

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS

AND

FEW PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

EMERGENCY OF WOMEN'S ORGANISATION

I) It was revealed from our study that women's activities in Solapur started during the last decade of 19th century.

The first women's organisation namely Saraswati Mandir established in 1897 emerged as educational institution for girls. During third decade of 20th century one more organisation emerged namely Sevasadan, a branch of Pune Sevasadan to cater the educational services to women.

II) The tendency to form an organisation functioning exclusively for backward class people was not seen prior to independence. However after three decades of independence (1981-90) 14.2 % organisations emerged functioning especially for backward class of the society. It might be due to the social welfare policy of the state government in terms of grant-in-aid.

III) The researcher would like to record that during 1940-1960 a single organisation in each decade reflecting it's cosmopolitan nature.

IV) During 1970-1990 two organisations emerged functioning for specific community either Lingayat Koshti or Lingayat Jungam.

V) It was discovered from the study that no organisation was emerged for the welfare of Muslim community.

It is our significant conclusion in the sense that there were no attempts or inducement for a community which consists of nearly 1/5th of City's population.

VI) It is observed that no organisation was emerged without the participation and cooperation of male members.

VII) In all 70 % organisations were discovered as constituted for the people belonging to all communities. India being a secular state this fact is very much encouraging one.

STAFF

28.5 % organisations were functioning without any regular staff. 52.3 % organisations employed the staff less than 10. 19.4 % organisations employed the staff above 40.

The women's organisations conducting various activities for women other than imparting education employed negligible or very less staff. Might be because either office bearers or members did the job voluntarily.

Organisations worked without staff might be because they functioned as women's club conducting weekly once or two times activities not feeling any need of regular staff. Instead they were found inviting experts in various specialized fields for lectures, demonstrations, workshops.

Only few organisations catering the training service as typing, shorthand, book binding, cyclostyling needed trained staff.

Women's organisations running educational institutions had to employ sufficient staff for catering the educational service right from pre-primary to higher - secondary level.

REGISTRATION, MEMBERSHIP AND ELECTIONS

All the organisations except one studied were found registered under 'The Societies Registration Act 1860' full-filling all the formalities therein.

Majority organisations 47.6 % comprised Founders, Life members Patrons and ordinary members. Others comprised founders and life members or only members.

38.69 % organisations nominated their office bearers.

28.5 % organisations elected their office bearers.

33.3. % organisations selected their office bearers.

AREA OF OPERATION

47.6 % each organisations area of operation was noted to be Solapur District and Solapur City 4.7 % organisations restricted their operation to some part of Solapur City. Educational Institutions might be rendering educational services to girls coming from all over the district. The organisations catering the services other than education might have restricted their operation to city limits.

FINANCE

71.4 % organisations had satisfactory financial position. Because along with state government grants they were getting donations and collected funds by various other methods.

28.5 % organisations had financial position not satisfactory. Either they were not getting grants or the grants were not sufficient.

Organisations having good tradition and reputation got source of funds from the Society. They raised funds by presenting cultural shows, fund raising campaigns by proper convincing methods.

GRANTS AND FACILITIES

33.3 % organisations received grants.

4.7 % organisations received partial grants.

61.9 % did not receive grants at all.

23.8 % organisations receiving grants had to provide facilities according to rules to their staff.

But for nongrantable organisations there was no binding of providing facilities according to rules. Actually those organisations could not afford to provide facilities like Salaries as per scales, leave, promotion etc. to their staff.

PROBLEMS AND CONSULTANCY

Almost 80 % organisations had some or the other problem. 40 % organisation had to face the problem of inadequate funds and lack of space and building.

Varied problems were traced ranging from

- a) Lack of interested members.
- b) Lack of good response
- c) One man show
- d) Political obstacle.

To researchers surprise 20 % organisations had no problem at all.

Many organisations face problems but active and intelligent ones get their problems solved skillfully.

Organisations need consultancy services to solve the problems. Organisations attain satisfactory financial position because along with grants they strengthen the income by arranging fund-raising activities. They increase and expand activities effectively. They get good response from the community. Not only rich people offer donations to such organisations but common people too contribute by purchasing tickets, selling tickets of cultural shows, lucky draws or in any other form. Organisations could maintain satisfactory financial condition with the active participation of community people and maintaining the standard of their activities and programmes.

PUBLICITY MEDIA

Nearly 50 % organisations used news papers (Local) as publicity media. Because this being a popular method and newspapers are widely circulated in the city and outside too becomes easy to communicate the message.

Few organisations used methods like

- a) door to door calling
- b) Writing on the Blackboard
- c) Communicating through members
- d) Announcing during previous programme.

These methods were used may be due to inability to spend very few organisations used advertising on the city buses. Organisations tried to get publicity to their activities. Progress by using different communication media.

RECRUITMENT

To our surprise it was traced that 90.4 % organisations had no policy as such for recruitment of staff. They did not prefer trained persons for the posts of social workers, counsellors teachers etc. Very few organisations adopted this policy. Organisations did not give importance to trained people.

Because they could not afford to pay the salaries as per scales. Due to vast unemployment problem they employ untrained people working with small salaries or honourarium.

PERSONNEL PRACTICES

a) Recruitment Policy : 42.8 % organisations recruited the staff by giving advertisement in newspapers.

9.5 % organisations recruited the staff as per rules of education department being educational institutions.

Only 4.7 % recruited the counsellors and case workers from department of Social Work functioning in the city.

9.5 % recruited needy women from community.

50 % organisations did not execute the rules of personnel practices.

b) Staff development

According to 57 % organisations staff development is not applicable. 28.5 % organisations trained their staff within organisation. 14.2 % organisations send their staff and office bearers for necessary training outside organisation in the form of seminars, workshops, refresher courses when opportunity prevails.

The staff members of very few organisations got the chance of getting knowledge refreshed and upto date by training.

c) Merit and Seniority

Only 23.8 % organisations considered merit and seniority for promotion of the staff.

d) Practice of Modern techniques

No organisations is found practicing modern techniques in personnel management e.g. exit interview. In general women's organisations were not aware of different personnel practices. In fact sometimes they were not interested in practicing them.

e) Awareness of Social Work Methods

Only 4.7 % organisations were traced knowing social work method. (case work)

23.8 % were knowing case work, group work and community organisation which are three important methods of social work.

71.4 % organisations were totally unaware of any method.

9.5 % organisations used case work method.

9.5 % organisations used case work, group work and community organisation.

80.9 % organisations were found not using any method.

76.1 % organisations respondents admitted about their ignorance of these methods and stated the need for training.

61.8 % respondents traced facing problems in using social work methods due to lack of professional knowledge.

66.6 % organisations were getting very good response and participation in their activities.

4.7 % organisations opined that only educated people participated.

28.5 % respondents stated that only needy people participated, conclusion can be drawn that unfortunately after 5 decades of introduction of social work in India, more than 40 social work training schools in India, and more than dozen schools in Maharashtra, the progress of professional social work is not encouraging. Might be mainly due to unawareness, lack of funds lack of trainee personnel.

NEEDS OF WOMEN

Most organisations have identified the needs of women and started the activities accordingly.

9.5 % organisations have started cultural, Educational, Informative activities and personality development programmes and religious and national programmes.

4.7 % organisations each have started various activities like

- a) Art & Craft training
- b) family counselling services
- c) Helping poor students
- d) Running Mahila Bank, consumer Society, printing press
- e) Producing and selling finished domestic goods.
- f) Tiffin supply scheme.

All these activities were introduced to satisfy the needs. Needs of women are always many and varied. Taking into consideration the population of women the number of organisation is less. The training, income generating and rehabilitative activities were found less in number than cultural activities.

Assessment of FAILURE AND SUCCESS

Only 33.3 % organisations prepared the plan for fund raising and made assessment of success and failure after the programme is completed.

The tendency of organisations was seen carrying on the activities without any prior planning. Obviously they did not have any assessment of success or failure.

SOCIAL CHANGE

Cent percent respondents of organisations stated that social change has taken place due to number of activities framed according to the different needs of women. The positive change in attitude of women is appreciable.

However the social change perceived is quantitatively less compared to the large women population scattered in unorganised sector.

Expenditure

An organisation cannot be compared to other with regards its yearly expenditure and number of women benefited. Because there are organisations helping women psychologically on personal level. e.g. counselling for different family problems, referral services which could be given without much expenditure.

Where as educational organisations had turnover in lacs and beneficiaries in thousands. Amount spend depended upon the nature of activity, amount of grants and number of beneficiaries.

Educational institutions have maximum expenditure depending upon the strength of girl students. An organisation namely "Mahila Prabodhini" having activities like Mahila Bank, Printing press, consumer Society had expenditure in lacs.

The organisations spending in few thousands and restricted the number of beneficiaries to less than or about 100.

CONTRIBUTION OF ORGANISATION

About 75 % organisations have contributed to enhance the knowledge and information of women by arranging lectures of experts in different fields of women's interest. Educational organisations besides formal and informal education arranged different cultural activities and personality development programmes. Few organisations contributed by giving counselling and rehabilitation services.

4.7 % each organisations contributed either by supplying finished kitchen products to housewives and working women or supplied tiffin services to employed men staying away from family.

Women if organised can solve the problems of men and women too. By identifying the specific needs of people they plan their activity and assist needy women financially. Even uneducated women can earn through these activities. Generally housewives irrespective of their education, marital status are benefitted to increase their knowledge and information and utilize their time fruitfully.

FUTURE PLANS

95 % organisations respondents have aspiration of expanding the activities, starting new institutions running from oldage homes, I.T.I. for girls, working women's Hostels, Women's college, small scale industries, Sugar factory, to provide house-maids, plant nursery and number of varied educational activities.

If women organise and necessary assistance is received women potential will be utilized for social development.

OPINIONS

Functioning of Organisation

The opinion of office bearers of women's organisations was taken. The important findings were like this.

47.6 % organisations' respondents opined that the functioning was smooth.

19.04 % each organisations respondents' opinion was that the organisations' functioning was smooth and efficient. Only 4.7 % respondents stated that the administration was of one man show type.

In social welfare if duties and powers are distributed the working becomes smooth and efficient. If all the power rests in a single member becomes harmful to the development or functioning of the organisation.

MAINTAINANCE OF RECORDS

85.7 % organisations prepared and published annual reports but only 14.2 % circulated them :

85.7 % organisations audited their accounts.

71.4 % had undergone inspection, 76.1 % published their activities, 57.1 % invited the opinions and suggestions of experts. 90.4 % stated that they kept up-to-date records and 23.8 % organisations stated to be in touch with social work department for guidance. Majority organisations were particular in maintaining different records which is essential in smooth functioning of the organisation.

Majority of them had no contact with department of social work existing in the city. May be they are unaware of it or they may not need it.

AWARENESS ABOUT GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

42.8 % organisations are aware of government schemes and 47.6 % are aware of funding agencies. It means more than 50 % organisations were unaware of these. By knowing of different government schemes and funding agencies organisations could increase their activities by getting necessary assistance. However they should be in touch with social work department for information and guidance.

BENEFICIARY RESPONDENTS

AGE AND EDUCATION

30 % respondents were traced in the age-group 65-75.

10 % each were found either literate or educated upto primary standards or secondary standards. No respondent is found illiterate in this group.

22.5 % beneficiary respondents were with in 15-25 age range. 4.7 % was found post graduate, 7.5 % graduate. 7.5 % educated upto secondary standard and 5 % upto primary standard.

Only 2.5 % respondents found illiterate and within age group 45-55.

17.5 % found literate within age group 55-65 and 65-75-

30 % each respondents were educated upto primary and secondary standards. Out of 15 % graduates 2.5 % from age group 45-55 and 55-65. 5 % post graduates found within age group 15-25 and 25 to 35.

Women have realised the importance of education. Women education totally depends upon family circumstances and they tend to drop the education in between.

RELIGION AND CASTE COMPOSITION

In all 4 religions were traced in total sample.

The break was as follows.

Hindu	30 %
Muslim	5 %
Jain	5 %
Navboudh	15 %

The caste composition comprises

Brahmins	27.5 %
Backward class	10 %
Lingayat Vani	10 %
Lingayat Koshti	5 %
Maratha	10 %
Bhavasara Kshatriya	5 %
Bhavasara Shimpi	5 %
Dhangar Bande	2.5 %
Dhanagar Khatik	2.5 %
Gujarathi	2.5 %

Socially forward classes were more aware of benefits of education and other activities.

MARITAL STATUS AND OCCUPATION

50 % beneficiary respondents were traced married. 20 % were found unmarried, 17.5 % were found widows and 12.5 % separated in the sample.

More than half the sample 52.5 % were found engaged in domestic work. 15 % were found engaged in small businesses like selling vegetables and fruits.

12.5 % were found to be students. 5 % were found conducting sewing and tailoring classes.

10 % respondents were found employed and 5 % were traced engaged in manual work.

It seems that housewives engaged in domestic work were attracted more towards organisational activities. Widows and separated women with the assistance and guidance of organisation could earn and became economically independent or assist the family income by starting small business.

LANGUAGES AND EDUCATION

35 % respondents were knowing only regional language Marathi being a mother tongue.

15 % respondents were knowing Kannada and Hindi too, Solapur being border district and Hindi being a national language.

27.5 % were knowing Marathi and Hindi.

12.5 % respondents were knowing Marathi and Hindi and English too being which is compulsory in secondary education. 5 % were knowing 5 languages as Marathi, Telugu, Urdu, Kannada and Hindi.

5 % were knowing Marawadi, Hindi, English, number of language learnt could be more with the advancement of eudcation ane neighbourhood and firends they could associate with.

EARNERS AND DEPENDENTS

Majority 52.5 % respondents were having only 1 earning, Among them 25 % respondents were having family composition in group 4-6, 22.5 % were having it as 1-3. 2.5 % each reppondent were having family composition in 10 - 12 and 13-15 group .

37.5 % were having 2 earning members and family composition ranged from 1-3 and 7-9. To our surprise 2.5 % respondents having 5 earning members and 13-15 dependents in the family. Unfortunately 7.5 % respondents were having no earning member in the family 1-3 and 4-6 members in the family.

The large families with only 1 member or families with no earning members were having very tough time. In present situation every adult member in the family has to assist family financially.



FAMILY PLANNING

Out of 60 % families 10 % with 1-2 children have undergone family planning operation. In 40 % families with 3-4 children only 15 % were traced operated. In 10 % respondents families having 5-6 children only 2.5 % were found operated.

After wide range of publicity all people were not seen inclined to accept family planning method.

OCCUPATION

55.2 % respondents families were found of nuclear type. and 45 % were found .. of joint type.

The percentage of respondents engaged in outside work is more in number in joint families. Whereas in nuclear families nearly 25 % out of 55 % were engaged in domestic duties.

In nuclear families domestic work and child care was essentially looked after by housewives. Women worked outside to ..earn if it was unavoidable. But in joint families more numbers were engaged either in education or any other outside work which generated income. To meet the joint family expenditure the need of working outside arose.

PROPERTY AND FAMILY NEEDS

50 % respondents were having immovable property mainly the house. But respondents were traced having the needs like

Health services	5 %
Employment	15 %
Financial	15 %
Education	5 %
Family counselling	5 %

27.5 % respondents had immovable and movable properties

They were having the needs as

Health Services	2.5 %
Education	2.5 %
Family counselling	5 %

22.5 % respondents were not having any property. They

were traced having needs as

Health services	2.5 %
Financial	5 %
Own house	2.5 %
Family counselling	7.5 %
House and job.	2.5 %

Surprisingly 17.5 % respondents were having no needs. People have different needs at different stages of life. But satisfaction is the important treasure which people have very exceptionally.

FAMILY BUDGET

In all 37.5 % respondents families have done family budget. They have other family problems as Education, unemployment, oldge problems, housing, family counselling, rehabilitation of mentally handicapped. Which could not be linked with family budget.

55 % respondents who have not done family budget had to face the problem like indebtedness along with other general family problems.

Family budget facilitates smooth running of monthly expenditure. It could avoid indebtedness but unable to decrease or solve other problems.

APPROACH TO ORGANISATION

42.5 % respondents approached the organisation with their own will. Whereas 45 % respondents were found motivated by organisations.

Motivation from organisation is required to introduce ignorant people to activities of the organisation.

PROGRESS

In all 25 % respondents have made progress by receiving benefit from organisation in the form of training and guidance.

7.5 % each respondents have made the progress after being benefitted in the form of job training, Assistance in problem solving and eye camps.

12.5 % have made the progress by getting benefits of education and training.

10 % respondents have made the progress after getting training in Art & Craft.

5 % each respondents have made the progress after benefitted by family counselling, Lodging and boarding, delivery of consumer goods.

Some kind of progress was made by the respondents after receiving the benefits of organisational services.

PROBLEMS

In all 90 % respondents have solved their family problems with the help of services of the organisation.

The respondents have utilized the services of organisation to solve the family problems. This was a sort of achievement on the part of respondents and organisations as well.

IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE

82.5 % respondents have stated that their quality of life was improved due to services of the organisation. Informative lectures, Family counselling services, Health Services proved to be helping in improving the quality of life.

RELATIONSHIP WITH ORGANISATION

Cent percent respondents have good relations with the organisations. Only 70 % respondents stated that they were called for meetings. 30 % respondents were not called for meetings and felt neglected.

Some organisations did not feel essential to call the members for the meeting or they might not be holding meetings at all.

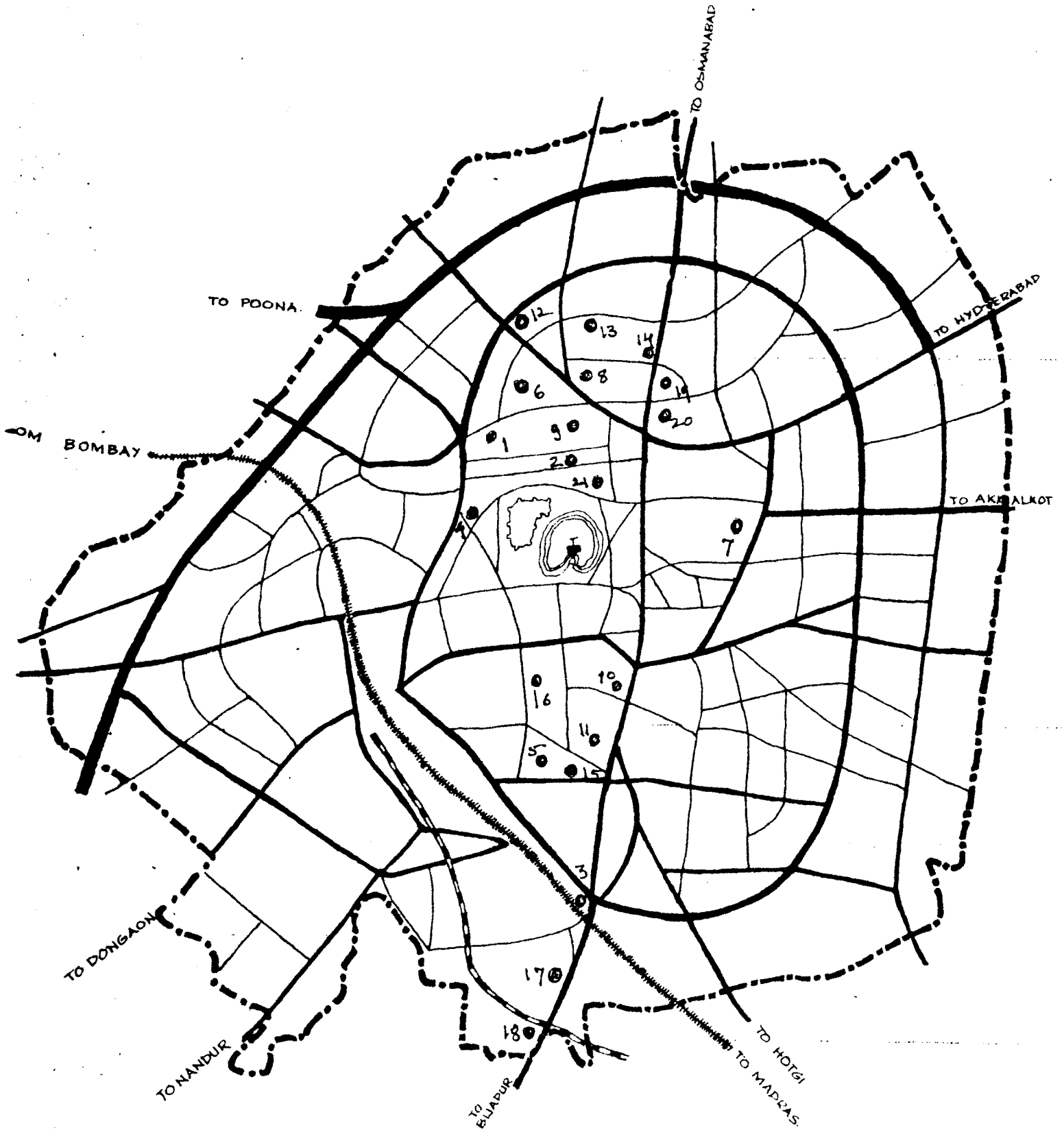
FEW PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

- 1) Women's welfare organisations should be established in rapport with the department of social work, legal aid, centre, counselling centres, Health centres, social welfare department of Zilla parishad and state social welfare department.
- 2) Women's organisations should establish rapport with similar organisations formed by men and seek guidance.
- 3) Women's organisations should establish rapport with other women's organisations and exchange the experiences and co-ordinate the activities. Maximum co-operation is desirable.
- 4) Activities of smaller organisations be strengthened by devotion and sincere efforts which may motivate the people for involvement. This would decrease the financial problems of organisations and increase the response.
- 5) The organisations should prefer trained personnel as far as possible. This may improve the quality of activities.
- 6) The organisations should train the staff either within or outside the organisation.
- 7) Organisations should consider the merit and seniority of the staff at the time of promotion.

- 8) Organisations should get their staff trained in social work by short term training courses.
- 9) Department of social work in the city should arrange short term courses in social work for staff and office bearers of organisation.
- 10) Organisations should prepare the plans of programmes in advance and cultivate the practice of assessment of success and failure which would facilitate the improvement of quality of programme.
- 11) Organisations should have co-ordination in activities. This would help to strengthen the activity and to avoid duplication.
- 12) As many office bearers of the women's organisations have rightly suggested more women's organisations should be emerged. Because people believe in the statement 'women power can make social reform'.
- 13) Programmes of social action should be increased and strengthened by co-operation and collective action of organisations.

- 14) Women's organisations should take a challenge of women literacy programme.
- 15) Counselling services especially in family welfare should be started by women's organisations.
- 16) As budgetting the family income is very important to avoid the financial problems like indebtedness. So counselling service in family budget should be given by the women's organisations.

LOCATION OF WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS IN SOLAPUR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AREA.



SOLAPUR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

LOCATION OF WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS IN SOLAPUR

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AREA.

(LIST OF WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS IN SOLAPUR CITY)

- 1) Mahila Pragati Prashikshan Samuh Kendra.
- 2) Bhagini Samaj.
- 3) Praniti Mahila Shramis Sanghatana.
- 4) Sevasadan.
- 5) Women's Social Service Committee.
- 6) Mahila Prabodhani.
- 7) Akka Mahadevi Mahila Mandal.
- 8) Koutumbik Salla Margadarshan Kendra.
- 9) Shri Saraswati Mandir.
- 10) Sonamata Shikshan Sanstha.
- 11) Pragati Shikshan Sanstha.
- 12) Padmashri Sumatibai Vidyapeeth.
- 13) Gautami Mahila Mandal.
- 14) Milind Vikas Mahila Mandal.
- 15) Backward Class Girl's Hostel.
- 16) Rani Kittur Channamma Smarak Bhavan Samiti.

- 17) Jijamata Magasvargiya Mahila Seva Mandal.
- 18) Vishal Bharatiya Mahila Seva Mandal.
- 19) Solapur Jangam Samaj Mahila Mandal.
- 20) Kalpavruksha Mahila Mandal.
- 21) Shanti Niketan.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

WALCHAND COLLEGE

ASHOK CHOWK, SOLAPUR

" A STUDY OF WOMEN'S WELFARE ORGANISATION "

SOLAPUR CITY."

RESEARCH STUDENT : SMT. REVATI DINGARE

RESEARCH GUIDE : DR. A.D.MADGULKAR

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE
(For office bearers and staff)

I) BACKGROUND OF THE ORGANISATION :

1. Name and Address :
2. Establishment and Registration No. (Year) :
3. Affiliation : Local / State / National / International
4. Registered office and office of the organisation (Phone no):
5. Type of Organisation :Cosmopolitan / Community oriented / Religions/ Cultural / Educational
6. Type of Membership :Founder / Life / Patrons/ Members/ (Not known)
7. Objectives / Goals :
8. Area of operation :
9. Method of Election :Election / Selection / Nomination.
10. Meetings :1. Conducted - Monthly / Quarterly / half yearly / Special
2) Not conducted
11. Financial Position : Satisfactory / Not satisfactory / Don't know / No response
12. Staff : 1) Males _____
2) Femals _____
3) Child _____
4) No. staff _____
13. Facilities :
14. Bank Account : Opened / Not Opened
15. Decisions : One man show / Democratic / Don't know / No. response
16. AID : Granted / Non Granted
17. Property :

II) POLICY AND PROBLEMS OF THE ORGANISATION :

1. What are the different policies of the organisation ?
 - 1) Recruitment -
 - 2) Fund raising -
 - 3) Programmes Development -
 - 4) Community Participitaion
 - 5) Social Action -
 - 6) Publicity -

2. What are the problems of your organisation
Funds
Administration
One man show
No planning
No response from the community
No Staff
No qualified staff
Non - co-operate of Govt Machinery
No good will
No time
No proper guidance
No proper direction.

3. Do you need consultancy services to over come the problems of your organisation ? : Yes / No

III) PERSONNEL PRACTICES :

1. How do you recruit the employees? : Through Advertisement / Employment Exchange / Schools of social work / Friends / Relatives

2. What are the staff development Programmes in your organisation? : Training within organisation / Training outside the organisation/ Through seminars - work shops symposiums / Refresher course.

3. Does your organisation prefer professionally trained persons for the post of social worker ? : Yes / No

4. If not, do you ask the employees : Yes / No

to continue their education and training while working in your organisation ?

5. Does your organisation consider the merit and seniority for promotion ? : YES / NO / N.A.
6. Does your organisation rate the merit of the employees ? : YES / No
7. Does your organisation practice the modern technique of personnel Management ? : Exit Interview / Scouting / Personnel Research / No

IV) SOCIAL WORK METHODS :

1. Are you aware about the social work methods ? : YES / No
2. If YES , Which ? : Case work /G.W./C.o./SWA/SWR / S.A.
3. Are these methods used for social work practice in your organisation? : Yes / No
4. If yes , is there any problem to use them effectively in Indian Situations ? : Yes / No
5. If not, why these social work methods are not used in your organisation? and which methods are used ? : i)
ii)
6. Whether your employees or office bearers need training regarding social work methods ? :Yes / No
7. In your opinion how is the public participation in your programmes / services ?

V CONTRIBUTION :

1. What is the contribution of your organisation? :Arrange expert's lectures benefited/ cultural activities/ Established institutions trained & produced/Marriage and Family, Counselling Services / Rehabilitated .
2. How is the response and reaction of the people about the contribution of your organisation ?
3. Do you know how much amount your organisation has spent and how much beneficiaries are

benefited ? : Yes / No

4. If Yes , Please give details .

VI) PROBLEMS AND RESULTS :

1. Does your organisation identify the needs of people : Yes / No

2. What are the programmes of your organisation :

3. Does your organisation plan and prepare proposals of the programmes to implement them effectively ? : Yes / No

4. Does your organisation asses the failure or success of your programmes ? : Yes / No

5. Does your organisation prepare plans to collect funds required for the proposed programmes ? : Yes / No

6. Whether failure or success of such fund raising programmes are done by the organisation ? : Yes / No

7. Does your organisation asses what social change has taken place in the society due to its social services ? : Yes / No

8. If yes , please give details :

9. Does your organisation asses what social development has taken place in the area due to its social services ? : Yes / No

10. Whether your organisation avoids duplication of work ? : Yes / No

11. Are you aware of the Govt schemes ? :

VII) NEED :

1. What are the needs of your organisation ? :

2. Whether your organisation needs expertised consultancy services ? : Yes / No

3. If Yes , Which ?

Guidance regarding -
Techniques - Skills -
Proposals - Administration -
Planning / Finance / Trained
staff

4. What are the future plans of
your organisation ?

:

5. Whether your organisation
needs the assistance of any
other agency ?

: Yes / No

6. If yes , Please give details

:

VII) GENERAL :

1. Does your organisation prepares
annual report

: Yes / No

2. Is it widely circulated to the
institutions and renowned
people ?

: Yes / No

3. Does your organisation audit
its account every year?

: Yes / No

4. Whether inspection of your
organisation is being done by
the concerned authorities ?

: Yes / No

5. Whether your organisation
focussed and published its
activities ?

: Yes / No

6. Does your organisation seeks
opinion and accepts the
suggestions of the experts
regarding social services/
programmes etc. ?

: Yes / No

7. In your opinion what is the
needs of women folk ?

8. What is your opinion about the
functioning of the organisation

:

9. Are you in touch with the
schools of social work for
guidance ?

: Yes / No

10. How is your relationship with
Governemnt machinery ?

: Good / Moderate / Indifferent
/ No response

11. Do you know the funding
organisation in India and abroad

: Yes / No

13. Does your organisation maintain
the records upto date ?

: Yes / No

Signature
(Respondent)

IX) OBSERVATION OF THE RESEARCH STUDENT :

Solapur

Signature
(Research Student)

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

WALCHAND COLLEGE

ASHOK CHOWK, SOLAPUR

" A STUDY OF WOMEN'S WELFARE ORGANISATION "

SOLAPUR CITY."

RESEARCH STUDENT : SMT. REVATI DINGARE

RESEARCH GUIDE : DR. A.D.MADGULKAR

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE
(For beneficiaries only)

I) PERSONAL DATA :

1. Name :
2. Age :
3. Education : Illiterate/Literate-Primary/Secondary /
Graduation / Post Graduation /
Professional/ Vocational / Medical /
Technical
4. Sex : Male / Female
5. Religion : Hindu / Islam / Christain / Jain / Boudh
6. Caste :
7. Marital Status : Single/ MArried / Divorced / Widow /
Separated.
8. Occupation : Service / Manual work / Business /
Land Cultivation
9. Languages Known : Marathi / Telugu / Urdu / Kannad

II) FAMILY DATA :

- 1) Type of Family : Joint / Nuclear
- 2) No. of earners : One / Two / Three
- 3) No. of Unemployed and Dependents : One / Two / Three
- 4) No. of Children : One / Two / Three
- 5) Family planning : Not Operated / No. operation /
Not Applicable / No response
- 6) Monthly Family Income : Rs.....
- 7) Monthly Family Expenditure : Rs.....
- 8) Monthly Family Savings : Rs.....
- 9) Property : Moveable
Immovable
- 10) Loan : Rs
- 11) Family Problems :
- 12) Family Budget : Done / Not Done

III) NEED OF THE BENEFICIARIES :

- 1) What are the needs of your family? : Employment / Guidance / Counselling
Service for family budget / Legal aid/
Housing facilities / Personality
Development/Training/Health Services
- 2) Are these needs satisfied : Yes / No
by the voluntary
organisation rendering
services to you?
- 3) Do you approach the : Yes / No
organisation on your own
accord?
- 4) Does the organisation : Yes / No
approach you to know your
needs and try to satisfy?
- 5) Are you in need of guidance : Yes / No
for family budget ?

SOCIAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS

1. What kind of services are given to you by the voluntary Organisation? Recreation / Personality
Development programmes/ Training/
Employment / Monetary / Materials
/Guidance / Health services /
Counselling / Recreation.
2. What benefits did you get from the organisation ? Training / Guidance / Material/
Money / Job / Security / Problems
solved / Stipend / Health -
Medicines - Treatment.
3. Do you feel that you could overcome the problems and made progress due to the services of organisation? : Yes / No
4. What kind of progress you have made? :
5. Are these services based on the need of the people? : Yes / No

V) OPINION AND SUGGESTIONS :

1. What is your opinion regarding voluntary organisation rendering services to you ?
2. Would you like to record any suggestion regarding its methods, approach and services ? : Yes / No
3. If Yes , please give details :

4. How are your relations with the organisation ? : Good / Moderate / Indifferent
5. Do they call a meeting and ask you to express your opinion or grievance or problems ?
6. Do you feel that the programmes of Voluntary organisations helps to improve the quality of life of beneficiaries ?
7. If Yes, Please mention the name of organisation ?
8. Would you like to say any thing more about the organisation which helps you ?
9. If Yes, Please narrate ,

Solapur

(Signature Respondent)

VI) OBSERVATION OF THE RESEARCHER

Solapur

(Signature)
Research Student