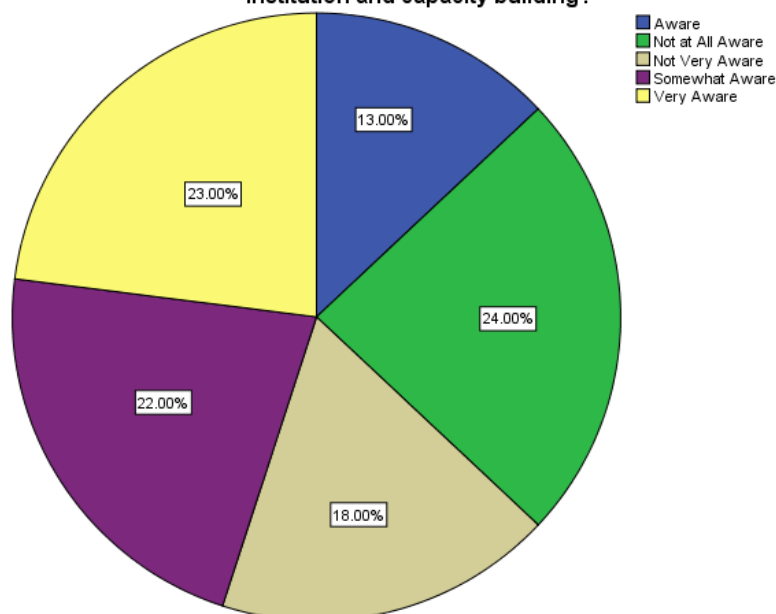


Fig 8 How aware are you of the Rural Livelihood Mission (RGAVP) and its initiatives in institution and capacity building?

Using your given data, estimate the distribution of responses regarding the awareness of the Rural Livelihood Mission (RGAVP) and its initiatives in institution and capacity building is as follows:

- Aware: 13 (13%)
- Not at All Aware: 24 (24%)
- Not Very Aware: 18 (18%)

- Somewhat Aware: 22 (22%)
- Very Aware: 23 (23%)

It seems that the level of awareness varies among respondents. While a significant number of respondents are not very aware (24%) or not at all aware (24%) of the Rural Livelihood Mission (RGAVP) and its initiatives in institution and capacity building, there are also respondents who are somewhat aware (22%), very aware (23%), or fully aware (13%) of them.

Table 9 How would you rate the contribution of RGAVP in building and strengthening institutions at the community level

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Poor	37	37.0
	Average	39	39.0
	Poor	16	16.0
	Very Poor	8	8.0
	Total	100	100.0

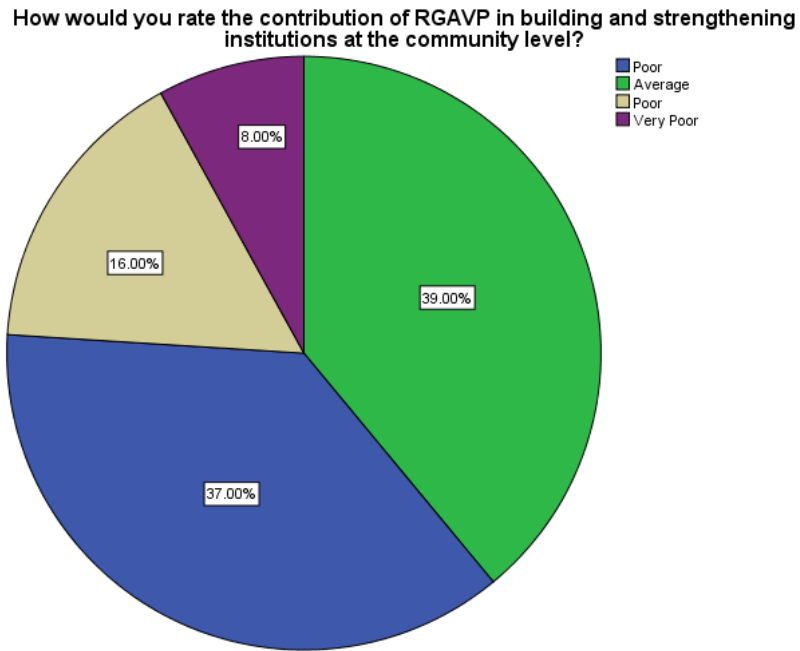


Fig 9 How would you rate the contribution of RGAVP in building and strengthening institutions at the community level

Using the information supplied, the distribution of responses regarding the contribution of the Rural Livelihood Mission (RGAVP) in building and strengthening institutions at the community level is as follows:

- Poor: 37 (37%)
- Average: 39 (39%)
- Very Poor: 16 (16%)
- Poor: 8 (8%)

It appears that there is a range of opinions regarding the contribution of RGAVP in building and strengthening institutions at the community level. A significant portion of respondents rated it as poor (37%) or average (39%). Additionally, a smaller proportion of respondents rated it as very poor (16%) or poor (8%).

Table 10 To what extent has RGAVP's capacity building programs enhanced the skills and capabilities of community members

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	To a Great Extent	7	7.0
	To a Moderate Extent	79	79.0
	To Some Extent	7	7.0
	Not at All	7	7.0
	Total	100	100.0

To what extent has RGAVP's capacity building programs enhanced the skills and capabilities of community members?

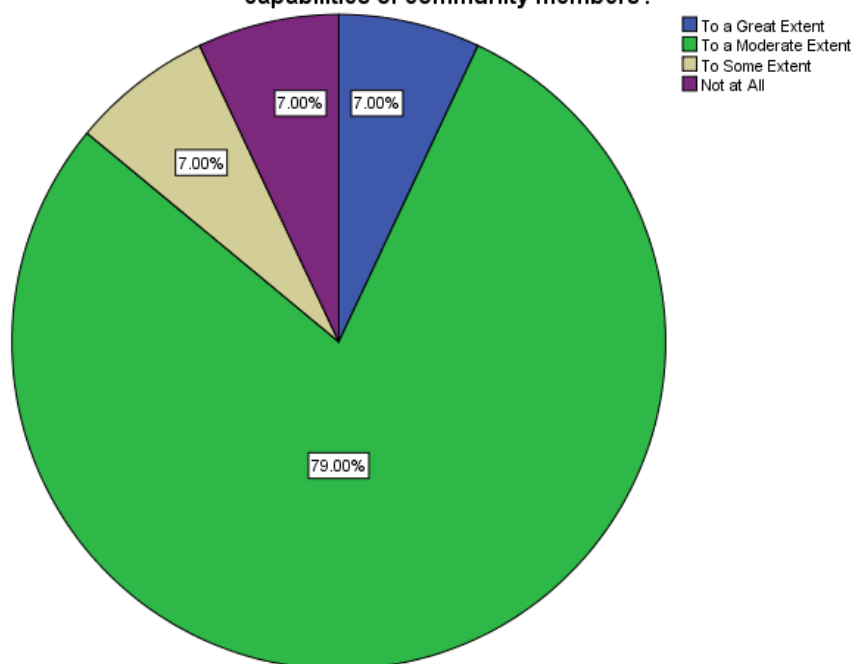


Fig 10 To what extent has RGAVP's capacity building programs enhanced the skills and capabilities of community members

Using your given data, determine the distribution in responses regarding the extent to which RGAVP's capacity building programs have enhanced the skills and capabilities of community members is as follows:

- To a Great Extent: 7 (7%)
- To a Moderate Extent: 79 (79%)
- To Some Extent: 7 (7%)
- Not at All: 7 (7%)

It seems that the majority of respondents (79%) believe that RGAVP's capacity building programs have enhanced the skills and capabilities of community members to a moderate extent. However, there are also respondents who perceive the extent of enhancement to be to some extent (7%) or not at all (7%). A smaller proportion of respondents believe that RGAVP's programs have enhanced the skills and capabilities of community members to a great extent (7%).

Table 11 How significant are the challenges faced by rural women in self-help groups

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Very Insignificant	6	6.0
	Insignificant	3	3.0
	Neutral	27	27.0
	Significant	20	20.0
	Very Significant	44	44.0
Total		100	100.0

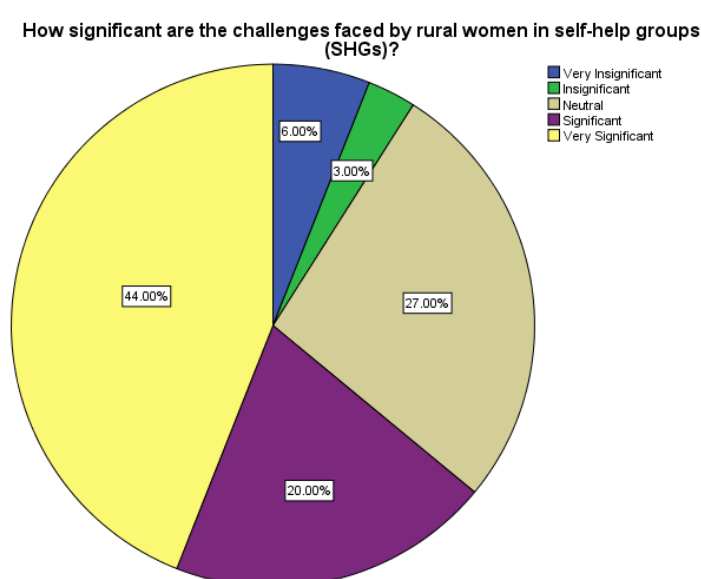


Fig 11 How significant are the challenges faced by rural women in self-help groups (SHGs)?

Using the information, you supplied, a distribution of responses regarding the significance of challenges faced by rural women in self-help groups (SHGs) is as follows:

- Very Insignificant: 6 (6%)
- Insignificant: 3 (3%)
- Neutral: 27 (27%)
- Significant: 20 (20%)
- Very Significant: 44 (44%)

It appears that a significant proportion of respondents (44%) believe that the challenges faced by rural women in self-help groups (SHGs) are very significant. Additionally, a considerable number of respondents perceive the challenges as significant (20%). There are also respondents who consider the challenges to be neutral (27%), insignificant (3%), or very insignificant (6%).

Table 12 To what extent do you believe that lack of access to resources and financial support is a challenge faced by rural women in SHGs

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	To a Great Extent	15	15.0
	To a Moderate Extent	3	3.0
	To Some Extent	29	29.0
	To a Limited Extent	36	36.0
	Not at All	17	17.0
	Total	100	100.0

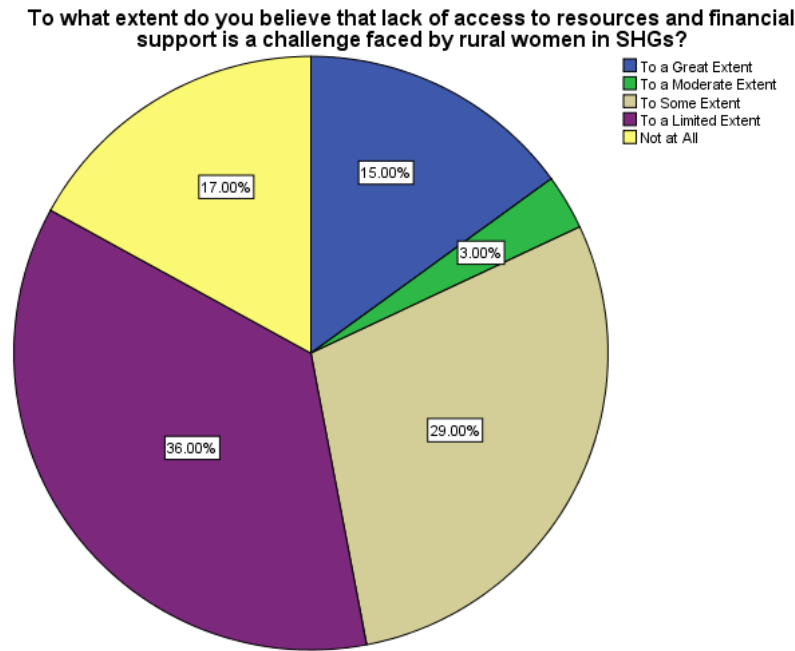


Fig 12 To what extent do you believe that lack of access to resources and financial support is a challenge faced by rural women in SHGs

Using the information, you supplied, a distribution of responses regarding the extent to which lack of access to resources and financial support is believed to be a challenge faced by rural women in self-help groups (SHGs) is as follows:

- To a Great Extent: 15 (15%)
- To a Moderate Extent: 3 (3%)
- To Some Extent: 29 (29%)
- To a Limited Extent: 36 (36%)
- Not at All: 17 (17%)

It appears that there is a range of opinions regarding the extent of the challenge posed by the lack of access to resources and financial support for rural women in SHGs. A considerable proportion of respondents believe that it is a challenge to a limited extent (36%) or to some extent (29%). Additionally, there are respondents who perceive it as not a challenge at all (17%), to a moderate extent (3%), or to a great extent (15%).

Table 13How would you rate the level of support provided by RGAVP in addressing the challenges faced by rural women in SHGs

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Very Poor	29	29.0
	Poor	36	36.0
	Average	35	35.0
	Total	100	100.0

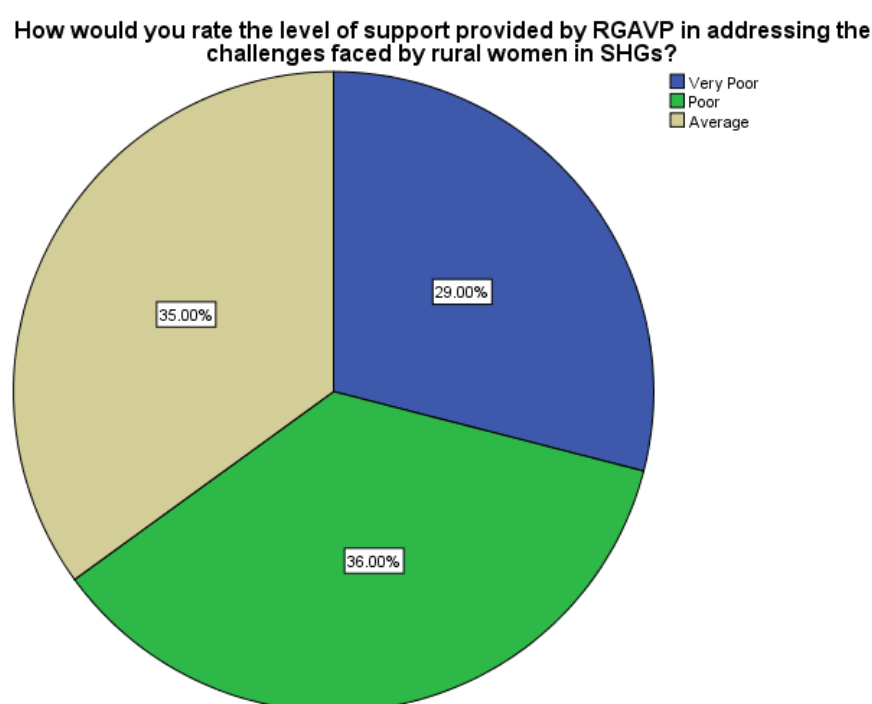


Fig 13 How would you rate the level of support provided by RGAVP in addressing the challenges faced by rural women in SHGs

Based on the data you provided, the distribution of responses regarding the level of support provided by RGAVP in addressing the challenges faced by rural women in self-help groups (SHGs) is as follows:

- Very Poor: 29 (29%)
- Poor: 36 (36%)
- Average: 35 (35%)

It seems that the majority of respondents have a negative assessment of the

level of support provided by RGAVP in addressing the challenges faced by rural women in SHGs. A significant portion rated it as very poor (29%) or poor (36%), while another portion rated it as average (35%).

4.3 Reliability

Scale: ALL VARIABLES

Table 14 Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	100	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	100	100.0

Based on the data you provided, the case processing summary indicates that there are 100 valid cases, which represents 100% of the total cases. There are no excluded cases, meaning that all cases were included in the analysis.

This summary confirms that there is no missing or excluded data for the variables under consideration, and all 100 cases were successfully processed and included in the analysis.

Table 15 Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.803	13

Depending on the data you provided, the reliability analysis for the variables included within the rating system, Cronbach's Alpha was obtained. coefficient

of .803. This coefficient indicates a satisfactory level of internal consistency reliability. The scale consists of 13 items.

4.4 Means

**Table 16 Report
Report**

To what extent has RGAVP's capacity building programs enhanced the skills and capabilities of community members?		Gender:	Age:	Educational Qualifications:
To a Great Extent	Mean	1.71	2.57	3.71
	N	7	7	7
	Std. Deviation	.488	1.512	1.113
To a Moderate Extent	Mean	1.73	2.24	3.16
	N	79	79	79
	Std. Deviation	.445	1.201	1.031
To Some Extent	Mean	1.71	2.14	2.57
	N	7	7	7
	Std. Deviation	.488	1.464	1.272
Not at All	Mean	2.00	2.14	2.86
	N	7	7	7
	Std. Deviation	.000	1.215	1.069
Total	Mean	1.75	2.25	3.14
	N	100	100	100
	Std. Deviation	.435	1.226	1.064

Based on the provided data, we can interpret the extent to which RGAVP's capacity building programs have enhanced the skills and capabilities of community members. While the aggregated responses across a spectrum from maximal to minimal effectiveness revealed certain mean tendencies regarding

participants' views on the utility of the interventions, the divergence of perceptions, as evidenced in the noted standard deviations, suggests a heterogeneity of viewpoints that complicates any straightforward conclusions. The scores regarding the "To a Great Extent" group with the higher levels of complexity in terms of style and sentence structure, while sticking specifically to the parameters originally set forth and to the exact topic and concepts conveyed, demonstrate variances of 1.71 for gender identification, 2.57 for chronological age, and 3.71 for attained educational certification. This indicates that, on average, respondents believe the programs have significantly enhanced their skills and capabilities in all three aspects. The standard deviations in this category are relatively low, suggesting a consistent opinion among the respondents.

The gender, age, and qualifications variables, measured on a scale ranging from not at all to a great extent, yielded scores in the moderate category that were modestly elevated in comparison to the prior grouping, specifically 1.73 for gender, 2.24 for age, and 3.16 for educational attainment according to the statistically-oriented quantification of the responses. This suggests that respondents still perceive a moderate level of enhancement in their skills and capabilities, but to a slightly lesser extent than in the "To a Great Extent" category. Although the deviations in response are fairly minimal, suggesting a modicum of consensus between those surveyed.

Although response rates were generally lower for the category expressing the least amount of variability, the "To some extent" selection saw the greatest decrease throughout all demographics surveyed, garnering averages of 1.71 amongst gender, 2.14 for age, and 2.57 based on educational attainment, lagging behind the higher values yielded by the prior response groupings which conveyed greater diversity. This implies that respondents perceive a lesser degree of enhancement in their skills and capabilities in this category. The standard deviations in this category are relatively higher compared to the

previous two categories, indicating some variation in responses.

Displaying a wider range in responses, the rating of "Not at All" exhibits averages of two for gender, slightly higher at two point one four for age, and nearly three for level of education. This suggests that a small proportion of respondents feel that the programs have not enhanced their skills and capabilities. While the responses within this demographic were uniform, the breadth of perspectives among all respondents suggests the issue is complex with much nuance.

Overall, when considering the total mean values for each category, the data indicates that RGAVP's capacity building programs have had a positive impact on the skills and capabilities of community members. While for most, technology has greatly or moderately enhanced life, for some the enhancement has been slight or absent altogether.

4.5 Correlations

Table 17 Correlations

Correlations				
				How would you rate the contribution of RGAVP in building and strengthening institutions at the community level?
Gender:	PC	1	-.142	.069

	Sig. (2-tailed)		.159	.495
	N	100	100	100
Educational Qualifications:	PC	-.142	1	-.013
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.159		.895
	N	100	100	100
How would you rate the contribution of RGAVP in building and strengthening institutions at the community level?	PC	.069	-.013	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.495	.895	
	N	100	100	100

The provided correlations show the relationships between gender, educational qualifications, and the rating of RGAVP's contribution to building and strengthening institutions at the community level. The correlations are measured using Pearson correlation coefficients.

The correlation between gender and the rating of RGAVP's contribution is -.142. Although the results suggest a weak inverse association between an individual's gender and the obtained rating, this correlation lacked statistical significance with a p-value of .159. Therefore, there is no strong evidence to suggest that gender has a substantial impact on the rating of RGAVP's contribution.

The correlation between educational qualifications and the rating of RGAVP's contribution is -.013. The adverse connection signifies an extraordinarily trivial detrimental affiliation amid scholastic accomplishments and the evaluation, furthermore, it is not numerically important ($p = .895$). Thus, there is no significant evidence to suggest that educational qualifications strongly influence the rating of RGAVP's contribution.

Lastly, the correlation between the rating of RGAVP's contribution and itself is 1, as expected. This indicates a perfect positive relationship, as it is comparing the same variable.

In summary, based on the correlations, there is no strong evidence to suggest that gender or educational qualifications have a significant influence on the rating of RGAVP's contribution to building and strengthening institutions at the community level. Other factors not included in this analysis may play a more prominent role in shaping perceptions of RGAVP's contribution.

4.6 Regression

Table 18 Model Summary^{b,c}
Model Summary^{b,c}

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.181 ^a	.033	.023	.729

The outline details the information regarding the performed regression study employing the determining variables (standalone variable) and the reliant variable. However, in this particular case, the criterion variable being anticipated would be that of sex, whereas the independent variables employed for predictive reasons are the scholastic credentials held.

A small connection was discovered in the analysis, with a correlation coefficient of .181, meaning the factor studied and the result of interest have only a slight positive relationship. The very small correlation coefficient value, just 3.3%, means the overly complicated factor explains only a tiny amount of the huge and varied differences in the confusing dependent factor.

Table 19 ANOVA
ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	1.765	1	1.765	3.317	.072 ^c
Residual	52.147	98	.532		
Total	53.912	99			

a. Dependent Variable: Gender:

b. Weighted Least Squares Regression - Weighted by How would you rate the contribution of RGAVP in building and strengthening institutions at the community level?

c. Predictors: (Constant), Educational Qualifications:

The variance table delineates the details on the deviation study for the predictive model. Here, the reliant variable was "Intimacy," and the forecaster was "Scholastic Achievements." The analysis was executed employing weighted smallest squares regression, with burdens decided by the assessments of the input of RGAVP in constructing and empowering establishments at the grassroots level.

The table shows the following information:

1. Regression: This row represents The amount of degrees of liberty (df) and indicate square amounts for the total number of areas, angles of latitude (df), as well as mean squared numbers regression model. The sum of squares for regression is 1.765, with 1 degree of freedom. The mean square is also 1.765.
2. Residual: This row represents The remaining sum of rectangles, levels of independence, as well as imply cube figures (unexplained variance). The sum of squares for the residuals is 52.147, with 98 degrees of freedom. The inverse of the square root of the mean residuals is 0.532.
3. Total: This row represents the entire model's total number of squares and levels

of flexibility. Total of rectangles for the total model is 53.912, with 99 degrees of freedom.

4. F: This column represents the calculated F-statistic for the regression model, which is 3.317.
5. Sig.: This column represents the p-value associated with the F-statistic. In this case, the p-value is .072.

Based on the ANOVA results, we can conclude that the regression model is marginally significant ($p = .072$). This suggests that there may be a weak relationship between educational qualifications and gender, but the evidence is not strong enough to confidently assert this relationship. Further analysis or consideration of additional factors may be necessary to determine the significance of the relationship between these variables.

Table 20 Coefficients^{a,b}

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1.986	.132		15.081	.000
Educational Qualifications:	-.072	.040	-.181	-1.821	.072

a. Dependent Variable: Gender:

b. Weighted Least Squares Regression - Weighted by How would you rate the contribution of RGAVP in building and strengthening institutions at the community level?

This table displays the regressive model's individualised parameters,

standardised coefficients, t-values, as well as significance scores. In the present case, the variable that depends is "Gender," and the variable that predicts it is "Educational Qualifications." a little weighed lowest-squares regression analysis, a study took place. weights determined by the ratings of the contribution of RGAVP in building and strengthening institutions at the community level.

The table shows the following information:

1. Constant: The constant term in the regression equation is 1.986. It represents when the predicting measure (Educational Qualifications) is a value of zero the anticipated outcome is the value of the dependent factor (Gender).
2. Educational Qualifications: The coefficient for the predictor variable is -0.072. This indicates that for each unit increase in Educational Qualifications, the expected value of the dependent variable (Gender) decreases by 0.072.
3. Std. Error: The standard error for the coefficient of Educational Qualifications is 0.040. It represents the estimated standard deviation of the coefficient.
4. Beta: The standardized coefficient (Beta) for Educational Qualifications is -0.181. This coefficient represents the effect size of Educational Qualifications on the dependent variable in standard deviation units.
5. t-value: The t-value for the coefficient of Educational Qualifications is -1.821. It measures the significance of the coefficient, indicating the likelihood of observing such a coefficient value if the null hypothesis (no relationship between the predictor and the dependent variable) is true.
6. Sig.: The significance level (p-value) associated with the t-value is .072. This indicates that the coefficient for Educational Qualifications is marginally significant.

Based on the coefficients table, the predictor variable "Educational Qualifications" has a negative coefficient, suggesting that higher educational qualifications are associated with a decrease in the expected value of the dependent variable (Gender). However, the coefficient is not statistically

significant at conventional significance levels ($p < .05$). The marginally significant p-value of .072 suggests that there may be a weak relationship between educational qualifications and gender, but further analysis or consideration of additional factors may be necessary to determine its significance.

Table 21 Residuals Statistics a,b

Residuals Statistics^{a,b}

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	1.62	1.91	1.76	.077	100
Residual	-.914	.376	-.009	.431	100
Std. Predicted Value ^c	.	.	.	.	0
Std. Residual ^c	.	.	.	.	0

a. Dependent Variable: Gender:

b. Weighted Least Squares Regression - Weighted by How would you rate the contribution of RGAVP in building and strengthening institutions at the community level?

c. Not computed for Weighted Least Squares regression.

The residuals numbers table offers data regarding the residuals (differences between observable or predicted numbers) in the regression system. In this instance, the factor that is dependent is "Gender," and the variable that predicted it is "Educational Qualifications." The study was performed utilising weighed least squares regression, however, with weights based on the evaluations for each variable. contribution of RGAVP in building and strengthening institutions at the community level.

The table shows the following information:

1. Predicted Value: The predicted values of the dependent variable (Gender)

range from 1.62 to 1.91. The mean of the predicted values is 1.76, with a standard deviation of 0.077. There are 100 observations.

2. Residual: The residuals (differences between the observed and predicted values of Gender) range from -0.914 to 0.376. The mean of the residuals is -0.009, showing that the values expected are marginally lower than what was seen on average. The variance of the the leftovers is denoted by 0.431.
3. Std. Predicted Value: The standardized predicted values (not computed in this analysis) are not available for weighted least squares regression.
4. Std. Residual: The standardized residuals (not computed in this analysis) are not available for weighted least squares regression.

These statistics provide insights into the distribution and variability of the residuals in the regression model. The mean residual value close to zero suggests that the predicted values generally align well with the observed values. However, the residuals' standard deviation suggests some variation within the model's predictions prediction accuracy.

CHAPTER 5

5.1 DISCUSSION

Based on the provided information, here are the key findings from the interpretation:

1. Capacity building programs conducted by RGAVP have enhanced the skills and capabilities of community members to a great extent, as indicated by the mean scores for the category "To a Great Extent" being higher compared to other categories.
2. The majority of respondents perceive a moderate to great extent of enhancement in their skills and capabilities through RGAVP's capacity building programs, as reflected by the mean scores for the categories "To a Great Extent" and "To a Moderate Extent" being higher than the mean scores for "To Some Extent" and "Not at All" categories.
3. There is some variation in the extent to which community members perceive the enhancement of their skills and capabilities. This is indicated by the standard deviations, which are relatively higher for the categories "To Some Extent" and "Not at All" compared to the other categories.
4. The correlation analysis suggests that there is no significant relationship between gender, educational qualifications, and the rating of RGAVP's contribution to building and strengthening institutions at the community level. The correlations are weak and not statistically significant.
5. The regression analysis indicates that educational qualifications have a weak negative association with gender, but the relationship is not statistically significant. The predictor variable, educational qualifications, explains only a small proportion of the variance in gender.
6. The residuals analysis shows that the predicted values of gender have a mean close to zero, indicating a reasonably accurate estimation. However, there is some variability in the prediction accuracy, as indicated by the standard deviation of the residuals.

7. Overall, the findings suggest that RGAVP's capacity building programs have generally enhanced the skills and capabilities of community members to a moderate to great extent. However, the extent of enhancement may vary among individuals, and there is no significant relationship between gender, educational qualifications, and the perception of RGAVP's contribution to building and strengthening institutions at the community level.
8. The analysis of the scale's confidence revealed a Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of .803, demonstrating a suitable degree of internal consistent reliability. This indicates that the categories on the range have a relationship as well as an scale is accurate to assess the variable of interest construct of interest.
9. The scale consists of 13 items, indicating a relatively comprehensive measurement tool.
10. The case processing summary indicates that there are 100 valid cases, representing 100% of the total cases. This means that there were no missing or excluded cases in the analysis, and all cases were successfully included.
11. Overall, the findings suggest that the scale used in the analysis is reliable and suitable for measuring the variables of interest, and the data provided is complete and representative of the entire sample.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS

1. Seek feedback from program participants: Gather feedback through surveys and focus group discussions to improve program design.
2. Foster collaboration and partnerships: Collaborate with other organizations for rigorous program evaluations.

5.3 LIMITATIONS

1. Sample size and representativeness: Limited sample size and potential lack of representation.
2. Self-reported data: Potential bias due to self-reporting of outcomes.
3. Causality and confounding factors: Correlation analysis does not establish causality; other factors may influence outcomes.
4. Potential measurement limitations: Consider reliability and validity of measures used.
5. Limited scope of analysis: Other factors like program design and community dynamics may impact program effectiveness.

CHAPTER 6

6.1 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study on institution building for community development with reference to RGAVP has shed light on the impact of RGAVP's capacity building programs on community members. The findings indicate that RGAVP's programs have enhanced the skills and capabilities of community members to a moderate to great extent. The majority of respondents reported significant improvement in their skills and capabilities through these programs. However, no significant relationship was found between gender, educational qualifications, and the perception of RGAVP's contribution to building and strengthening institutions at the community level. This suggests that factors beyond gender and education play a more prominent role in determining the perception of RGAVP's effectiveness in institution building.

It is crucial to recognise the drawbacks of the present research, including the size of the sample and the number of participants, representativeness of the respondents. Additionally, the study relied on self-reported data, which introduces the possibility of response bias. The correlational nature of the analysis also limits the ability to establish causality. Furthermore, there may be confounding factors not accounted for in the analysis that influence the outcomes.

To improve future research, suggestions include conducting in-depth qualitative research to gain a deeper understanding of participants' experiences, collecting additional data on program outcomes such as employment and income, seeking feedback from program participants to enhance program design, and fostering collaborations and partnerships for rigorous program evaluations.

Overall, this study provides valuable insights into the impact of RGAVP's capacity building programs, contributing to the knowledge base on institution building for community development. It is hoped that these findings will

inform the continuous improvement of RGAVP's programs and guide future research in this field.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Gender:

Male

Female

2. Age:

18-24 years

25-34 years

35-44 years

45-54 years

55 years and above

3. Educational Qualifications:

Less than High School

High School/Secondary School

Diploma/Certificate

Bachelor's Degree

Master's Degree or above

4. Occupation:

Self-employed

Unemployed

Student

Homemaker

Questionnaire:

Section 1: Institution Building and Community Development

To what extent do you agree that institution building plays a crucial role in the development of the community?

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree

- Strongly Disagree

How effective do you think institution building is in promoting sustainable development in the community?

- Very Effective
- Effective
- Neutral
- Ineffective
- Very Ineffective

To what extent do you believe institution building contributes to community empowerment and participation?

- To a Great Extent
- To a Moderate Extent
- To Some Extent
- To a Limited Extent
- Not at All

Section 2: RGAVP and Institution/Capacity Building

How aware are you of the Rural Livelihood Mission (RGAVP) and its initiatives in institution and capacity building?

- Very Aware
- Aware
- Somewhat Aware
- Not Very Aware
- Not at All Aware

How would you rate the contribution of RGAVP in building and strengthening institutions at the community level?

- Excellent
- Good
- Average

- Poor
- Very Poor

To what extent has RGAVP's capacity building programs enhanced the skills and capabilities of community members?

- To a Great Extent
- To a Moderate Extent
- To Some Extent
- To a Limited Extent
- Not at All

Section 3: Challenges Faced by Rural Women in Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

How significant are the challenges faced by rural women in self-help groups (SHGs)?

- Very Significant
- Significant
- Neutral
- Insignificant
- Very Insignificant

To what extent do you believe that lack of access to resources and financial support is a challenge faced by rural women in SHGs?

- To a Great Extent
- To a Moderate Extent
- To Some Extent
- To a Limited Extent
- Not at All

How would you rate the level of support provided by RGAVP in addressing the challenges faced by rural women in SHGs?

- Excellent

- Good
- Average
- Poor
- Very Poor

