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CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

OF DATA

SET - I

C H A P T E R - III

SECTION - I

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a b c d
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e

TABLE NO. 101
 DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS IN DEFFERENT PERIOD

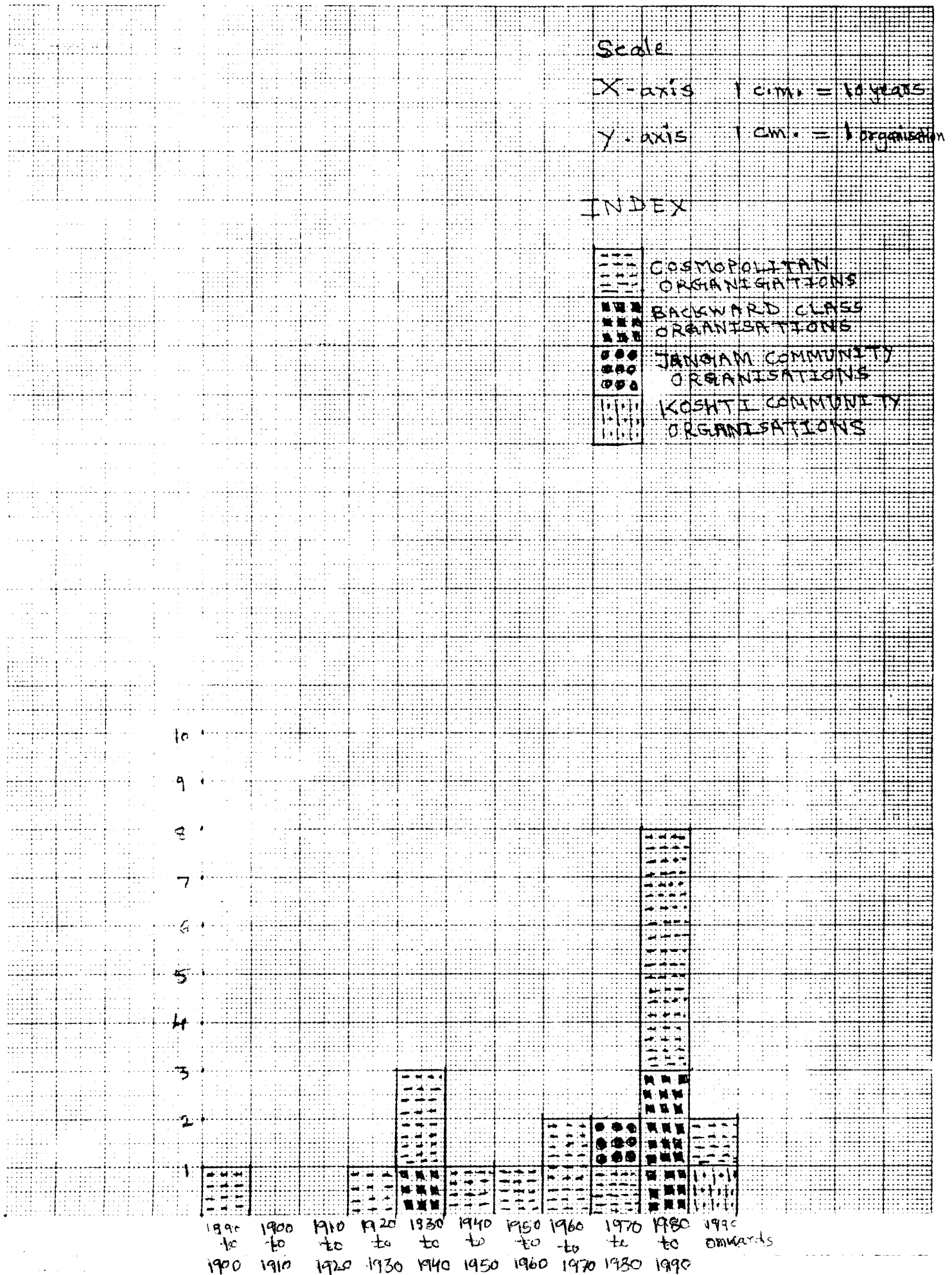


TABLE NO. 1.1

DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS IN
DIFFERENT PERIODS

	COMMUNITY ORIENTED ORGANISATIONS						COSMOPOLITAN ORGANISATIONS	TOTAL %		
	B	%	*J	%	K	%				
1890-1900	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.7	1	4.7
1900-1910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1910-1920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1920-1930	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.7	1	4.7
1930-1940	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	2	9.5	3	14.2
1940-1950	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.7	1	4.7
1950-1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.7	1	4.7
1960-1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9.5	2	9.5
1970-1980	-	-	-	-	1	4.7	1	4.7	2	9.5
1980-1990	3	14.2	-	-	-	-	5	23.8	8	38.0
1990 - onward	-	-	1	4.7	-	-	1	4.7	2	9.5
Total	4	19.04	1	4.7	1	4.7	15	70.1	21	100

B - Backward Class

J - Jangam

K - Koshti

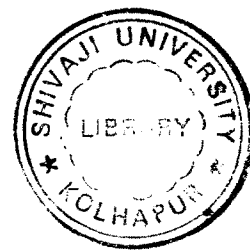
% - Percentage

* - Jangam is supposed to be section of Lingayat.
They are supposed to be priests of Lingayat.

The table throws light on various types of women's organisations functioning in Solapur city.

The first and pioneering organisation established during the last decade of 19th century. The Sarswati Mandir was established in 1895 catering educational services to girls. During 1920-30, one more organisation was started functioning. During 1930-40 1(4.7 %) organisation was formed for backward class girls, 2 (9.5%) organisations came into being and started functioning during this period. However these were working for all the communities. During the next decade, 1940-50 only 1 (4.7 %) organisation was found functioning. While in the next decade i.e. during 1960-70 2(9.5 %) more organisations started functioning. During 1970-80, 1(4.7 %) organisation had been started functioning for Koshti women and 2 (9.5 %) organisations for all categories of women started functioning. During 1980-90, 3(14.2 %) women's organisations started functioning for backward class women and 5 (23.8 %) women's organisations were traced working for all the needy womenfolk irrespective of religion or caste. 1990 onwards, 2(9.5 %) organisations emerged. Out of them 1 (4.7 %) organisation

was reported to be working for Jangam Community women.
While the other organisation was reported to be working
for all the community women.



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TABLE NO. 1.2

RELATION SHOWING THE TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP
AND METHOD OF ELECTION ADOPTED

METHOD OF ELECTION	TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP						TOTAL			
	Founder Life Members Patrons Members %	1) Founder 2) Members %	1) Founder 2) Life Members %	1) Founder 2) Life Members %	Members %	Members %	Members %	Members %		
Election	4	19.04	1	4.7	1	4.7	-	-	6	28.5
Selection	2	9.5	3	14.2	1	4.7	1	4.7	7	33.3
Nomination	4	19.04	1	4.7	2	9.5	1	4.7	8	38.69
	10	47.6	5	23.8	4	19.04	2	9.5	21	100

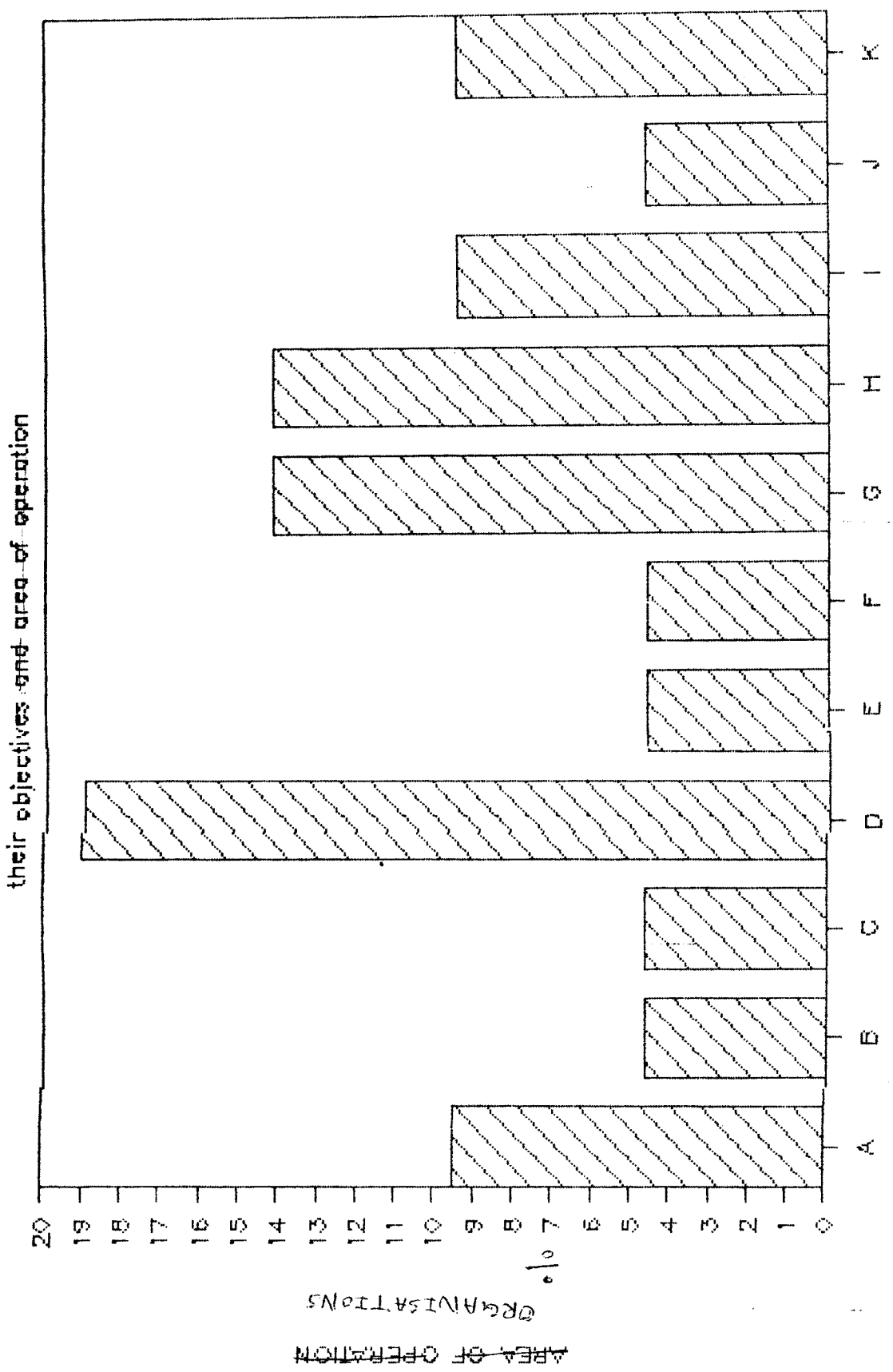
Out of 21 organisations studied, office bearers of 10 (47.6 %) organisations had stated that the organisations had founder members, life members, patrons, and members. Out of them 4 (19.04 %) organisations had adopted election method for forming general body and executive body. 2(9.5 %) organisations had selected the office bearers and 4(19.04%) had nominated the office bearers.

5 (23.8 %) organisations consisted only founder members, 1 (4.7 %) had elected the office bearers, 2(9.5%) had selected the office bearers and 4 (19.04 %) organisations had adopted the method of nomination.

In all in 4 (19.04 %) organisations founder and life members were found. Among them 1 (4.7 %) each organisation had reported to be following either election or selection procedure. In (9.5 %) organisations members were reported to be nominated.

Dist. of organisations according to their objectives and area of operation

TABLE NO. 1.3



- OBJECTIVES**
- A] Rehabilitation of women in distress
 - B] Boarding, lodging and educational facilities
 - C] Helping in solving problems
 - D] Education and training and rehabilitation
 - E] Social and cultural activities
 - F] Counselling
 - G] Helping women for social awareness
 - H] Helping women to become economically independent
 - I] Organising women
 - J] Education to girls
 - K] Tailoring and fashion designing training.

TABLE NO. 1.3

DISTRIBUTION OF ORGANISATIONS ACCORDING TO
THEIR OBJECTIVES AND AREA OF OPERATION.

OBJECTIVES	AREA OF OPERATION						TOTAL	%
	Solapur District	%	Solapur City	%	Part of Solapur	%		
Rehabilitation of women in distress	2	9.5	-	-	-	-	2	9.5
Boarding, Lodging & educational facilities for girls	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	1	4.7
Helping in solving problems	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	1	4.7
Education, training rehabilitation	4	19.04	-	-	-	-	4	19.04
Social and cultural activities	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	1	4.7
Counselling	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	1	4.7
Helping women for social awareness	-	-	3	14.2	-	-	3	14.2
Helping women to become economically	-	-	3	14.2	-	-	3	14.2
Independent Organising women	-	-	1	4.7	1	4.7	2	9.5
Educational to girls	-	-	1	4.7	-	-	1	4.7
Training women in tailoring & fashion designing	-	-	2	9.5	-	-	2	9.5
TOTAL	10	47.6	10	47.6	1	4.7	21	100

In all 9.5 % organisations were working for rehabilitation of women in distress according to their objective. providing lodging and boarding facilities to girls seeking education was found an objective in case of 4.7 % organisations.

In case of 4.7 % organisations, the objective was found to be helping women by solving their problems.

In case of another 4.7 % organisations, providing education to girls was the sole objective.

In case of another 4.7 % organisations the set objective was organising social and cultural activities.

Counselling was held as the main objective in case of 4.7 % organisations.

Further it was revealed that in case of 14.2 % of our sample organisations helping women by creating social awareness was decided as main objective.

Helping women to become economically independent was set as an objective in case of 14.7 % organisations.

In case of 9.5 % organisations the objective was to organise women.

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In case of 9.5 % organisations an altogether new objective was searched and it was set as training women in the art of fashion designing and tailoring. 47.6 % organisations area of operation was fixed through out the district.

47.6 % organisations area of operation was reported to be Solapur city.

4.7 % organisations area of operation was found to be part of Solapur.

TABLE NO. 1.4

RELATION SHOWING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE
ORGANISATION AND METHOD OF DEPOSIT OF FUNDS

FINANCIAL POSITION	METHOD OF DEPOSIT				TOTAL %	
	Bank accounts opened	%	Not opened	%		
Satisfactory	15	71.4	-	-	15	71.4
Not satisfactory	3	14.7	3	14.7	6	28.5
Total	18	85.7	3	14.7	21	100

This table throws light on the financial position of the organisations and their method of deposition of funds.

Out of 21 organisations studied respondents of 15 (71.4 %) organisations had stated that their financial position was satisfactory and they had opened the account in bank for deposition of funds.

Out of 6 (28.5%) organisations which had their financial position not satisfactory, 3(14.7 %) organisations had opened the accounts in the bank and 3(14.7 %) had not opened the account.

TABLE NO. 1.5

DISTRIBUTION OF ORGANISATIONS ACCORDING TO
NUMBER OF STAFF

<u>NUMBER OF STAFF</u>	<u>NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
No staff	6	28.5
Below 10	11	52.3
11 - 20	-	-
21 - 30	-	-
31 - 40	-	-
Above 40	4	19.4
TOTAL	21	100

This table reveals the number of staff working in women's organisations. In all 28.5 % organisations were reported to be working without any staff.

In case of 52.3 % sample it was reported that the total number of staff was less than 10.

In case of 19.4 % organisations it was traced that the total number of staff was reported as above 40 and in this category the organisations were found to be imparting education.

TABLE NO. 1.6

GRANTS RECEIVED AND FACILITIES GIVEN TO
THE STAFF

GRANTS	F A C I L I T I E S						TOTAL	%
	As per rules	%	No facilities	N. % A.				
Received	4	19.04	2	9.5	1	4.7	7	33.3
Partially received	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	1	4.7
Not received	-	-	7	33.3	6	28.5	13	61.9
TOTAL	5	23.8	9	42.8	6	28.5	21	100

As regards funding source it was learnt that majority 61.9 % organisations were not receiving grants from any Govt. source. While 4.7 % were receiving partial grants.

In case of 33.3 % i.e. nearly 1/3 sample, government grants was one of the chief source of asset.

As regards facilities received by the staff, 23.8% organisations staff members were receiving facilities as per government rules.

42.8 % organisations staff were not receiving them for 28.5 % organisations this was not applicable.

* Facilities include monthly salaries, D.A., leave etc.

This table shows the relation between the problems faced by the organisations and services needed by the organisations.

It is revealed from this table that out of 21 organisations respondents interviewed 5(23.8%) had told that they faced the problem of funds.

Out of them 1(4.7%) each had told that they needed consultancy services from trained social workers, Elders in the community, samiti people, leaders and activists, legal advisor, police security and trained social worker.

1 (4.7 %) respondent had told that there was no need of consultancy at all.

3 (14.2 %) respondents had told that they had the problem of building and space. Out of them 1(4.7%) each needed the consultancy in the nature of legal and medical service, elders in the community or no need of consultancy of any type.

TABLE NO. 2.1

DISTRIBUTION OF ORGANISATIONS ACCORDING TO THE PROBLEMS FACED AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES NEEDED BY THE ORGANISATIONS

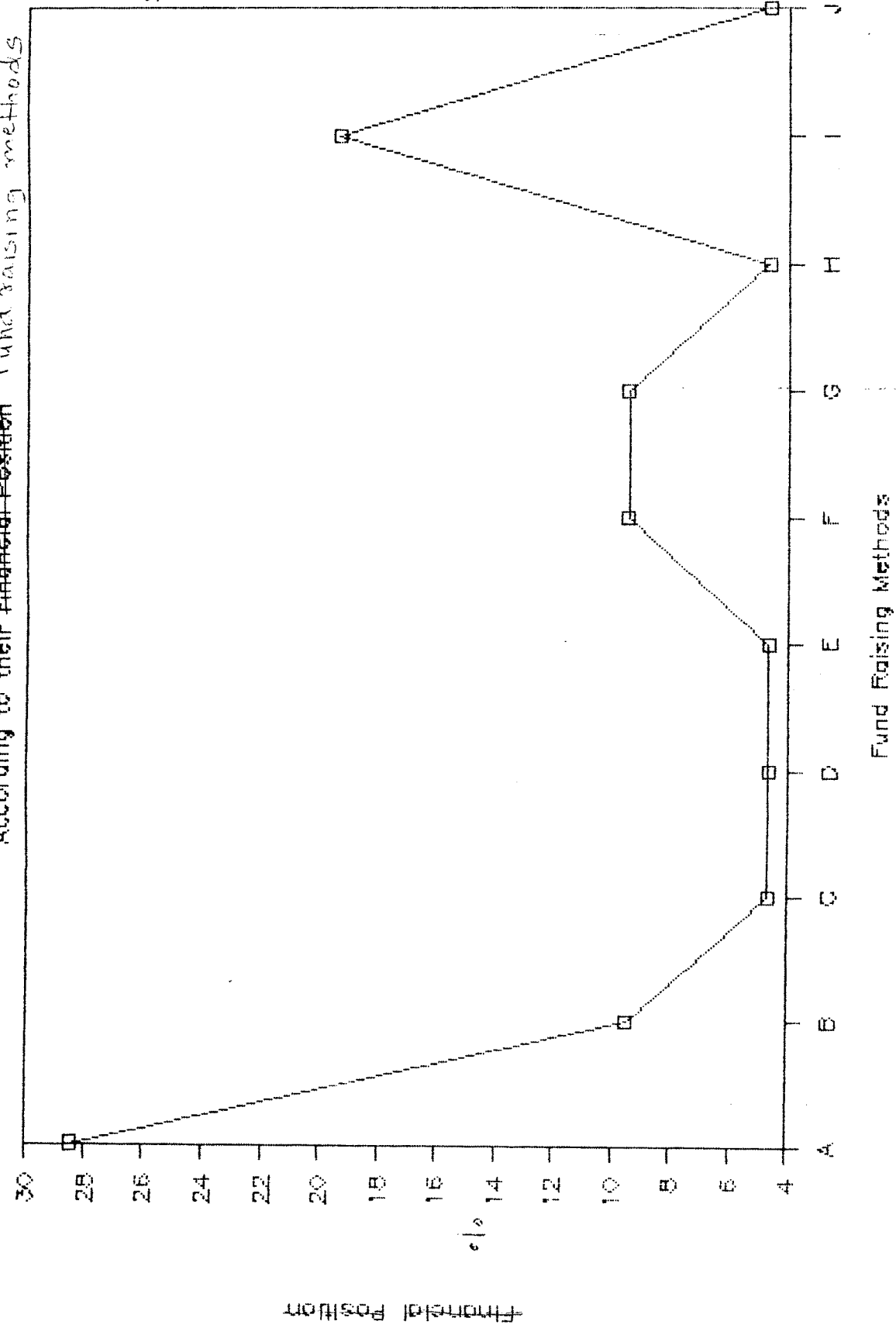
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total	%
Consultancy needed	1												1	4.7
Doctor								1 (4.7)						
Legal and Medical Service		1 (4.7)											1	4.7
Trained Social worker	1 (4.7)												1	4.7
Elders in the community	1 (4.7)	1 (4.7)											2	9.5
Trustees												1 (4.7)	1	4.7
Management people												1 (4.7)	1	4.7
Social Welfare people						1 (4.7)							1	4.7
Dept. of Social work							1 (4.7)				1 (4.7)		2	9.5
Samiti People	1 (4.7)												1	4.7
Leaders and activists									1 (4.7)				1	4.7
Legal adviser	1												1	4.7
police security Trained S.W.														
No need	1 (4.7)	1 (4.7)	1 (4.7)	1 (4.7)	1 (4.7)			1 (4.7)				2 (9.5)	8	38.69
Total	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	21	100
Percentage	23.8	14.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	19.04		

- 1 - Inadequate Funds
- 2 - Space & Buld.
- 3 - Lack of Interested numbers
- 4 - Salaries as per Govt. Rules
- 5 - Govt. grants
- 6 - Funds Equipments
- 7 - Funds & recognise
- 8 - Funds & Inadequate staff
- 9 - Funds & one man show
- 10 - Funds & space
- 11 - political obstacle
- 12 - No problem

TABLE NO. 2.2

Dist. of Women's Organisations

According to their Financial Position Fund raising methods



- A - Membership fees
- B - Membership fees + cultural shows
- C - Grants + music show
- D - Cultural activities + advertisements
- E - Lucky draw + toy train + Chilly machine
- F - Public shows + advertisements
- G - Grants + Donations
- H - Donations + Membership fees
- I - Donations + contributions
- J - Only grants
- J - No fund raising

TABLE NO. 2.2

DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS ACCORDING
TO THEIR FINANCIAL POSITION & FUND RAISING METHODS

<u>FINANCIAL POSITION</u>				<u>FUND RAISING METHODS</u>	<u>TOTAL %</u>	
<u>Satis-</u> <u>factory</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Not</u> <u>Satis-</u> <u>factory</u>	<u>%</u>			
4	19.04	2	9.5	Membership fees	6	28.5
2	9.5	-	-	Membership fees + cultural shows	2	9.5
1	4.7	-	-	Grants + Occasional music programmes.	1	4.7
1	4.7	-	-	Cultural activities + receiving advertisements for souvenir.*	1	4.7
1	4.7	-	-	Luck draws + toy train in Gadda fair + Chilly machine, flour mill + public shows: advertisements.**	1	4.7
1	4.7	1	4.7	Grants + Donations	2	9.5
1	4.7	1	4.7	Donations + Membership fees	2	9.5
-	-	1	4.7	Donations from people + Contributions.	1	4.7
3	14.7	1	4.7	Only grants	4	19.04
1	4.7	-	-	No fund raising	1	4.7
15	71.4	6	28.5	TOTAL	21	100

* Organisations received advertisements from traders and businessmen for their souvenir publication.

** Some organisations give advertisement making appeal to the welwishers for donations.

It is revealed from the above table that the majority 71.4 % women's organisations financial position was reported to be satisfactory.

19.04 % organisations were receiving membership fees and they had satisfactory financial position. Whereas 9.5 % organisations had stated their financial position not satisfactory and they received only membership fees.

14.7 % organisations were receiving sufficient grants and their financial position was stated satisfactory.

9.5 % organisations were collecting funds through membership fees and cultural shows. Their financial position was satisfactory.

4.7 % each organisations were receiving funds from different fund raising methods as a) Grants + occasional music programmes, b) Cultural activities + receiving advertisements for souvenir, c) Lucky draw + toy train during Gadda fair + Chilly machine + flour mill + public shows + advertisements, d) Grants + donations, e) Donations + membership fees.

4.7 % organisations being sound financial position were not adopting any fund raising method.

4.7 % each organisation having financial position
not satisfactory received the funds from following sources:

- a) Grants + Donations
- b) Donations + Membership fees
- c) Donations + Contributions
- d) Only grants.

TABLE NO. 2.3
DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO
RECRUITMENT POLICY ADOPTED

PREFERENCE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Preference given to trained persons.	2	9.5
Preference not given to trained persons	19	90.4
TOTAL	21	100

This above table depicts the recruitment policy of the women's organisations in Solapur city.

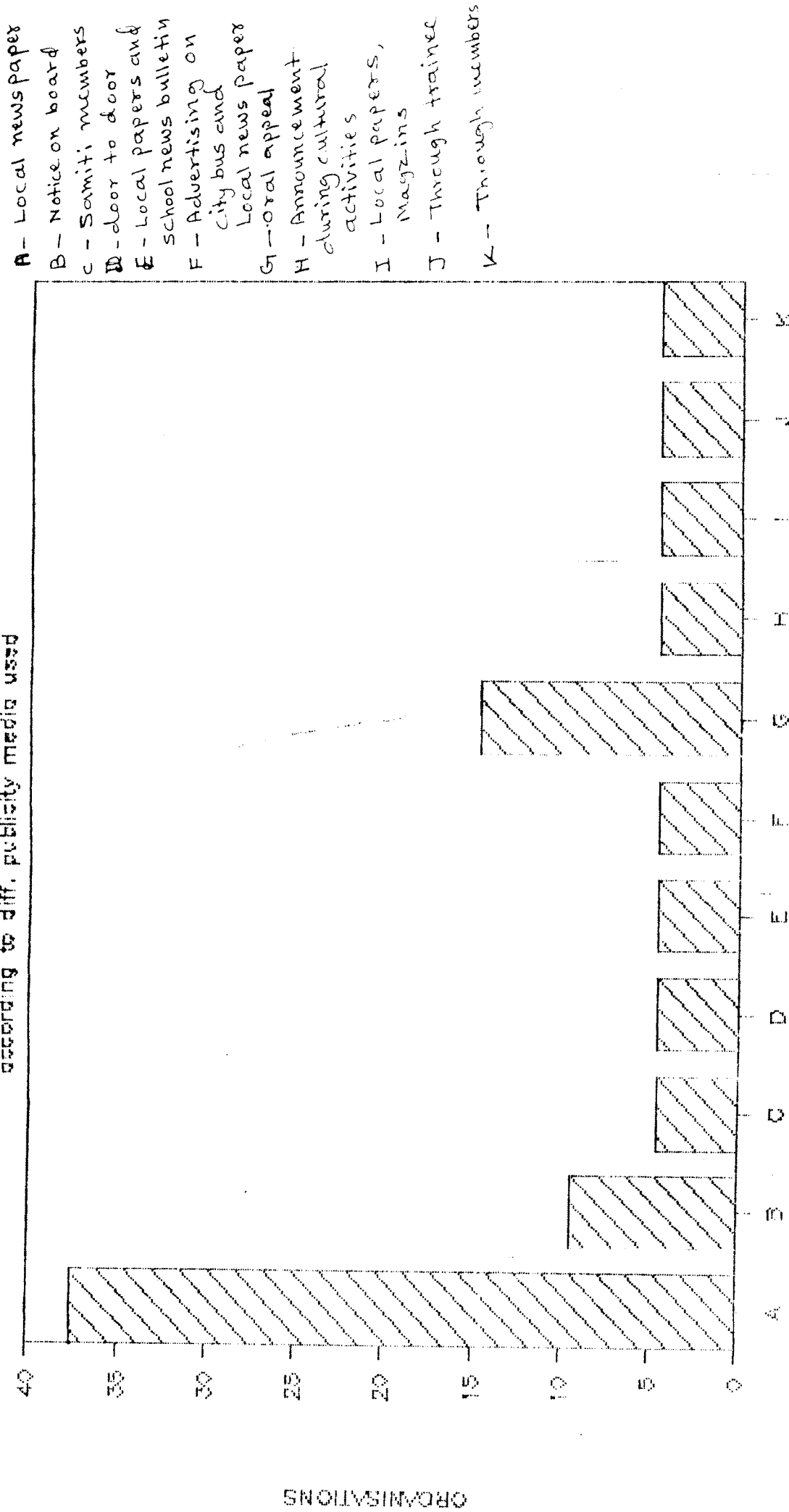
It is seen that out of the total sampled respondents (9.5 %) had told that their organisations give preference to trained social workers while recruiting the employees for the post of social workers.

The remaining 90.4 % respondents had told that their organisations did not give preference to trained social workers.

This it appears that almost all except very few women's organisations gave importance to the recruitment of trained people for the posts of social workers. It is crystal clear that the women's organisations in Solapur city have not framed recruitment policy. It might be due to lack of knowledge of management sciences, lack of proper guidance and directions and poor communication between women's organisations and dept. of social work existing in the city since twenty five years.

Distribution of women's organisations

according to diff. publicity media used



ORGANISATIONS

PUBLICITY MEDIA USED

TABLE NO. 2.4

DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS ACCORDING
TO DIFFERENT PUBLICITY MEDIA USED

PUBLICITY MEDIA USED	ORGANISATIONS	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Local news papers	8	37.6
Notice on blackboard	2	9.5
Through samiti members	1	4.7
Door to door calling	1	4.7
Local papers & School news bulletin	1	4.7
Advertising on city bus and local news papers	1	4.7
Oral appeal	3	14.7
Announcement during cultural activities	1	4.7
Local papers and magazines	1	4.7
Communication through trainee	1	4.7
Communication through members	1	4.7
Total	21	100

In all about 10 responses were recorded and illustrated in the tabular form. The table is self explanatory.

TABLE NO. 3.1

DISTRIBUTION OF ORGANISATIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR DIFFERENT PERSONNEL PRACTICES

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
a) RECRUITMENT POLICY																
DIFFERENT PERSONNEL PRACTICES																
b) STAFF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES																
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
10																
11																
12																
13																
14																
15																
16																
1) Advertisement																
2) Education Dept.																
3) School of social work																
4) Community																
5) N.A.																
6) Total																
7) Training within organisation																
8) Training outside organisation e.s. seminars workshops refresher courses.																
9) N.A.																
10) Total																
11) Given																
12) Not Given																
13) Total																
14) Used																
15) Not used																
16) Total																

1) Advertisement
 2) Education Dept.
 3) School of social work
 4) Community
 5) N.A.
 6) Total
 7) Training within organisation
 8) Training outside organisation e.s. seminars workshops
 refresher courses.
 9) N.A.
 10) Total
 11) Given
 12) Not Given
 13) Total
 14) Used
 15) Not used
 16) Total

The different personnel practices as reflected in this study are being indicated hereafter.

a) RECRUITMENT POLICY :

In 42.8 % organisations the recruitment was done through making advertisement in news paper about the post. While 9.5 % organisations were reported to be following the government rules.

4.7 % organisations recruited the trained social workers from local social work institutions. 9.5% organisations reported to be recruiting the staff on the basis of training and preference is given to the deserving candidates.

In 33.3% organisations no recruitment policy is followed.

b) STAFF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME :

In 28.5 % sample the staff is trained after selection like training within industry or organisation.

In 14.2 % sample the practice of sending the staff for training outside the organisation is reported to be adopted.

In majority of 57.8 % organisations question of training does not arise as it was not applicable to them.

c) MERIT AND SENIORITY :

Only 23.8 % organisations have started that merit and seniority of existing staff was considered at the time of promotion. In 76 % organisations the importance was not given either to merit of the person or seniority.

d) PRACTICE OF MODERN TECHNIQUES :

It was traced that nowhere in the organisations studied the modern techniques used for personnel management were thought over or applied.

TABLE NO. 3.2

DISTRIBUTION OF ORGANISATIONS ACCORDING TO RELATION
SHOWING RECRUITMENT AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

RECRUITMENT PROCEDURE	STAFF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME								TOTAL %	
	TO	%	TT	%	NT	%	N.A.	%		%
Through Advertisement	-	-	5	23.8	-	-	-	-	5	23.8
As per Govt. Rules	-	-	1	4.7	1	4.7	-	-	2	9.5
Through adver- tisement and employment exchange	-	-	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	1	4.7
Identifying needy	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.7
From community	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.7
School of Social work	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.7
Notifying on black board	2	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9.5
N.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	38.9	8	38.9
TOTAL	5	23.8	7	33.3	1	4.7	8	38.9	21	100

TO - Training within Organisation

TT - Training within, Training outside seminar, workshop.

NT - No Training

The above table reveals that out of 21 (100%) organisations studied respondents of 5(23.8%) had stated that the staff had been given training within organisation out of these 1 (4.7%) organisation had recruited the staff identifying needy women from the community. 1(4.7%) each organisation recruited the staff from trained candidates of school of social work or department of social work.

2(9.5 %) organisations had recruited the staff by notifying on the black board.

7(33.3 %) organisations respondents had stated that the staff had been given the training in the organisation and outside the organisation as well in the form of seminars. workshops. Out of these 5 organisations (23.8%) had adopted the procedure of giving advertisement in the newspapers.

1(4.7%) organisation had recruited the staff as per Govt. rules.

1(4.7%) organisations had recruited the staff by giving advertisement in the newspapers and as per advice of equipment exchange.

1(4.7%) organisation who had given no training as such to the staff and recruited the staff as per Govt. rules.

8 (38.9%) organisations respondents had stated that this was not applicable to them.

TABLE NO. 4.1

DISTRIBUTION OF ORGANISATIONS ACCORDING TO

- a) Awareness about social work methods.
- b) Methods used for social work practice.
- c) Problems faced in using them effectively.
- d) Need for training regarding social work methods.
- e) Public participation oin organisations activities.

a) Awareness about Social work Methods

	Y E S		N O		%	TOTAL	%
C.W.	%	Gr.W.C.W.	%				
		C.O.					
1	4.7	5	23.8	15	71.4	21	100

b) Methods used for Social work practice

	Y E S		N O		%	TOTAL	%
C.W.	%	Gr.W.C.W.	%				
		C.O.					
2	9.5	2	9.5	17	80.9	21	100

c) Problems faced in using them

	Y E S		CANNOT SAY		%	TOTAL	%
Lack of awareness	%						
13	61.8		8	38.69		21	100

d) Need for training regarding Social work Methods

YES	%	NO	%	TOTAL	%
16	76.1	5	23.8	21	100

e) Public participation in organisations activities

Very Good	%	Only educated	%	Only needy	%	Total	%
14	66.6	1	4.7	6	28.5	21	100

a) This table reveals that out of 21 organisations only 4.7% had awareness about case work method. Whereas 23.8% organisations had awareness about case work, group work and community organisations. 71.4% organisations had no awareness about any method.

b) 9.5% organisations were using case work, group work and community organisation in social work practice. 9.5% organisations were using only case work method. 80.9% organisations were not using any method at all.

c) 14.2 % organisations had faced some problem, 47.6% organisations had lack of awareness. 38.69% organisations could not say anything.

d) 76.1 % respondents had told that there was a need of training regarding social work methods. 23.8% organisations respondents had stated that there is no need for training.

e) 66.6 % organisations had received very good response from the public for their programmes and activities. 28.5% organisations had got response from only needy people.

4.7% organisations had got response from only educated class people.

TABLE NO. 5.1

DISTRIBUTION OF ORGANISATIONS SHOWING THEIR CONTRIBUTION
AND RESPONSES OF THE PEOPLE

Contribution of Organisations	RESPONSES OF PEOPLE								TOTAL	%
	AI	%	GR	%	VGR	%	VPR	%		
Average expert lecture cultural activities Establishing institutions Training & production Marriage & family counselling Rehabilitation	1	4.7	2	9.5	-	-	-	-	3	14.7
Arranging expert lectures cultural activities	-	-	3	14.7	-	-	-	-	3	14.7
Marriage & Family counselling Rehabilitation	-	-	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	1	4.7
Arrange lectures cultural activities Training & Production-	-	-	-	-	1	4.7	-	-	1	4.7
Cultural activities Establishing Institution Rehabilita.	-	-	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	1	4.7
Cultural activities Religious performances	-	-	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	1	4.7
Arrange lectures Marriage & family counselling Rehabilitation	-	-	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	1	4.7
Arranging lectures cultural activities Establishing institutions	-	-	2	9.5	-	-	-	-	2	9.5

CONTD. TABLE 5.1

Contribution of	RESPONSES OF PEOPLE								TOTAL	%
	AI	%	GR	%	VGR	%	VPR	%		
Arranging lectures Marriage & family counselling cultural activities Rehabilitation	-	-	2	9.5	-	-	-	-	2	9.5
Arranging lectures cultural activities Rehabilitation	-	-	2	9.5	-	-	-	-	2	9.5
Arranging lectures services of finished products	-	-	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	1	4.7
Cultural activities	-	-	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	1	4.7
Training	-	-	1	4.7	-	-	1	4.7	1	4.7
TOTAL	1	4.7	18	85.7	1	4.7	1	4.7	21	100

AI - Appreciation but Indifference

GR - Good Response

VGR - Very Good response

VPR - Very Poor response

This table reveals that out of 21(100%) women's organisations studied 18(85.7%) organisations had got good response to their activities. Out of these 2(9.5%) organisations had contributed by 'arranging expert lectures, cultural activities, established institutions, training and production

marriage and family counselling and rehabilitation. 3(14.7%) organisations had contributed by arranging lectures and cultural activities. 2(9.5%) organisations each and contributed by arranging lectures, cultural activities, establishing institutions, arranging lectures, marriage and family counselling, cultural activities and rehabilitation, arranging lectures, cultural activities and rehabilitation 1(4.7%) each organisation had contributed by marriage and family counselling rehabilitation, cultural activities, establishing institutions and rehabilitation, cultural activities and religious celebrations, arranging lectures, marriage and family counselling, rehabilitation and arranging lectures, service of provision of household finished products, cultural activities training. 1(4.7%) organisations had received appreciation only by remaining indifferent which had contributed by arranging experts lectures, cultural activities, establishing institutions, training and production, marriage and family counselling and rehabilitation.

1(4.7%) organisations had stated that the organisation had very good response which had contributed by arranging experts lectures, cultural activities, training and production.

1(4.7%) had got very poor response from the people which contributed by imparting training.

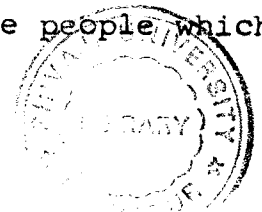


TABLE NO. 5.2

DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS AS PER YEARLY
EXPENDITURE RANGE AND APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES.

Sr. No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount sent per year	No. of Beneficiaries per Yr.
1)	Praniti Mahil. Shramil Sanghatana.	NIL	25
2)	Jivamata Mahila Seva Mandal	NID	25
3)	Solapur Jungam Samaj Mahila Mandal	NIL	20
4)	Minilind Vikas Mandal	3600	20
5)	Bhagini Samaj	5000	100 (Approx)
6)	Kittur Channamma Smarak Bhavan Samiti	5000	100 - " -
7)	Shantiniketan	5000	80
8)	Pragati Shikshana Sanstha	5000	35
9)	Akka Mahadevi Mahila Mandal	2000	100 (Approx)
10)	Gautami Mahila Mandal	8000	210 - " -
11)	Kautumbik salla, Seva Margadarshan Kendra	10000	50 - " -
12)	Mahila Pragati Prashikshan Samuh Kendra	25000	100 - " -
13)	Vishal Bharatiya Samaj Seva Mandal	25000	50 - " -
14)	Kulpavruksha Mahila Mandal	40000	1000 - " -
15)	Women's social service committee	40000	200 - " -
16)	Mahila Prabodhini	150000	100 - " -
17)	Backward class girls Hostel	400000	130 - " -
18)	Sonamata Kanya Vidyalaya	1000000	500 - " -
19)	Sarswati Mandir	2000000	1000 - " -
20)	Sevasadan	2000000	1000 - " -
21)	Shravika Sanstha Nagar	5000000	1000 - " -

TABLE NO. 6.1
DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN'S ORGANISATION ACCORDING TO
INDENTIFICATION OF NEEDS OF WOMEN AND PROGRAMMS OF
THE ORGANISATIONS

PROGRAMMES OF THE ORGANISATIONS	NEEDS IDENTIFIED	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Typing, Book binding, cyclostyling	1	4.7
Cultural, Educational, Informative	2	9.5
To solve problems of women on personal level	1	4.7
Cultural and activities of personality development.	2	9.5
Economic assistance, Helping students	1	4.7
Mahila Bank, Paper Mill, Printing Press, consumer society, Co-op. housing.	1	4.7
Bhajan, Kirtan	1	4.7
Mahila Melava, Exhibitions	1	4.7
Educational activities	1	4.7
Picnics, competitions	1	4.7
Educational, cultural, religious activities	1	4.7
Celebrating birth and death anniversaries of religious people	1	4.7
Picnics, visits to important places	1	4.7
Health camps	1	4.7
Religious and national festivals	2	9.5
To sell the home made products	1	4.7
Rehabilitation programmes	1	4.7
To encourage women	1	4.7
Balwadi, tiffin supply	1	4.7
TOTAL	21	100

The above table clearly states that cent percent organisations studied had identified the needs of women. Out of them 2(9.5%) organisations each had programmes.

'Cultural, educational, informative'.

'Cultural and personality development activities'.

'Religious and national festivals'.

1(4.7%) organisations each had.

'Typing, Book binding, cyclostyling'.

'Solving problems of women on personal level'.

'Economic assistance, helping students'.

'Mahila bank, paper mill, printing press, consumer society'.

'Bhajan and Kirtan'.

'Mahila Melava, Exhibitions'.

'Educational activities, picnics, competitions'.

'Educational, cultural and religious activities'.

'Celebrating anniversaries of religious people'.

'Picnics, visits to important places'.

'Holding health camps'.

'Sale of home made finished goods'.

'Rehabilitation programme'.

'To encourage women'.

'Balwadi and tiffin supply'.

TABLE NO. 6.2

DISTRIBUTION OF ORGANISATIONS AS PER THEIR PREPARATION
OF PLAN AND PROPOSALS OF THE PROGRAMMES AND ASSESSMENT
OF SUCCESS AND FAILURES

ASSESSMENT OF FAILURE AND SUCCESS	PREPARATION OF PLAN AND PROPOSALS				TOTAL	%
	YES	%	NO	%		
YES	7	33.3	-	-	7	33.3
NO	-	-	14	66.6	14	66.6
TOTAL	7	33.3	14	66.6	21	100

The table reveals that 33.3% women's organisations had prepared the plans for fund raising activity and these organisations had made assessment of success and failure.

14(66.6%) organisations had not prepared any plans and not assessed the success or failure.

TABLE NO. 6.3
DISTRIBUTION OF ORGANISATIONS SHOWING IDENTIFICATION
OF NEEDS AND SOCIAL CHANGE

SOCIAL CHANGE	IDENTIFICATION OF NEEDS				
	YES	%	NO	TOTAL	%
Women take initiative	2	9.5	-	2	9.5
Women participate	4	19.04	-	4	19.04
Women try to interact	2	9.5	-	2	9.5
Awareness increased	1	4.7	-	1	4.7
Discipline and boldness increased	1	4.7	-	1	4.7
Rate of school drop-outs decreased	1	4.7	-	1	4.7
Majority of girls take education parents give attention to female education	3	14.2	-	3	14.2
Mothers-in-law send their daughters-in-law to participate in different activities	1	4.7	-	1	4.7
Women make use of training and start occupation	1	4.7	-	1	4.7
Illiterate women and also take part in activities	2	9.5	-	2	9.5
Health awareness increased	1	4.7	-	1	4.7
Improvement in attitude	1	4.7	-	1	4.7
People trust in home-made products produced by women	1	4.7	-	1	4.7
Not much development Not ready to change quickly	1	4.7	-	1	4.7
	21	100	-	21	100

This table depicts that cent percent respondents of women's organisations had stated that social change had taken place. All of them had identified the needs of women.

Out of 21 (100%) women's organisations' respondents, 8 (38.1%) had stated that women participate in different activities arranged for them.

The respondents 3 (14.2%) organisations had stated that majority of girls take education and parents give due attention towards female education.

The respondents of 2 (9.5%) organisations had stated that women take initiative and try to interact. Illiterate women also participate.

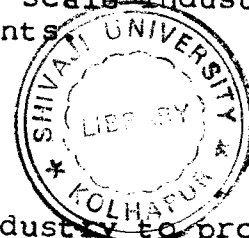
The respondents of 1(4.7%) organisations each had stated that awareness had increased among women, rate of school drop outs decreased, Mothers-in-law send daughters-in-law to participate in activities of organisations. Women make use of training and started their own occupations, health awareness increased among women, improvement in attitude had taken place, people trust in products produced by women.

1(4.7%) respondents had stated that not much development in women had taken place. They were not ready to change.

TABLE NO. 7.1

DISTRIBUTION OF ORGANISATIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR
PRESENT PROGRAMMES AND FUTURE PLANS.

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>PRESENT PROGRAMMES</u>	<u>FUTURE PLANS</u>
1)	Typing, Book Binding, cyclostyling, paper bags.	Oldage Home, short stay Home, women's credit society, production centre.
2)	Cultural, Educational, Informative.	Not specific
3)	To solve the problems of women on personal level.	Balwadi and primary school
4)	Cultural and personality development activities.	I.T.I. for women.
5)	Primary school, fund raising monetary assistance, chilly pounding machine, flour mill.	After education for women.
6)	Women's bank, paper mill consumer society, printing press, Magazine (monthly)	working women's Hostel, cresche, women's sugar factory spinning mill.
7)	Bhajan, Kirtan, Religious activities.	Tailoring class, child care, and family welfare.
8)	To solve family problems, women's meetings, Exhibitions.	To start these activities at taluka level
9)	Educational Institutions	To establish women's college.
10)	Religious, cultural, personality development programme.	Junior college for women.
11)	Tailoring, cutting and embroidery classes.	To start small scale industry with Govt. grants
12)	Religious, educational, cultural, Health, personality development, Arts & craft.	Not specific.
13)	Balwadi, celebrating National days, Loans to poor women.	Small scale industry to produce candles and Agarbatti, production of ready-made garments.



Contd.

Sr. No.	PRESENT PROGRAMMES	FUTURE PLANS
14)	Tailoring class & Health camp	Health camp for prostitutes, oldage homes.
15)	Celebrating national days, Religious festivals, Ambedkar Jayanthi.	To construct big hall, Library.
16)	To sell finished products	To provide house-made, Library.
17)	Tailoring class, National and religious festivals	Working women's Hostel, consumer society, Income generating programmes.
18)	Lectures, cultural and rehabilitative activities preparation of Bricks.	Audit education, Tailoring class, stablsh agricultural school and plant nursery.
19)	Not yet started planing stage	Hostel for Jangam girls, Educational heðp, Co-op. Crðdit society.
20)	Balwadi, Tiffin supply	High school, college, canteen
21)	Shardotsava, Lectures, Institutes, day celebration.	Not specific

The above table is self explanatory. It shows the present programmes of the organisations and future plans they have. Each organisations had different combinations of activities.

TABLE NO. 8.1

DISTRIBUTION OF OPINIONS OF RESPONDENTS ABOUT
NEEDS OF WOMEN AND FUNCTIONING OF THE ORGANISATIONS.

Sr. No.	NEEDS OF WOMEN	FUNCTIONING OF THE ORGS.								TOTAL %	
		S	%	SH	%	E	%	G	%		
1)	More organisations of women should be formed women power can make social reform	2	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9.5
2)	Economic Independence	4	19.04	1	4.7	2	9.5	-	-	7	33.3
3)	Legal knowledge	1	4.7	-	-	1	4.7	-	-	2	9.5
4)	Education	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.7
5)	Education and good habits(Sanskar)	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.7
6)	Knowledge of tailoring	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.7	1	4.7
7)	Economic independence Health and Adult education	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.7
8)	Social security	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.7	1	4.7
9)	Part time job for economic security	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.7	1	4.7
10)	Removal of dowry system	-	-	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	1	4.7
11)	Women should organise	-	-	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	1	4.7
12)	More participation of women	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.7	1	4.7
13)	Health education	-	-	-	-	1	4.7	-	-	2	4.7
TOTAL		10		3		4		4		21	100
S	- Smooth	SH	- Some How								
E	- Efficiently	G	- Good								

This table reveals that out of 21 women's organisations studied respondents of 10 organisations (47.6%) had stated that the functioning of organisation was smooth. Out of them 4 (19.04%) respondents had stated that the economic independence was the need of womenfolk. 2(9.5%) had stated that there was a need of more women's organisations. 1(4.7%) each organisations respondents had stated that a) legal knowledge was the urgent need of women.

b) Education was the need of women.

c) Education and good habit formation was the need.

d) Sticking and tailoring was the need.

e) Economic independence, health and audit education.

3(14.2%) organisations had the opinion that the functioning was average (somehow) and powers centered around single person.

Out of these 1(4.7%) each respondent had stated that

a) economic independence was the important need of women.

b) removal of dowry system was the need

c) organisation of women was the need.

4(19.04%) respondents had stated that there organisations functioned efficiently.

Out of them 2(9.5%) respondents had stated that

a) Economic independence was the important need of women.

1(4.7%) respondent each had the opinion that

a) Education was the need of women.

b) Economic independence, adult education as the needs.

4(19.04%) organisations respondents had stated that these organisations functioned good.

Out of these 1(4.7%) organisation each had stated that the need of women was,

a) Education of tailoring

b) Social security

c) Part time job, economic serucity

d) More participation of women in different activities

TABLE No. 8.2

Dist. of organisations according to

reports, records, opinions, inspection

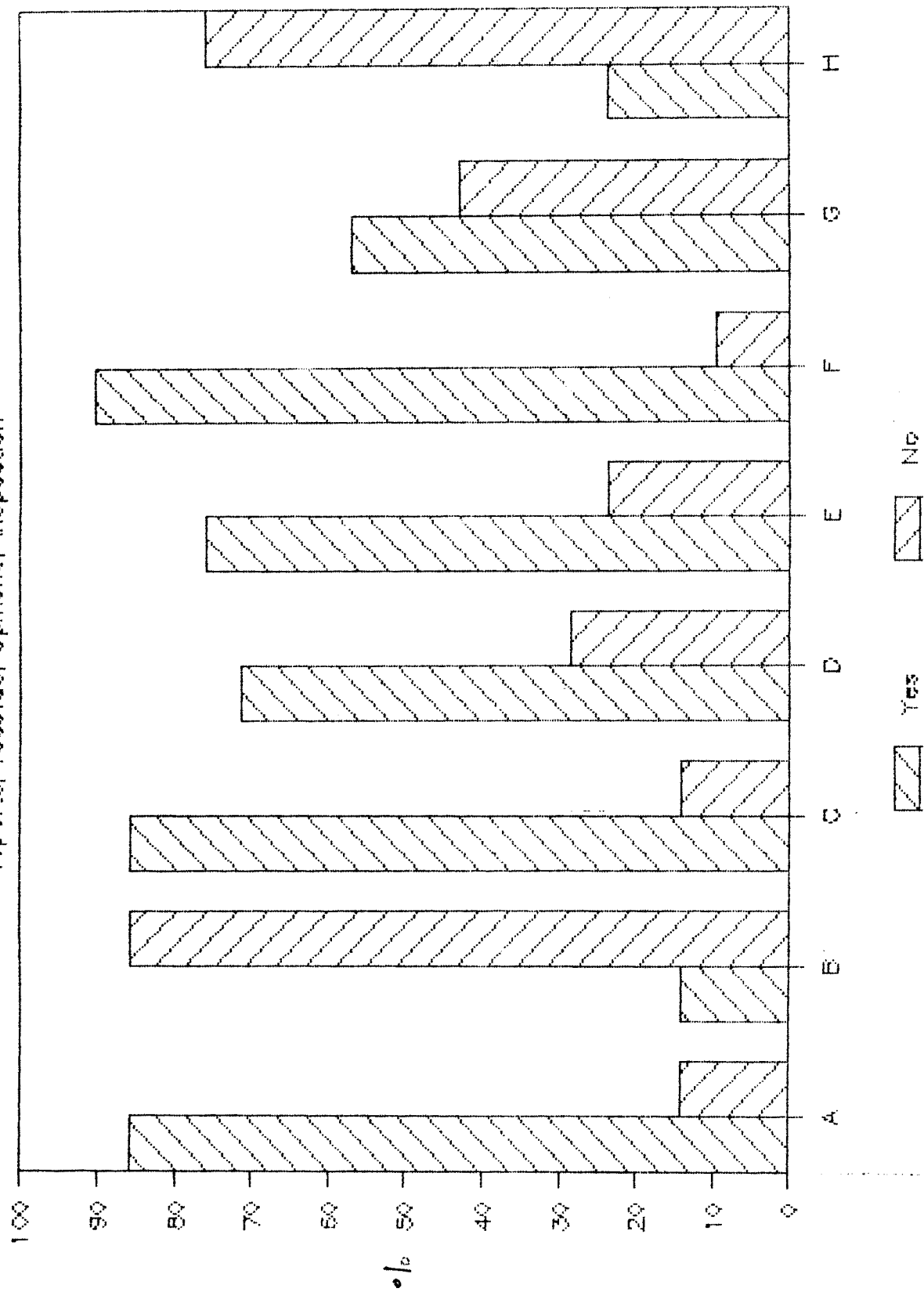


TABLE NO. 8.2

DISTRIBUTION OF ORGANISATIONS ACCORDING TO REPORTS, RECORDS, OPINIONS, INSPECTION AND

CONTACT WITH SOCIAL WORK DEPARTMENT

	a	%	b	%	c	%	d	%	e	%	f	%	g	%	h	%
YES	18	85.7	3	14.2	18	85.7	15	71.4	16	76.1	19	90.4	12	57.1	5	23.8
NO	3	14.2	18	85.7	3	14.2	6	28.5	5	23.8	2	9.5	9	42.8	16	76.1
TOTAL	21	100	21	100	21	100	21	100	21	100	21	100	21	100	21	100

- a - Annual Reports Prepared
- b - Annual Reports Circulated
- c - Audited the Accounts
- d - Inspection
- e - Published Activities
- f - Maintain upto date Records
- h - Opinion and suggestions of experts
- h - In touch with social work dept. for guidance.

This table depicts clearly that out of 21 organisations

a) 18 (85.7%) had prepared the annual reports. 3(14.2%) had not prepared the annual reports.

b) Only 3 (14.2%) organisations had circulated the annual reports and 18 (85.7%) had not circulated them.

c) 18 (85.7%) organisations had got audited their accounts annually. Only 3 (14.2%) had not got audited the accounts.

d) 15 (71.4%) organisations had been inspected by concerned departments and 6(28.5%) had not been inspected.

e) 16 (76.1%) organisations had published their activities and 5(23.8%) organisations had not published their activities.

f) 12 (57.1%) women's organisations had taken the opinions and suggestions of experts. 9(42.8%) had not taken any opinion or suggestions.

g) 19 (90.4%) organisations maintained up-to-date records and 2 (9.5%) had not maintained them.

h) 5 (23.8%) women's organisations had kept contact with social work department in the city and 16 (76.1%) had not kept the contact.

TABLE NO. 8.3

DISTRIBUTION OF ORGANISATIONS AS PER THEIR AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND AWARENESS OF FUNDING AGENCIES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

a) AWARENESS OF GOVT. SCHEMES :

AWARENESS OF GOVT. SCHEMES					
YES	%	NO	%	TOTAL	%
9	42.8	12	57.1	21	100

b) AWARENESS OF FUNDING AGENCIES :

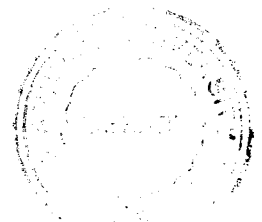
AWARENESS OF FUNDING AGENCIES					
YES	%	NO	%	TOTAL	%
10	47.6	11	52.3	21	100

- a) This table shows that out of 21 organisations studied 9 (42.8 %) organisations respondents had awareness about government schemes. 12 (57.1 %) had no awareness about Government schemes.
- b) Out of 21 organisations 10(47.6%) had been aware of different funding agencies in the country. 11(52.3%) respondents had not known about these funding agencies.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

OF DATA

S E T - II



LIST OF TABLES

SET II (BENEFICIARY RESPONDENTS)

- I) PERSONAL DATA
 - 1.1 Age and Education
 - 1.2 Religion
 - 1.3 Religion, caste and education
 - 1.4 Marital status and occupation
 - 1.5 Education and Languages known
- II) FAMILY DATA
 - 2.1 Earners and dependents
 - 2.2 Number of children and family planning
 - 2.3 Occupation and type of family
 - 2.4 Property and needs of the family
 - 2.5 Family problems and family budget.
 - 2.6 Family income and expenditure.
- III) NEED OF THE BENEFICIARIES
 - 3.1 Needs of the families and satisfaction
 - 3.2 Approach to organisation
 - 3.3 Preparation of family budget.
- IV) SOCIAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS
 - 4.1 Kind of progress
 - 4.2 Family problems solved
- V) OPINION AND SUGGESTIONS
 - 5.1 Respondents opinion
 - 5.2 Relation with organisation
 - 5.3 Opinion about improvement of quality.

TABLE NO. 1.1

DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFICIARIES ACCORDING THEIR AGE
AND EDUCATION

AGE	EDUCATION												TOTAL %	
	I	%	L	%	P	%	S	%	G	%	PG	%		
15-20	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	7.5	3	7.5	1	2.5	9	22.5
25-35	-	-	-	-	3	7.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	6	15.0
35-45	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	7.5	-	-	-	-	5	12.5
45-55	1	2.5	-	-	2	5	1	2.5	1	2.5	-	-	4	10.0
55-65	-	-	3	7.5	-	-	-	-	1	2.5	-	-	4	10.0
65-75	-	-	4	10.0	4	10.0	4	10.0	-	-	-	-	12	30.0
TOTAL	1	2.5	7	17.5	13	32.5	12	30.0	6	15.0	2	5.0	40	100

- I - Illiterate
- L - Literate
- P - Primary
- S - Secondary
- G - Graduate
- PG - Post Graduate

This table reveals that out of 40 respondents who were beneficiaries of women's organisations interviewed. 9(22.5%) were belonging to 15-25 age group. Out of them 2(5%) had primary education, 3(7.5%) had secondary education, 3(7.5%) were graduates, 1(2.5) was post graduate.

6 (15%) beneficiaries were belonging to 25-35 age group out of them 3 (7.5%) had primary education, 1 (2.5%) had secondary education, 1(2.5%) had obtained graduation, 1(2.5%) had obtained post graduation.

Out of 4 (10%) beneficiaries of the women's organisation were belonging to 45-55 age group, 1(2.5%) had secondary education, 2 (5%) had primary education, 1(2.5%) had graduation and 1(2.5%) was traced to be illiterate.

Out of 4(10 %) beneficiaries belonging to 55-65 age group 3 (7.5%) were found illiterate, 1(2.5%) were graduate. 12(30%) beneficiaries were belonging to 65-75 age group

Out of these 4 (10%) were literate, 4(10%) each had primary and secondary education.

TABLE NO. 1.2 TO
DISTRIBUTION OF BEJEFICIARY RESPONDENTS ACCORDING THEIR
RELIGION

RELIGION	HINDU	%	MUSLIM	%	JAIN	%	NAV BOUDH	%	TOTAL	%
No. of Respondents	30	75	2	5	2	5	6	15	40	100

In this table it is revealed that the total number of beneficiaries comprised four different religions. The break was

- 75 % Hindus
- 5 % Muslims
- 5 % Jains
- 15 % Navboudh

Diet of Respondents Showing Relation

between Religion, Castes & Education

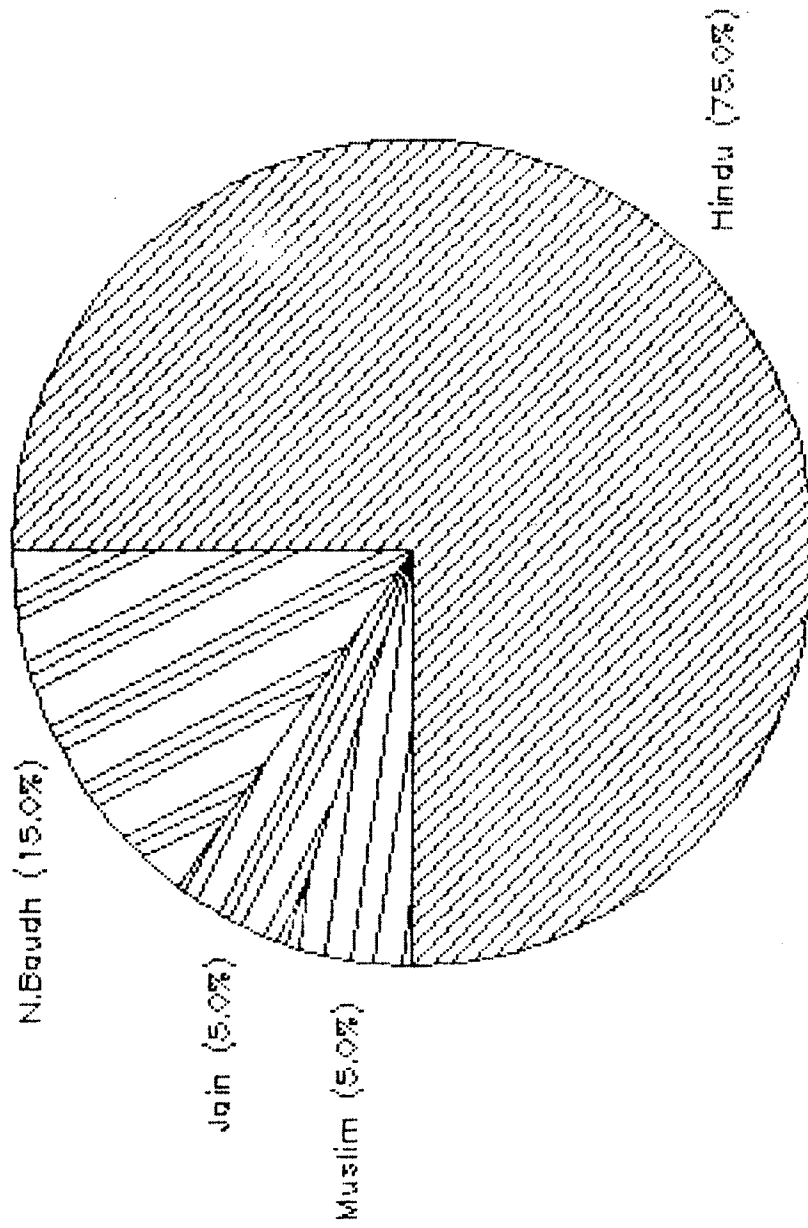


TABLE NO 1.3

TABLE NO. 1.3

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS SHOWING RELATION BETWEEN
RELIGION, CASTE AND EDUCATION

Caste	E D U C A T I O N										TOTAL	%		
	I	%	L	%	P	%	S	%	G	%			PG	%
<u>RELIGION : HINDU</u>														
Brahmin	-	-	-	-	4	10	6	15	-	-	1	2.5	11	27.5
Maratha	-	-	1	2.5	1	2.5	2	5.0	-	-	-	-	4	10.0
1) Lingayat (Vani)	-	-	-	-	2	5.0	2	5.0	-	-	-	-	4	10.0
2) Lingayat (Koshti)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.5	1	2.5	2	5.0
3) Dhangar (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	1	2.5
4) Dhangar (K)	-	-	-	-	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.5
5) Bhavsar (K)	-	-	-	-	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.5
6) Bhavsar (Shimpi)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.5	-	-	1	2.5
7) Gujarati	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	1	2.5
Backward class	1	2.5	2	5.0	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10.0
TOTAL	1	2.5	3	7.5	10	25.0	12	30	2	5.0	2	5.0	30	75.0
<u>Religion</u>														
Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5.0	-	-	2	5.0
Jain (Digamber)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5.0	-	-	2	5.0
N. Boudh	-	-	4	10	2	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15.0
TOTAL	1	2.5	7	17.5	12	30	12	30	6	15	2	5.0	40	100

I - Illetrate	L - Literate
P - Primary	S - Secondary
G - Graduate	GP - Post Graduate

- 1) Vani is a sub-caste in Lingayats generally traders.
- 2) Koshti is a sub-caste in Lingayats generally weavers.
- 3) Bande is a sub-caste in Dhangar.
- 4) Khatik is a sub-caste in Dhanagars.
- 5) Bhavsar Kshtriya the warriors.
- 6) Bhavsar shimpā the tailors.
- 7) Gujarathi was reported to be the caste of the respondent.

The above table depicts the castewise distribution of respondents and their educational status.

Out of 75% Hindu respondents 27.5% were belonging to Brahmin caste. Out of them 10% were educated upto primary standards, 15% upto secondary standards and 2.5% was traced to be post graduate.

Out of 10% Maratha respondents 2.5% respondents were only literate, 2.5% educated upto primary level and 5% were educated upto secondary standards.

Out of 10% Lingayat vani respondents 5% were educated upto primary and 5% were upto secondary standard. Out of 5% Lingayat Koshti respondents 2.5% each were educated upto graduation and post graduation. 2.5% each respondent belonging to Dhangar Bande and Dhangar Khatic castes and educated upto Secondary and primary standards respectively. 2.5% each respondents belonging to Bhavsar Kshatriya and Bhavsar Shirpi castes were educated upto primary standard and graduation respectively. 2.5% respondent belonging to caste Gujarathi was taken education upto secondary standard.

Out of 10% respondents belonging to Backward class. Out of them 2.5 % each were found illiterate and primary educated and 5% were traced literate.

Out of 5% Muslim respondents all were graduates. They have not stated their castes.

5% respondents belong to jain religion and their sub-caste was stated to be Digamber. All of them were graduates. All the 15% respondents belonging to Navboudh religion and had stated their earlier caste as Mahar. Out of them 10% were literate and 5% were educated upto primary standard.

TABLE NO. 1.4

DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFICIARIES AS PER THEIR MARITAL
STATUS AND OCCUPATION

MARITAL STATUS	O C C U P A T I O N										TOTAL	%
	D %	SB %	M %	S %	E %	C %						
Unmarried	2 5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 12.5	1 2.5		8	20.0
Married	16 40	1 2.5	-	-	2 5	-	-	-	-	1 2.5	20	50.0
Widow	3 7.5	2 5.0	-	-	2 5	-	-	-	-	-	7	17.5
Seperated	-	3 7.5	2 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12.5
TOTAL	21 52.5	6 15	2 5	4 10	5 12.5	2 5					40	100

- D - Domestic work
- SB - Small Business
- M - Mannual work
- S - Service
- E - Education
- C - Conduct classes

This table shows the marital status and occupation of the beneficiaries of women's organisations.

Out of 20% beneficiaries seeking benefits of some kind from the women's organisations 5% had been traced engaged in domestic work. While 12.5% were reported to be taking education. 2.5% were running a tailoring class.

In all 50% beneficiaries were traced as married. Out of them 2.5% beneficiaries were engaged in small business, 5% had service, and 2.5% were running tailoring class.

Out of 17.5% beneficiary respondents who were found widows, 7.5% were engaged in domestic work, 5% were small business, 5% had services. 12.5% beneficiary respondents who were separated from their husbands, 7.5% of them had small business, 5% were doing manual work.

About 52.5% beneficiary respondents were reported to be engaged in household activities.

TABLE NO. 1.5

Distribution of Respondents as per

their Education and Languages Known

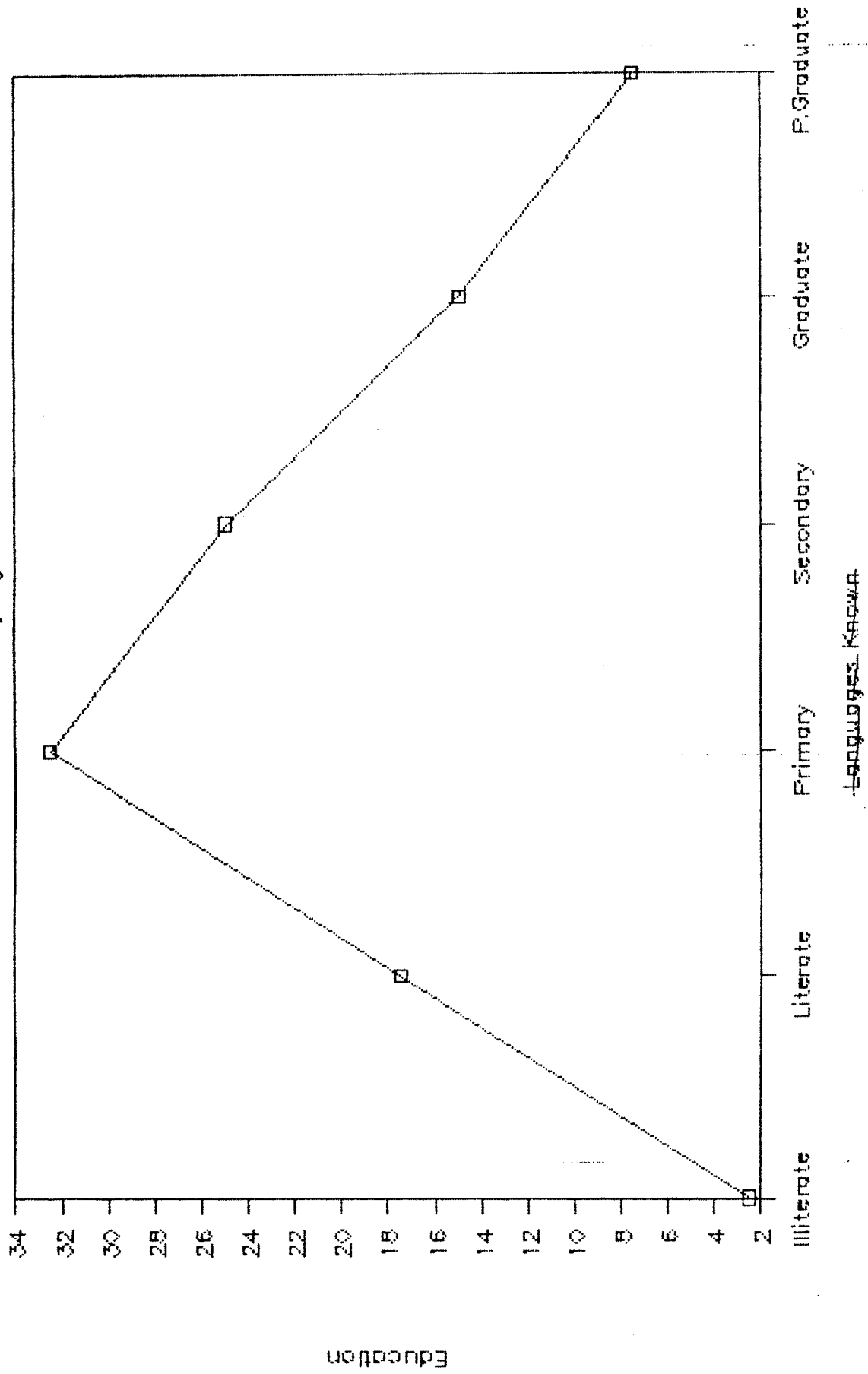


TABLE NO. 1.5

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS AS PER THEIR EDUCATION
AND LANGUAGES KNOWN

EDUCATION	LANGUAGES KNOWN												To-	
	1	%	2	%	3	%	4	%	5	%	6	%	Tal	%
Illiterate	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.5
Literate	5	12.5	-	-	2	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	17.5
Primary	6	15.0	4	10	3	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	32.5
Secondary	2	5.0	2	5.0	6	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	25.0
Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7.5	1	2.5	2	5	6	15.0
P.Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5.0	1	2.5	-	-	3	7.5
TOTAL	14	35.0	6	15.0	11	27.5	5	12.5	2	5	2	5	40	100

1 - Marathi

2 - Marathi Kannada Hindi

3 - Marathi Hindi

4 - Marathi Hindi English

5 - Marathi Telgu Urdu
Kannada Hindi

6 - Marathi Marwadi Hindi
English.

This table reveals that out of 17.5% respondents who were literate, 12.5% were knowing only Marathi language, 5% were knowing Marathi and Hindi. Only 2.5% illiterate respondent were knowing only Marathi. Out of 32.5 % respondents who had studied upto primary level 15% were knowing Marathi, 10% were knowing three languages Marathi, Kannada and Hindi and 7.5% were knowing Marathi and Hindi. Out of 25% respondents educated upto Secondary standards, 5% were knowing Marathi, 5% were knowing Marathi, Hindi, Kannada, 15% were knowing Marathi & Hindi. Out of 15% graduate beneficiaries 7.5% were knowing Marathi, Hindi, English, 2.5% respondents were knowing 5 languages namely Marathi, Telgu, Urdu, Kannada & Hindi, 5% were knowing 4 languages namely Marathi, Marwadi, Hindi & English.

Out of 7.5% post graduate respondents 5% were knowing 3 languages as Marathi, Hindi, English and 2.5% were knowing 5 languages as Marathi, Telgu, Urdu, Kannada and Hindi.

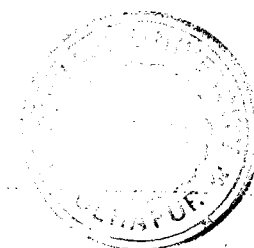
TABLE NO. 2.1

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO NUMBER
OF EARNERS AND NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS IN THEIR
FAMILIES

NO. OF DEPENDENTS	NUMBER OF EARNERS										T			
	1	%	2	%	3	%	4	%	5	%	NIL	%		%
1 - 3	9	22.5	5	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	40.0
4 - 6	10	25.0	6	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.5	17	42.5
7 - 9	-	-	4	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10.0
10 - 12	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.5
13.- 15	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.5	-	-	2	5.0
Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	21	52.5	15	37.5	-	-	-	-	1	2.5	3	7.5	40	100

T - Total

In this table it appeared from the relation between number of earners and number of dependents comprising the family of beneficiary respondents that there were 40% families having very small composition of 1 - 3 members.



While 42.5% respondents families were traced as having medium composition of 4-6 members.

The 10% families were having large family composition 7 - 9 members.

2.5% each respondents families were having the larger 10 - 12 and largest 13 - 15 members composition when the number of earners in the families traced the following details were found.

Majority 52.5% families were traced as having less number of earners.

In 37.5% respondents families there were 2 earners. In case of 2.5% families there revealed 5 earning members. On the contrary in 7.5% respondents families there was no earning member existed at all.

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TABLE NO. 2.2

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES OF RESPONDENTS AS PER
NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY PLANNING METHOD
ADOPTED

NUMBER OF CHILDREN	FAMILY PLANNING METHOD ADOPTED						TOTAL	%
	NOT OPERATED	%	OPERATED	%	NOT APPLICABLE	%		
No Children	-	-	-	-	16	40	16	40
1 - 2	-	-	4	10	-	-	4	10
3 - 4	10	25	6	16	-	-	16	40
5 - 6	3	7.5	1	2.5	-	-	4	10
TOTAL	13	32.5	11	27.5	16	40	40	100

This table reveals that in 40% respondents families there were no children and they were found to be not adopting any family planning method. 10% respondents families were having 1-2 children and were reported to be adopted permanent family planning method i.e. operation.

40% respondents families were having 3-4 children. Out of them 25% had not been undergone an operation but 15% had been undergone family planning operation.

10% respondents families were having 5-6 children. Out of them 7.5% had been undergone operation and 2.5% had been undergone family planning operation.

TABLE NO. 2.2

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING THEIR
OCCUPATION AND TYPE OF FAMILY.

OCCUPATION	TYPE OF FAMILY				TOTAL	%
	JOINT	%	NUCLEAR	%		
Domestic Work	2	5	10	25	12	30
Craft training	4	10	4	10	8	20
Education	2	5	-	-	2	5
Selling fruits & vegetables (small business)	2	5	-	-	2	5
Manual Work	2	5	4	10	6	15
Service	6	15	4	10	10	25
TOTAL	18	45	22	55	40	100

This table revealed that out of 45 % respondents belonging to joint families 5 % were engaged in domestic work, 10 % were training the girls in craft, 5 % were getting education, 5 % were selling fruits and vegetables, 5 % were engaged in manual work, 15 % were doing services.

55 % respondents were belonging to nuclear families Out of them 25 % were doing domestic work, 10 % were getting training 10 % were doing manual work, 15 % were doing services. (Jobs)

TABLE NO. 2.4

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO
THEIR PROPERTY AND NEEDS OF THE FAMILY.

FAMILY NEEDS	PROPERTY						TOTAL	%
	I	%	IP	%	NO	%		
Health Services	2	5	1	2.5	1	2.5	4	10
Employment	6	15	-	-	-	-	6	15
Financial	6	15	-	-	2	5	8	20
Education	2	5	1	2.5	-	-	3	7.5
Own House	-	-	-	-	1	2.5	1	2.5
Family counselling	2	5	2	5	3	7.5	7	17.5
Health and employment	1	2.5	2	5	1	2.5	4	10
No needs	1	2.5	5	12.5	1	2.5	7	17.5
TOTAL	20	50	11	27.5	9	22.5	40	100

I - Immovable
 IP - Immovable + Movable
 NO - No Property

50 %

This table shows that 20 respondents were having immovable properties mainly in the form house. Out of them 5 % respondents families were in need of health services 15 % were in need of employment , 15 % were in need of financial help, 5 % were in need of education, 5 % were needed family counselling, 2.5 % were in need of health services and employment and 2.5 respondent's families had no need.

In all 27.5 % respondents families had both movable and immovable properties. Out of them 2.5 % were needed health services. 2.5 % were needed exucation, 5 % were in need of family counselling, 5 % were in need of health and employment services and 5 % were reported to be having no specific need.

Out of 22.5 % respondents families having no property, 2.5 % were needed health services, 5 % were in need of financial assistance, 2.5 % were in need of own house, 7.5 % were in need of family counselling, 2.5 % were needed health and employment and 2.5 % were having no need as such.

TABLE NO. 2.5

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO
RELATION SHOWING THEIR FAMILY PROBLEMS
AND FAMILY BUDGET.

FAMILY PROBLEMS	FAMILY BUDGET						TOTAL	%
	D	%	ND	%	NA	%		
No Problem	2	5	3	7.5	3	7.5	8	20
Education	3	7.5	1	2.5	-	-	4	10
Unemployment	3	7.5	10	13.0	-	-	13	32.5
Oldage problems	3	7.5	2	5	-	-	5	12.5
Housing	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	1	2.5
Indebtedness	-	-	1	2.5	-	-	1	2.5
Family counselling	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	1	2.5
Budget counselling	-	-	1	2.5	-	-	1	2.5
Rehabilitation of Mentally retarded	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	1	2.5
Cannot say	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	1	2.5
Unemployment Ill health	-	-	2	5	-	-	2	5
Financial	-	-	2	5	-	-	2	5
TOTAL	15	37.5	22	55	3	7.5	40	100

D - Done
 ND - Not Done
 NA - Not Applicable

This table shows that out of 40 beneficiary respondents interviewed 37.5 % respondents families had done the family budget. Out of them 5 % had no family problems 7.5 % had problems in continuing education of their children. 7.5 % had 1 oldage problems.

2.5 % each family had faced the problem of either housing, family counselling and rehabilitation of mentally handicapped, 2.5 % had stated that they could not say problems faced.

Out of 22 % respondents families had not done family budget, 7.5 % had no problem as such, 5 % had faced oldage problems or unemployment and idl health problems.

2.5 % each had faced the problem of education, indeptedness or lack of counselling services.

2.5 % had faced the problem of unemployment.

7.5 % respondents stated that this is not applicable to them. They had not faced any problem.

TABLE NO. 2.6

RELATION SHOWING MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME
AND EXPENDITURE OF RESPONDENTS FAMILIES.

AMOUNT IN RUPEES	MONTHLY INCOME				MONTHLY EXPENDITURE							
	1	%	2	%	T	%	4	%	5	%	T	%
0 - 1000	14	35	5	12.5	19	47.5	16	40	4	10	20	50
1000-2000	3	7.5	-	-	3	7.5	4	10	-	-	4	10
2000 - 3000	10	25	-	-	10	25	10	25	-	-	10	25
3000 - 4000	2	5	-	-	2	5	1	2.5	-	-	1	2.5
4000 - 5000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.5	-	-	1	2.5
5000 - 6000	2	5	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6000 - 7000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7000 - 8000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8000 - 9000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9000 - 10000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100	36	90	4	10	40	100

1 - Yes
2 - Do Not know
T - Total
4 - Yes
5 - Do Not know
T - Total

This table reveals that out of total respondents 47.5 % had monthly income upto 1000 Rupees per month. and monthly expenditure of 16 (40 %) respondents is upto 1000 rupees.

4 (25 %) respondents had monthly expenditure in the 1000 - 2000 range and 3 (7.5 %) respondents had the income in 1000 - 2000 range.

10 (25 %) respondents had their income and expenditure in the 2000 - 3000 range.

2 (5 %) were traced in the income 3000 - 4000. Where as 1 (2.5 %) expenditure was in the range 3000 - 4000.

1 (2.5 %) respondents expenditure was in the 4000 - 5000 range.

2 (5 %) had income in 5000 - 6000 range.

4 (10 %) respondents income had been above 10,000 p.m. and expenditure was also stated above 10,000 p.m.

TABLE NO. 3.1

RELATION SHOWING THE NEEDS OF THE FAMILIES
OF THE RESPONDENTS AND SATISFACTION BY THE
SERVICES OF THE ORGANISATIONS.

NEEDS OF THE FAMILY	SATISFACTION BY THE ORGANISATION						TOTAL	
	Yes	%	No	%	N.A.	%	Total	%
Education	6	15	9	22.5	4	10	19	47.5
Employment	2	5	-	-	-	-	2	5
Family counsell- ing	7	17.5	-	-	-	-	7	17.5
Health aid	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	1	2.5
Recreation	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	1	2.5
Legal aid	2	5	-	-	-	-	2	5
Financial help	5	12.5	-	-	-	-	5	12.5
Emotional supp- ort	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	1	2.5
Residential Service	2	5	-	-	-	-	2	5
TOTAL	27	67.5	9	22.5	4	10	40	100

The above table depicts the various needs of the families of respondents and sort of satisfaction derived from available services of women's organisations.

Out of these 15% were satisfied with educational services. 5% had stated that employment problem were also solved through the efforts of organisation.

In all 67.5% respondents had stated their satisfaction towards activities of the organisation.

5% had satisfied with the residential services offered by the organisation.

17.5% had satisfied with counselling services.

2.5% were happy regarding recreation, health aid or for emotional support.

12.5% had expressed satisfaction towards solution of economic need through financial help.

22.5% respondents had stated they were not satisfied at all. 10% respondents had stated that no help or assistance was received by them.

TABLE NO. 3.2

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO

APPROACH TO ORGANISATION

<u>SELF APPROACH</u>	<u>MOTIVATION OF ORGANISATION</u>	<u>BOTH</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>				
<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>percentage</u>				
17	42.5	18	45	5	12.5	40	100

This table reveals that out of 40 (100%) respondents who were beneficiaries of women's organisations.

17 (42.5 %) had approached the organisation by their own will.

18 (45 %) had approached the organisation after motivation by organisation people or other beneficiaries.

5 % (12.5%) had stated that with their will and organisation's motivation they approached the organisation.

TABLE NO. 3.3

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO RESPONSE
TOWARDS NEED OF PREPARATION OF FAMILY BUDGET AND
NEED OF GUIDANCE OF FAMILY BUDGET.

PREPARATION OF FAMILY BUDGET	NEED OF GUIDANCE OF FAMILY BUDGET						TOTAL	
	YES	%	NO	%	N.A.	%		%
PREPARED	8	20	7	17.5	3	7.5	18	45
NOT PREPARED	1	2.5	20	50	1	2.5	22	55
TOTAL	9	24.5	27	67.5	4	10	40	100

The above table reveals that out of total sample 45 % respondents had stated positive response about propriety of preparing family budget.

Out of them 20 % had stated about the need of guidance regarding family budget.

17.5 % were traced having no need of guidance regarding family budget.

7.5 % respondents had stated that it is not applicable to them.

2.5 % beneficiary respondents were found in need of guidance about family budget and 50 % were not in need of the same.

Just 2.5 % reported unability of it's preparation.

TABLE NO. 4.1

RELATION SHOWING KIND OF PROGRESS MADE BY THE ORGANISATIONS BENEFICIARIES AND

BENEFITS RECEIVED BY THE ORGANISATIONS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	%	
Benefits derived	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	10	25.0	
Training & Guidance	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	25.0
Training & F. Counselling	-	-	-	-	(2.5)	-	(2.5)	(12.5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5.0
Job training & Health Counselling.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7.5	
Recreation	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.5	
Training in Fine Arts	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10.0	
Assistance in Problem solving	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(2.5)	3	7.5	
Financial Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	(5)	3	7.5	
Residence & Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5.0	
Production of consumer goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5.0	
Arranging Eye camps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	(7.5)	-	-	-	3	7.5	
Formal Edu. & Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	(10)	-	-	1	(2.5)	-	5	12.5	
No Benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	(5)	-	-	2	5.0	
Total	1	1	4	2	4	2	1	2	7	2	4	3	2	1	2	2	40	100	
Percentage	2.5	2.5	10	5	10	5	2.5	5	17.5	5	10	7.5	5	2.5	5	5	100		

- 1 - Decision Making
- 2 - Increased confidence Released tensions
- 3 - Husband stopped drinking
- 4 - Boldness Personality development knowledge friends.
- 5 - Hobbies
- 6 - Economic Independence
- 7 - Adult education started Business
- 8 - Started Tailoring classes.
- 9 - Education completed
- 10 - Time and energy saved
- 11 - Employment
- 12 - Improved Eye sight
- 13 - Recreation
- 14 - Improved economic status
- 15 - Marriage performed
- 16 - No Progress

This table shows that out of 40 respondents of the women's organisations interviewed 10 (25%) respondents had been benefitted in some form of training and guidance. From these 10 (25%) had made the progress by increasing confidence, releasing tensions, got satisfaction and solace. 1 (2.5%) had made the progress by achieving economic independence. 5 (12.5%) had made the progress by completing their education. 2 (5%) had made progress by starting tailoring class 1 (2.5%) had clearly started that they had not made any progress.

2(5%) respondents had received the benefits in the form of training and counselling and stated that their husbands stopped drinking alcohol. 3(7.5%) respondents had been benefitted through training health and job counselling. 1(2.5%) of them had made the progress by developing the skill of decision making, increasing knowledge and boldness, and achieving economic independence.

4(10%) respondents who had the benefit of training in the fine arts had developed different hobbies. 1(2.5%) had benefitted by recreation and had become bold, increased knowledge and personality development and made friends.

3(7.5%) had been benefitted by getting help in problem solving. 2(5%) respondents had been achieved success by stopping drinking of their husbands 1(2.5%) had made no progress as such.

3(7.5%) had received financial assistance. 2(5%) respondents had performed marriages of their children. 1(2.5%) respondents had made progress by getting adult education and started their own business. 2(5%) respondents had received residence and education and they could complete their education.

2(5%) respondents had been benefitted by provision of pure home made products and could save their energy and time. 3(7.5%) had improved their eye sight by taking advantage of eye camp. 5(12.5%) had been benefitted by education and training. Out of them 2(5%) had got the jobs, 1(2.5%) had improved economic status. 2(5%) respondents were of the opinion that they had been recreated but not made any progress as such.

TABLE NO. 4.2

RELATION SHOWING SERVICES GIVEN BY THE ORGANISATION
AND FAMILY PROBLEMS SOLVED BY UTILIZATION OF THESE
SERVICES.

<u>SERVICES GIVEN BY</u> <u>THE ORGANISATION</u>	<u>UTILIZATION OF SERVICES</u> <u>TO SOLVE FAMILY PROBLEMS</u>					
	<u>YES</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>%</u>
Recreation Training counselling	7	17.5	-	-	7	17.5
Recreation Social awareness	4	10.0	-	-	4	10.0
Recreation Education Personality development	6	15.0	-	-	6	15.0
Guidance and counselling	3	7.5	2	5.0	5	12.5
Financial Assistance	2	5.0	-	-	2	5.0
Counselling, recreation Personality development Financial assistance	6	15.0	2	5.0	8	20.0
Counselling	2	5.0	.		2	5.0
Finished goods (Home-made products)	2	5.0	-	-	2	5.0
Recreation and Health services	2	5.0	-	-	2	5.00
Employment	2	5.0	-	-	2	5.0
TOTAL	36	90.0	4	10.0	40	100

This table depicts that out of 40 respondents interviewed 17.5% respondents had received the services from the organisation in the form of recreation, training, counselling. They had utilized them to solve problems, 10% respondents had received services in the form of recreation and social awareness. They had utilized these services to solve the problems.

15% respondents had received recreation, Education, and personality development activities as services and utilized them to solve their problems.

12.5% respondents had received Guidance and Counselling from the organisation. Out of them, 7.5% had utilized the services to solve the family problems. But 5% had stated that they could not utilize them to solve problems, 5% had received financial assistance and utilized the same to solve family problems.

20% had received services in the form of counselling, recreation, personality development, financial assistance and solved family problems by utilizing them. 5% had received counselling service and utilized to solving family problems. 5% had received home made products and saved their valuable time and energy. 5% had received recreation, health services and employment opportunities and thus solved their family problems.

TABLE NO. 5.1

RELATION SHOWING RESPONDENTS' OPINION ABOUT THE ORGANISATION AND THEIR SUGGESTIONS.

SUGGESTIONS	O P I N I O N										Total	%	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Social work activities should be increased	2 (5)	-	1 (2.5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7.5
More job should be created	-	2 (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5.0
Financial help and Vocational guidance	-	2 (5)	1 (2.5)	-	2 (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12.5
Provision of maid servants	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5.0
Should start a School and Counselling centre.	-	-	1 (2.5)	-	2 (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7.5
Introduction of small scale industries and earn & learn schemes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (2.5)	-	1	2.5
More attention towards academic activities.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (2.5)	-	-	1	2.5
Social action	-	-	-	-	-	1 (2.5)	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.5
Additional family services essential	-	-	-	-	-	1 (2.5)	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.5
No suggestions	-	-	16 (40)	1 (2.5)	1 (2.5)	-	1 (2.5)	2 (5)	-	-	-	22	55.0
Total	2	2	22	1	4	4	1	2	1	1	40	100	
Percentage	5	5	55	5	10	10	2.5	5	2.5	2.5	2.5		

Figures in the bracket show percentage.

Table No. 5.1 contd.

- 1 - Entertainment and knowledge
- 2 - Helping needy women
- 3 - Good
- 4 - Useful
- 5 - Guides
- 6 - Differences in staff
- 7 - Moulds personality
- 8 - Quick and free service
- 9 - Time wastage in non-academic things
- 10 - Social support and Emotional support.

TABLE NO. 5.2

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR
RELATION WITH ORGANISATION AND MEETINGS CALLED FOR

RELATION WITH ORGANISATION	MEETINGS CALLED FOR				TOTAL	%
	YES	%	NO	%		
Good	28	70	12	30	40	100

All the beneficiary respondents had good relations with the organisations. However 30% respondents had stated that they were not called for the meetings.

TABLE NO. 5.3

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR
OPINION ABOUT IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE
BY PROGRAMMES OF ORGANISATIONS

<u>QUALITY OF LIFE IMPROVED</u>				TOTAL	%
YES	%	NO	%		
33	82.5	7	17.5	40	100

Programmes of women's organisations had assisted 82.5% beneficiary respondents to improve the quality of their life. 17.5% beneficiary respondents had negative opinion.