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Measuring Socio Economic Upliftment of Women through Women Empowerment Programmes in Rajasthan

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ABSTRACT

This study follows a specific approach, combining qualitative and quantitative techniques to assess the impact of various empowerment initiatives. A Judgemental sampling technique was used to ensure representation from different socio-economic backgrounds. The Primary data source was collected from women registered under women empowerment programmes. This study involves primary data collection from 508 respondents through structured questionnaire and personal interview, While Secondary data was collected through Books, Periodicals, Journals, Research papers, and case-study, Websites, Articles, and Newspapers. The use of internet was also of great help to the researcher as various search engines namely google.com, yahoo.com, and bing.com. For the current research work one way ANOVA, one sample t test, multiple regression analysis was used. The results reveal which factors (like freedom of movement, decision-making, income, etc.) most significantly influence overall social empowerment. The results of the multiple regression analysis show that several independent variables significantly impact the overall social empowerment of women (measured by SE_1). In the final model, the most influential predictors include SE_11 (ability to provide employment), SE_2 (freedom of movement), SE_5 (ownership of business), and SE_3 (decision making). The regression coefficients indicate that SE_11 (employment provision) has the strongest positive effect, with a coefficient of 0.506, followed by SE_2 (freedom of movement) with 0.429, and SE_5 (ownership of business) with 0.184, suggesting these factors contribute most to enhancing social empowerment

Keywords: socio economic upliftment, women, women empowerment programmes, Rajasthan.

INTRODUCTION

Women empowerment signifies that woman should be given equal opportunity in every field, irrespective of any discrimination. Women have undergone a lot over the years in this patriarchal society. Even the basic right of education is not being provided to them. Their capabilities to perform any task was always questioned. But with time, they understood their rights. We can now see women in almost every field: architecture, lawyers, financial services, engineering, medical, and IT jobs. They have also made their way in service occupations such as a nurse, a beautician, a sales worker, a waitress, etc. To make the world a better place for women, the individuals and government must come together. To ensure equality, security, participation, and all other rights of women and girls in society, it is very important to empower women and to provide them a supportive and friendly environment. The development of women and girls is not possible only with the participation of women, participation of men will also be necessary for this. The Rajasthan government acknowledges the importance of gender equality and women's empowerment in its overall planning, budgeting, and implementation of state policies, plans, and laws. For this study, the researcher considered women empowerment as a topic for research. There are multiple ways of empowering women, be it, through education, fine arts, dance, and big and small businesses supported by banks, Micro Finance Institutions and SHGs. It is observed in India, that empowerment of women largely depends on different variables such as geographical location, educational and social status, gender, and age. The country has taken pioneering steps in bringing out policy related interventions for women empowerment at the Central, State and local administrations in many areas such as gender-based discrimination, education, health, political participation and economic opportunities. One critical factor for the difference lies in the execution of policies and laws to address economic disadvantages, discrimination, and violence against women at grassroots level. As in some other parts of India, this difference is more visible in the rural region, owing to the totally male-dominated structure that has all-pervading influence in the society.

In spite of marked progress, Indian women have remained nation's greatest untapped resources. Realizing that the neglect of women's power has been at the core of our backwardness there has been a significant shift in the developmental programmes approach giving rise to the 'Empowerment Approach' which entails a "process" whereby the women gain control over themselves, their resources and have the opportunity to make their own decisions. An important aspect in this regard is the recognition, by the women themselves, initially, of their economic role and potential and subsequently their economic self-reliance. In other words, women have to empower themselves. This calls for a package including skill enhancement, access to credit, educational inputs and improvement in the bargaining capacities. Many NGOs have significantly contributed towards women empowerment by facilitating direct participation of women in income generation activities and decision-making capacity. There is a concerted effort towards elevating the status of women

from being mere wage earners or helpers in the man's business to become controllers of the economic activity and that of the income themselves. Today, the state has accepted women's empowerment as an active agency, participating in and guiding their own development. The Government Agencies Self Help Promotions Institutions and Finance Institutions (SHPIFI) are providing financial assistance to Self Help Groups in the form of providing contribution and also further economic empowerment of women.

The aim of the present study is to examine the impact of women empowerment programmes and improvement in socio-economic condition of women in Jaipur District it includes study the social Impact of women empowerment programmes on beneficiaries in Jaipur District, measuring the magnitude of change in socio Economic profile of women before and after women empowerment programmes in Jaipur District, compare the efficacy level of Women Empowerment Programmes between urban and rural areas in Jaipur District, study the economic Impact of women empowerment programmes on beneficiaries in Jaipur District and compare the Awareness level of Women Empowerment Programmes in urban and rural areas of Jaipur District .

Reviews of literature

Reshi, I. A., & Sudha, T. (2023)ⁱ Economic empowerment of women has gained increasing attention as a key factor for promoting gender equality and sustainable development. This research article provides a review of the current literature on economic empowerment of women, focusing on the main strategies, challenges, and impacts of interventions aimed at promoting women's economic empowerment. The review draws on a wide range of studies from different regions and sectors, including microfinance, entrepreneurship, vocational training, and employment policies. The article highlights the need for a more integrated and comprehensive approach to women's economic empowerment that addresses the structural barriers to women's full participation in the economy.

Biswas, B., & Banu, N. (2023)ⁱⁱ status of women is intimately connected with their economic situation depending upon the opportunity for participation in economic activities. The census data, 2011 shows a vast inequality between rural and urban women work participation as urban women associated with economic activities is just about half of the rural women. Available pieces of the literature revealed how the employment status of women makes them empower, but limited research has been conducted on the comparison of women empowerment in the rural-urban area in different dimensions. In this perspective, assuming that women's economic empowerment is dependent on work participation, the present study attempts to compare the magnitude of women's economic empowerment in urban India with its rural counterpart, focusing on various dimensions of work participation. This study is entirely based on secondary databases collected from the Census of India, 2011 and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2019-20. Economic Empowerment Index (EEI) of women has been measured with the help of women work participation, literate women work share, educational level-wise women work participation, work share by married women and job profile wise women work share using the widely adopted normalization technique. The result of the study is showing that the rural women are more engaged in the workforce in all the selected dimensions. The overall analysis is reflected in EEI, which proves that rural women are more economically empowered in comparison with their urban counterparts.

Jaysawal, N., & Saha, S. (2023)ⁱⁱⁱ Empowerment is considered to be a means for creating social environment in which vital decisions may be taken and choice could be taken to bring social transformation. It strengthens the innate ability through acquiring knowledge, power and experience. The empowerment of women has become one of important issues of current period. It is considered that women should stand equal to men in terms of education, livelihood, health and all other parameters. The education of women plays an important role in the advancement of society. In the words of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, "If you educate a man you educate an individual, however, if you educate a woman you educate a whole family. Women empowered means mother India empowered" (Bhat, 2015; Tamilselvi, 2018). Education is a milestone of women empowerment because it enables them to respond to the challenges, to confront their traditional role and change their life. It assists in bringing equality and works as a means to improve their status within family, society and politico-economic system. This Paper seeks to highlight various dimensions of empowerment of women through education.

Sudha, T., & Reshi, I. A. (2023)^{iv} Despite significant progress in recent years, gender inequality remains a challenge in many countries, hindering the full potential of women and, consequently, the economy as a whole. This research paper explores the impact of women's empowerment on the economy and the measures that can be taken to increase women's participation in the workforce. Using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, the research analyses the current state of women's participation in the economy, the barriers they face, and the strategies that can be employed to overcome these barriers. The paper argues that empowering women can lead to increased economic growth, improved social well-being, and enhanced human development. The research provides insights into the potential benefits of empowering women for the economy and society as a whole and identifies the necessary steps that can be taken to achieve this goal.

Tiwari, P., & Malati, N. (2023)^v revealed that India is progressing economically, but it needs to pay more attention to social and human development together with women empowerment. The economic contribution and empowerment of women are pertinent to strengthen female's rights and enable them have control on their lives and influence the society. Sustainable development can be achieved through economic empowerment of women. Empowered women and gender equality lead in multiplying the development efforts. Under the SDG-5, India has stated that it will ensure women and girls contribute as equivalent partners to growth and development of the country by 2030. At the global level too, it has been observed that if women participate equally with men in the economic activity, the world will add \$11 trillion in the annual 2025 GDP. Investing on education and skill enhancement through Vocation education and training, has been a pertinent issue for the Indian government for the last decade. The current paper identifies the constructs of women empowerment and observes the role of formal and informal training in female empowerment. In all 317 women participated in the study through two stage sample design involving area sampling followed by convenience sampling. The study identified five constructs of women empowerment Economic Empowerment, Family Health and Well Being, Civic Empowerment, Social Empowerment, Educational Empowerment through exploratory factor analysis confirmed through confirmatory factor analysis. Further, the mean scores of all the constructs of women empowerment for formally trained

respondents were higher than informally trained respondents but no significant difference between women empowerment, constructs of formally and informally trained women observed in the study.

Moodie, M. (2008)^{vi} revealed that most studies of microcredit programs for women have been concerned with the relationship between borrowers and men outside microcredit groups, such as husbands and moneylenders. In this article, I focus on the relationships forged between women within microcredit groups in a small village in Rajasthan, India. I argue that, rather than representing a new paradigm for women's empowerment, microcredit has become one of several possible platforms from which rural Rajasthani women articulate their concerns about caste, poverty, and the burden of raising daughters. Thus, microcredit is not a foreign economic form that is subsequently culturally inflected, nor does it represent the instrumentalization of culture; rather, microcredit, like other local frameworks such as evil eye, feminist organizing, and personal history, produces cultural possibility.

Saroj, L., & Singh, C. (2015)^{vii} revealed that in India, government has introduced a number of development programmes but most of them have neglected the women. The need for gender equality and women empowerment has been highlighted in various constitutional provisions, legal laws and conventions. The government has taken necessary initiatives to make credit - delivery system more efficient through micro-finance to strengthen and expansion of credit-institutions for the women empowerment. Micro-finance movement has helped to develop a enormous number of self-help groups (SHGs) in our nation, that encourage small amount of savings as well as the reprocess of generating resources amongst the members. SHGs help to conquer exploitation as well as build assurance for the financial independence of the women. SHGs facilitate women - members to collaborate for a general aim and to achieve potency from each other to get rid of exploitation, which they are facing, in numerous form. The present work is intended to study the role of micro-finance through Self Help Groups (SHGs) in socioeconomic empowerment of women. The study has been carried out in Ajmer district of Rajasthan covering a sample of 75 beneficiaries, 8 SHGs, 4 villages, and 2 blocks.

Valentina, G. (2014)^{viii} revealed that this explains the fact that the measures of outcome indicators set by MDG do not concur with the current targets set as the facts do establish that though spurts of development and assertions of best practices have established that women have started ceasing jobs/economic opportunities and have started participating in the developmental activities, many women across the country are still poor, hungry, mal-nourished, illiterate and diseased and it is heartening to find that even today there are 42% of the households without proper sanitary latrines. And the labour markets are not confident to absorb the women in their fold (only 18–20% between 1999–2004). A skewed rise in the number of SHGs formed and government programmes schemed in favour of women contradicts the ground realities where they are not successful in establishing and organising their enterprises and their income levels remain paltry sums. Now moving with such ground realities it is imperative for Government of India to develop appropriate indicators in their efforts to overcome these problems at the grassroot level lest these offset major fissures in the future, encouraging severe discrimination which reaches a point of no return and beyond scope for salvage as these are the building blocks for promoting gender equality and empowerment of women. Thus promoting gender equality becomes the pioneer building block to achieve empowerment of women.

Chand, P., Sirohi, S., & Rath, D. (2011)^{ix} revealed that from time immemorial, women have played a pivotal role in our agriculture in general and dairy in particular. However, the role-played by women and their contribution to various economic activities in our country has yet to be given due importance. As women play predominant role in dairy farming, this enterprise can be sustainable from the social aspect if it is associated with empowerment of women. Therefore, the present study was conducted to measure the empowerment of women in Rajasthan. The study is based on primary data collected from Jaipur district of Rajasthan during 2006–07 for three seasons. The degree of empowerment was measured by using Empowerment Index calculated by Weighted Average Method by using 5 proxy variables. The results of study showed that more than 3/4th of females (78.33%) were engaged as main workers in dairying. The literacy status was found to be very low as only 34 percent adult females were literate in the study area. Nearly 2/3rd of the respondents were belonging to nuclear family while remaining 1/3rd were belonging to joint family. The decisions in domestic, financial and social matter related to dairying were mainly taken by male members of the family. The overall average Women Empowerment Index (WEI) was around 50 and varied in the range of 39.66 to 73.43 and low coefficient of variation of 13.59 percent. The mean WEI values across herd size categories showed very minor increase in the average index as herd size increased. The predominant number of women (97.50%) concentrated in moderate WEI range (range of scores middle 1/3rd). The study suggested for providing better education, particularly through adult education and ensuring access of resources to women.

Ojha, J. K., & Mishra, B. (2013)^x revealed that the terrain of the desert of Rajasthan in India is harsh, arid and tough with shifting sand dunes, sparse population, extreme temperatures, and stunted vegetation. The Thar thus makes the lives of women even complex. Amidst this though, the journey of URMUL's producer groups of women is quite remarkable and inspiring. Desert region has a high population of women engaged in hand-embroidery activities for income generation. They migrated with their families from Pakistan during the 1971 war. The middlemen from neighbouring districts exploited them by giving nominal wages. During 1991-92, URMUL Seemant, a non-governmental organisation, organised these artisan women in groups, trained them in quality improvement, contemporary designs, colours, latest fashion trends, through continuous capacity building training programmes. The initiative has proved as a platform for creating and enhancing sustainable livelihoods for rural women artisans to earn a better living with dignity in the drought-prone areas of western Rajasthan. Using five case studies of these women artisans, this paper presents the successful process of capacity building and inclusion of women in various aspects of empowerment through embroidery-based income generation project. The paper establishes the fact that if women get opportunities, exposure, support system and motivational trainings they can be the breadwinners, trendsetters, and change agents. This paper presents the success story of URMUL group of women artisans as an example of participatory, collective and organisational effort to accelerate women empowerment. They now speak against discrimination, inequalities and motivate themselves to have a greater participation in decision-making, access to information to develop life skills and confidence to inculcate leadership, self-respect and self-reliance

Zaidi, M. (2019)^{xi} revealed that the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, or the Forest Rights Act (FRA) 2006, recognizes tribal women's rights to own land equal to those of men. In exploring whether women's rights to forest land and resources has led to their improved socio-economic status, this paper examines two key facets of the process of empowerment—"access to resources" and "women's

agency.” As access to resources required to meet household and other needs, such as water, cooking fuel, or health facilities have remained poor, access to land under the Act has been able to make only a marginal difference to the economic status of the women who have received plots. But the new found confidence of women for no longer being considered asset-less was clearly evident; this was especially true for widowed women. By gaining land ownership, women have begun questioning entrenched social practices such as polygyny. While the Act has failed to encourage women to participate in the public domain actively, the improvement in their social engagements and mobility has been attributed to training and access to information, facilitated by community based organizations.

Taipale, J. (2015)^{xii} revealed that the study is placed in an Indian NGO working for women’s empowerment by the means of informal education, vocational trainings and awareness-raising activities. The goal is to find out to what extent this NGO managed to reach gender justice in practice. The evaluation answers to the questions of what the understanding of gender equality and empowerment was among the people working for the NGO, what the conditions of the chosen participants were and how they influenced participation and then how successful the NGO was in terms of changing gender division of labour and women’s cultural value. They argue that the transformatory potential of the NGO programme is greater in improving women’s cultural value (self-esteem, decision-making power) than in challenging the gender division of labour (occupational segregation, women’s sole responsibility over housework and childcare). In many ways the gender division of labour was taken for granted leading to helping women to cope with what they are already doing instead of creating new ways of challenging unequal structures. Due to the different additional issues present in the participants’ lives, it became also clear that there is a need for greater role of the state in supporting the basic needs of the people together with additional focus on the specific gender concerns of the women showless

Research Methodology

The research methodology for this study on the **"Socio-Economic Upliftment of Women Through Women Empowerment Programmes in Rajasthan: A Case Study of Jaipur District"** follows a specific approach, combining qualitative and quantitative techniques to assess the impact of various empowerment initiatives. A Judgemental sampling technique was used to ensure representation from different socio-economic backgrounds. The study employed statistical tools such as percentage analysis, correlation, and regression to evaluate improvements in income levels, employment rates, education, and social mobility. Qualitative analysis were focused on the perceived effectiveness of these programs in enhancing women's decision-making power, financial independence, and overall well-being. The research aims to provide policy recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of women empowerment programs in Rajasthan.

The purpose of this research is not to construct a fresh theory, but to investigate the research questions and fulfill research objectives based on empirical research and secondary data. Furthermore, in this research, we have generated hypotheses from theories and then empirically the research data were analysed to test the hypotheses. The scope of the study is limited to the to examine the impact of women empowerment programmes and improvement in socio-economic condition of women in Jaipur District selected as geographical area of study.

For achieving the objective of this study and to conduct the investigation, data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. The **Primary data source** was collected from women registered under women empowerment programmes. This study involves primary data collection from 508 respondents through structured questionnaire and personal interview, While Secondary data was collected through Books, Periodicals, Journals, Research papers, and case–study, Websites, Articles, and Newspapers. The use of internet was also of great help to the researcher as various search engines namely google.com, yahoo.com, and bing.com. For the current research work one way ANOVA, one sample t test, multiple regression analysis was used.

DATA ANALYSIS

Measuring the usefulness of women empowerment programs is crucial for understanding their impact on the socio-economic upliftment of women. The effectiveness of such programs can be assessed by examining various key areas of change in women’s lives. These include enhanced social empowerment, freedom of movement, increased autonomy in decision-making, and improved economic stability. Women’s ability to support their families, own businesses or property, and access loans through self-help groups reflects the transformative potential of these initiatives. Moreover, an increase in political and social awareness, income growth, and the provision of employment to others through group efforts further signifies the positive outcomes of empowerment programs. Following scale items are used to measure the perception in 5-point Likert scale with Descriptive Statistics.

Table-1

Descriptive Statistics

Variable	SPSS code	Mean	SD	N
I feel socially empowered after connecting to the government schemes for women empowerment.	SE_1	3.2224	.76649	508
I am having the Freedom of movement after being connected with the government women empowerment schemes	SE_2	3.4862	.64497	508
I am taking my decision by my own	SE_3	1.9154	.81087	508

I am able to earn food and essentials for my family after connected with the schemes.	SE_4	2.9331	1.06191	508
I am having the Ownership of my business and property	SE_5	2.1260	.73774	508
My Political and social awareness has increased	SE_6	3.2992	1.31635	508
I am able to increase my income adequately	SE_7	3.6673	1.19233	508
I am able to Access to social media now	SE_8	2.7283	1.21830	508
I am able to improve the economic status of the family	SE_9	3.3150	.70726	508
With the women self-help groups, I am able to get loan	SE_10	3.4449	.76080	508
With the women self-help groups, I am able to provide the employment to other female members of the group	SE_11	3.2953	.94181	508

This table shows the means, standard deviations (SD), and the number of observations (N) for several variables related to the participants' experiences with government women empowerment schemes. The overall descriptive statistics show that the programs have had a positive impact on various aspects of women's empowerment, such as economic independence, social awareness, and access to loans, though areas like decision-making and property ownership still have room for improvement. The overall impact of government women empowerment schemes, as reflected by the responses, shows a generally positive effect on women's empowerment across various aspects. Women report feeling socially empowered, with an average score of 3.22, and experiencing increased freedom of movement (3.49). Their ability to make independent decisions, however, is notably lower (1.92), indicating limited autonomy in this area. The schemes have also helped improve their economic stability, with women stating they can earn essentials for their families (2.93), increase their income (3.67), and enhance their family's economic status (3.32). Political and social awareness has notably increased (3.30), while the ability to own businesses and property remains modest (2.13). Access to social media and the ability to provide employment through self-help groups further highlight the empowerment gained through these schemes. However, ownership and decision-making autonomy remain areas that require further attention.

A **One-Sample t-test** was conducted for the variable of (social empowerment) to assess if the mean value significantly differs from a hypothesized test value of 3, which represents a neutral position (neither agree nor disagree).

Table-2

One-Sample t-test

One-Sample Statistics						
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation		Std. Error Mean	
SE_1	508	3.2224	.76649		.03401	
One-Sample Test						
	Test Value = 3					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
SE_1	6.541	507	.000	.22244	.1556	.2893

The **One-Sample t-test** suggests that women feel socially empowered after connecting to the government empowerment schemes, as evidenced by the significant mean difference from the neutral test value (3). The **t-value** of 6.541 is statistically significant, with a **p-value** of 0.000, which is much less than the commonly used significance level of 0.05. This means we **reject the null hypothesis** and conclude that the mean of "social empowerment" is significantly different from the test value of 3 and conclude that women feel socially empowered after connecting to the government empowerment schemes.

To understand the impact of the independent variables on the **overall social empowerment** of women, the author can use **multiple regression analysis**. Multiple regression allows us to examine the relationship between one dependent variable (in this case, **overall social empowerment**) and several independent variables (such as **freedom of movement, decision making, earning food and essentials, ownership of business, political and social awareness, income increase, access to social media, economic status improvement, loan access, and employment provision**).

Dependent Variable (DV): Overall social empowerment (could be measured as an index or score based on several empowerment-related items, such as SE_1 from your previous data).

Independent Variables (IVs): The various factors, such as:

- Freedom of movement (SE_2)

- Decision making (SE_3)
- Earning food and essentials (SE_4)
- Ownership of business (SE_5)
- Political and social awareness (SE_6)
- Increase in income (SE_7)
- Access to social media (SE_8)
- Economic status improvement (SE_9)
- Access to loans (SE_10)
- Employment provision (SE_11)

Equation:

Social Empowerment= $\beta_0+\beta_1(\text{Freedom of Movement})+\beta_2(\text{Decision Making})+\beta_3(\text{Earn Food})+\dots+\beta_{10}(\text{Employment Provision})+\epsilon$

Table-3**Multiple Regression**

Correlations												
		SE_1	SE_2	SE_3	SE_4	SE_5	SE_6	SE_7	SE_8	SE_9	SE_10	SE_11
Pearson Correlation	SE_1	1.00										
	SE_2	.272	1.00									
	SE_3	-.357	-.238	1.00								
	SE_4	-.006	-.125	-.181	1.00							
	SE_5	-.081	-.034	.318	-.135	1.00						
	SE_6	.213	-.320	-.076	.126	.105	1.00					
	SE_7	.256	-.225	-.227	.253	-.102	.824	1.00				
	SE_8	-.210	.040	.346	-.096	.539	.110	-.008	1.00			
	SE_9	-.108	.170	.222	-.061	-.008	-.540	-.477	-.232	1.00		
	SE_10	.195	-.108	.071	-.202	.069	.255	.148	.082	.252	1.000	
	SE_11	.447	-.175	.061	-.102	-.037	.411	.302	-.007	.047	.689	1.000
Sig. (1- tailed)	SE_1	.										
	SE_2	.000	.									
	SE_3	.000	.000	.								
	SE_4	.447	.002	.000	.							
	SE_5	.034	.225	.000	.001	.						
	SE_6	.000	.000	.044	.002	.009	.					
	SE_7	.000	.000	.000	.000	.010	.000	.				
	SE_8	.000	.182	.000	.015	.000	.007	.428	.			
	SE_9	.008	.000	.000	.084	.427	.000	.000	.000	.		
	SE_10	.000	.007	.056	.000	.061	.000	.000	.033	.000	.	
	SE_11	.000	.000	.084	.010	.205	.000	.000	.435	.147	.000	.

Model Summary ^a										
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
7	.702 ^e	.493	.486	.54956	.020	20.191	1	500	.000	2.280
a. Predictors: (Constant), SE_11										
h. Dependent Variable: SE_1										

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
7	Regression	146.854	7	20.979	69.463	.000 ^h
	Residual	151.010	500	.302		
	Total	297.864	507			
a. Dependent Variable: SE_1						
h. Predictors: (Constant), SE_11, SE_3, SE_2, SE_10, SE_8, SE_5, SE_9						

Coefficients ^a								
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
7	(Constant)	1.604	.218		7.375	.000		
	SE_11	.506	.037	.622	13.609	.000	.485	2.060
	SE_3	-.212	.037	-.224	-5.712	.000	.659	1.517
	SE_2	.429	.042	.361	10.149	.000	.802	1.246
	SE_10	-.125	.048	-.124	-2.585	.010	.443	2.260
	SE_8	-.169	.027	-.269	-6.199	.000	.540	1.853
	SE_5	.184	.040	.177	4.574	.000	.678	1.474
	SE_9	-.193	.043	-.178	-4.493	.000	.647	1.546
a. Dependent Variable: SE_1								

CONCLUSION

The regression analysis reveal which factors (like freedom of movement, decision-making, income, etc.) most significantly influence overall social empowerment. The results of the multiple regression analysis show that several independent variables significantly impact the overall social empowerment of women (measured by SE_1). In the final model, the most influential predictors include SE_11 (ability to provide employment), SE_2 (freedom of movement), SE_5 (ownership of business), and SE_3 (decision making). The regression coefficients indicate that SE_11 (employment provision) has the strongest positive effect, with a coefficient of 0.506, followed by SE_2 (freedom of movement) with 0.429, and SE_5 (ownership of business) with 0.184, suggesting these factors contribute most to enhancing social empowerment. Conversely, variables like SE_3 (decision making) and SE_10 (loan access) have negative coefficients, indicating an inverse relationship with social empowerment. The model's R-squared value of 0.493 suggests that about 49% of the variance in social empowerment can be explained by the included variables. All predictors in the final model are statistically significant, and multicollinearity is not a major issue, as indicated by the variance inflation factors (VIFs), which are all below the critical value of 10.

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