Chapter - II

THE FIELD AND METHOD OF STUDY
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The major focus of the study is to examine the relationship between the Rural Women and Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs). It aims to understand the impact of programmes/activities of the selected NGO on rural women. The present position of rural women is indeed quite depressing. The rapidly growing population, the multiplicity of castes, customs, races and religions have resulted in unfulfilled basic needs of the lowest strata of society. The problem of women development assumes gigantic proportions. It is an uphill task for the government to address itself to this problem all alone (Anju Bhatia 2000). Hence the voluntary organization or NGOs have an important role to play.

For some years now voluntary organizations have been devoting their energy and efforts in the area of women’s education and welfare. Infact these organizations have been the forerunners, in the attempt to elevate status of women. Many of governmental programmes and initiatives have come about only as a sequel to the untiring efforts made by the voluntary organizations. In the year after independence the government has recognized the importance of NGOs and provided various facilities for their growth and development. It is also worth
mentioning, that, the big support and assistance given by the national and international donor agencies have great importance.

NGOs have been increasing in number over the years, so much so that these organizations now occupy a prominent place in the developmental scene. In fact no area of development has been left untouched by their presence and no development endeavour can be considered complete without their involvement. However research of the voluntary sector remains largely dormant. Hence study of Voluntary organization or Non Governmental Organization (NGOs) is most important for a better understanding and insight in to the process of development, particularly rural women development.

In Karnataka too, Voluntary organizations have been in existence since the early years of the present century. These include a large number of Mahila Samithis (Women Organization), which have their presence not only in urban areas but also in the remotest rural corners of the state. These NGOs undertake activities related to women & child development, environmental projects, dry land development savings and credit, income generation, health and creation of agricultural labour unions etc.

It has been estimated that excluding charities and service organization there are about 500 NGOs in the state with a rural focus in
their projects and programmes. There is a considerable variation in the size of NGOs for instance MYRADA (Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency) is the biggest NGO. There are many small groups working in a few villages all over the state.

The evolution of NGO movement in the state is similar to that in the country as a whole (Reddy & Rajashekhar 1996). There has been a shift in development prospective and role of NGOs. The NGOs, now have more credibility with the government.

In Bijapur district there are 58 NGOs which are working for the cause of socio-economic and educational development. (The list of NGOs of the district is presented in Annexure-I) The registered NGOs include Mahila Mandals, Mahila Samajas, Youth Clubs, Education Society, Community and Caste based organization village development organizations and other professional organizations. The objectives of the NGOs are varied in their nature in the district. They are mainly cultural, social, religious, educational and of economic upliftment.

Selection of NGO for this study was mainly on the basis of objectives enunciated by the organizations. The major objective of this study is to study the role of NGO which is engaged in promoting socio-economic welfare of rural women. Therefore NGOs highlighting objectives of educational, medical or other related developmental issues
were automatically eliminated. At the same time since this study does not intend studying their role with any category, organizations related to these specific issues were also eliminated.

Given the objectives of this study and the nature of prevailing organization selecting a representative list was indeed a tiring and time consuming task. In the case of Bijapur district a list of organizations (with the objectives corresponding to those envisaged in this study) was drawn-up of which SABALA (NGO) having similar objectives as this study was selected.

Beneficiaries are the center of NGOs, all programmes carried out by these organizations must revolve around the needs of beneficiaries. However in absence of inputs from the beneficiaries the organization often remains ignorant about their needs and unable to seek their participation to the desired extent. The beneficiaries' opinion regarding the work done by the organization is also vital as it provides valuable feedback to the organization. However this aspect has also not received due importance from the researchers so far, and requires examination.

It is with this background that the present study was planned. The investigator attempted to make the study as comprehensive as possible by focusing attention on different activities/programmes of the selected organizations for the welfare of rural women.
The findings of the present study will add to the knowledge about the Voluntary sector and its role in women's development. Besides providing valuable data to researcher, academicians and planners, it will also be useful to the organizations working in the field of women's development. In sum it may be stated that the findings of the study will be of immense use to all connected with the issues of development of women.

Statement of the problem:

In view of the above justification it was planned to study the role of NGOs for the welfare of rural women in Bijapur district of Karnataka.

Following are the objectives of the study:

Objectives of the study:

Keeping in mind the above discussion this research study has the following objectives.

1) To identify the activities and programmes undertaken by NGO.

2) To know the strategies being adopted by the NGO in planning, implementing and evaluating activities for the development of rural women.

3) To analyze the socio-economic background of the beneficiaries in order to understand the needs of the target group.
4) To analyze the opinion of the beneficiaries regarding the programmes of the NGO and thereby to know how far the NGO is successful in the development of rural women.

5) To understand the attitudes and perception of rural women towards NGO in creating social awareness among them.

Hypotheses:

Keeping in mind above the objectives of the study, the researcher has framed the following hypotheses for the study.

1) The beneficiaries of NGO have come from lower socio economic strata.

2) The caste and occupation of the beneficiaries are inversely related.

3) Self-help groups (SHGs) help rural women to gain confidence.

4) The rate of repayment of loan is higher in SHG’s.

5) Self-employment increases the income of rural women.

Scope and limitation of study:

1) The study is confined to the beneficiaries of selected organization only.

2) The study is mainly based on primary data collected from the respondents (beneficiaries) of the organization.
Locale of study:
Location:

Bijapur is one of the largest districts in Karnataka and has an area of 10541 km consisting of 5.9% of the area of the state. It is nearly 580 km from the state capital Bangalore. It lies between 15° 50 and 17° 28 north latitude and 74.54° and 76. 28° east-longitude. The district is bounded by Sholapur district on the north and Sangli on northwest. (Both of Maharastra State) by the district of Belgaum on the west, Bagalkot on the south, Gulburga on the east and by Raichur on the southeast Thus it is land locked on the northern boundaries of Karnataka.

Bijapur district is accessible by both highways and rail. The national high way No. 13 passes through the district in the eastern and central part via Muddebihal and Bijapur, the taluka towns are well connected by state highways and district roads. The railway line connecting Sholapur in Maharastra and Hubli passes through the center of the district via Indi and Bagewadi.

Historical background:

The study area has a glorious past, which can be traced back to the pre-historic period. A dry and healthy climate with rich soil has been the dwelling place of man since very early days. A number of Paleolithic sites have been found on both banks of Malaprabha River. However the
sites of Khyada in Badami taluk is the important place. Herkal on the banks of Ghataprabha River in Bagalkot has yielded fine specimens of neolithis and microliths, pottery shell ornaments and non-slag in large quantities. A number of villages on the bank of Krishna River in Bilagi taluka contains fragments of printed pottery and consti-shells ornaments, megalithic tombs and cairni are found in large number in and around Badami and Aihole.

When we come to legendary history of this district we find seven places namely Aihole, Badami, Bagalkot, Dhuirkhed, Galagali, Hipparagi and Mahakuta associated with legends of sages and demons, perhaps a memory of early fights between intruders and local chiefs. Bagalkot is said to have belonged to a musician of Ravana, the mythological demon king of Cylon. Galagali on the Krishna River is said to have been the residence of sage Golava and Hipparagi in Sindagi taluka has a temple which is said to have been originally built by Parushurama’s father Jamadagni.

During the second century the area comprising this district seems to be noted by Greek geographer Ptolemy (150 AD) who has mentioned several places including Badami, Pattadakal, Kalakeri etc., which testify the existence of earlier settlements.
Many great rulers ruled the study area. It was under Satavahana between 230 BC, and 220 AD. Badami Chalukyas dynasty, during 6th to 8th century, under Rastrakutas during later half of the 10th century under Hoysalas during the early years of 12th century and under Chalukays of Kalyan during the end of 12th century. After the 12th century the major portion of the district came under the rule of Yadavas of Devagiri. In 1327 AD a Muslim ruler invaded the Deccan plateau and the emperor Mohamad-bin-Tughalk established his supremacy and from then onwards Bijapur area continued to be under the authority of Delhi Muslim emperors. Bijapur formed a part of the Gulburga province of the Bahamani Kingdom founded by Alla Uddin Hasan Gangu Bahamani in 1347 a province called Bijapur was created in Bahamani Kingdom in the year 1478 and it was assigned to Khawja Mohamad Gavan when he was executed in 1481, Yusuf Ali Khan was put in charge of the province. The Bahamani dynasty lost its strength in the last decade of 15th century, the Kingdom was broken up Bijapur thus became a separate Kingdom under the Adil Shahi rulers in 1489. In this region there were about sixteen administrative divisions called “Sirkar” under the direct control of Bijapur King. The Adil-Shahi Dynasty (1489 to 1686) enjoyed Kingly powers for a little less than 200 years and Bijapur remained as capital of their Kingdom due to best geographical location of watershed area of
Krishna and Bhima rivers, where the world famous dome of "Golgumbaz" was built by Adilsha, that itself represents the status of Bijapur since medieval period, it has maintained the same status as district headquarter till today. In 1686 Bijapur capitulated by Aurangzeb and was under Moghal rule upto 1723. The portion came under the Supremacy of Haider Ali and Tippu for a brief period of nine years from 1778 to 1787 but it remained under the Peshwas till 1818.

After the fall of the Peshwas in 1818 the Britishers captured the area. The taluks which lie to the north of Krishna river belonged to the Sholapur (Maharastra) collectorate from 1818 to 1837 subsequently on 1st December 1864, a new district was formed with its head-quarters at Kaladagi and having seven taluks namely Indi, Hipparagi (Sindgi) Bijapur, Managoli (Bagewadi) Muddebihal, Badami and Hungund. In 1868 Hippragi taluk was named as Sindgi and Managoli as Basavan Bagewadi taluk. There was no major change in the composition of district till 1947, except that the headquarter of the district was shifted from Kaladagi to Bijapur in 1885 and the districts came to known as Bijapur districts.

The princely states and estates were formally merged with the Union of India and the entire Bijapur district formed a part of the then Bombay state. In November 1956 as a result of the reorganizations of the
state on linguistic basis. The entire Bombay Karnataka region including Bijapur district was merged with Mysore State, which was renamed as Karnataka on 1st November 1973. Now the district lies within the jurisdiction of Belgaum division, which is one of the four divisions into which our state is divided for the purpose of administration.

Demographic features:

The district population of 18.10 lakhs constitutes 3.42% of the total population of the state. The population growth during 1991-2001 was less than state average of 2.10% per annum. About 80% (14.48 lakhs) of the population lives in rural areas as against the state average of 69%. Schedule caste and Schedule Tribes account for 20.1 per cent (3.1 lakhs) of the population. The density of population is 172 per sq km. Workers as a percentage to total population is 39.81%, which is comparable to the state figure at 44.1 per cent. The literacy at 56 per cent stood marginally above the state figure 55 per cent. The literacy rate among men is 57.95 per cent whereas among female it is 39.14 per cent.

Drainage:

The district is criss-crossed by several streams and rivers are drained mainly by the Krishna River, which is one of the three great rivers of south India, Bhima and Ghataprabha are its leading tributaries.
In the north and the south. Krishna, Bhima, Ghataprabha Malaprabha and Doni are five important rivers, which flows in the district.

Geography:

In terms of geographical area Bijapur district occupies the largest area of all district in the state and occupies an area of 10,541 sq km. For administrative purpose the district is divided in to two sub divisions viz. Indi & Sindagi. The city of Bijapur is being administered by the city Municipal Council. The district excluding city area is divided in to 5 taluks and 18 hoblies. Talukawise Bijapur is largest with an area of 2634.32 sq. km. The smaller being Muddebihal with an area of 150.41 sq. km. District has 6 towns including Bijapur city and 677 inhabited villages.

Topography:

Geographically Bijapur district lies in the dry and aird tract of the Deccan Plateau. The Lands of Bijapur district can be broadly divided in to three zones. The northern belt consisting of the northern part of Bijapur taluka besides Indi and Sindagi. The Central belt consisting of doni valley region which being at south of Bijapur city and the southern belt consisting of rich alluvial plains is of the Krishna river separated from the central belt by a stretch of barren trap. The northern belt is succession of low billowy uplands bare of trees gently rounded and
falling in to intermediate narrow valleys. The upland soil being shallow
the valleys are generally confined to the banks of steams and far away
from one another. The Doni valley has plains and consists of rich tracts of
deep black soil stretching from west to east. Across the Krishna is a rich
plain crossed from west to east by two lines of sand stones and hills.

The major portion of the dist consists of deep black-cotton soil,
which is well known for its high moisture retention capacity. Thus a
single heavy rainfall is at times sufficient to enable the agriculturists to
carry on with the agricultural operations and secure a moderate yield of
the crops sown.

Climate:

The climate of Bijapur district is common with the adjoining
districts in the deccan is generally dry and healthy. The main season
follow the pattern for the Deccan the hot season begins by the middle of
February and extends to the end of may or beginning of June followed by
south west monsoon. Season extending to the end of September when
the weather is cool and damp. The northeast monsoon season is the
period between October and November. While the cold season is from
December to middle February.
For the most part of the year the district is dry with sunny days with low percentage of humidity, sometimes the hot wind with dust torturers the people, which continue from Feb to May.

December is the coldest month of the year and average minimum temperature 14.8 degree Celsius Temperature begins to rise rapidly from the later half of Feb. The maximum temperature attains as highest level of 38 degree Celsius in the month of May. With onset of monsoon weather becomes cooler.

The seasons of Bijapur district may be broadly divided as follows.

1) The hot season from the middle of February to end of May with harsh east winds till the middle of April. Thunder showers experienced during the rest of the period.

2) The south west monsoon seasons commences from June and continues up to September the climate is cool and damp during the post monsoon season.

3) The north east rain begins in October and continues up to November the main rainy seasons are from May to October.

4) The cold winter season prevails between December and January. The climate is hottest in April and May and temperature rise up in summer season.

**Flora:**

The present day forest seen cover is about 5 per cent of the total area. Very little of natural green vegetation cover can be seen in this district.
Except in Southern and Western parts, the district has not much forest. The total area of the forest for whole district during 1963-64 was only 2,63,645 acres.

Fauna:

The types of the wild animals exist in Bijapur district are very few indeed. The animals, which are to be seen are wild cat (Kaadu Bekku) Katte Kiruba, Wolf, Jackal, Mulluhandi Mula, Chigari, Gazelle (Modari).

Social features:

Language spoken.

The important languages spoken in the district are Kannada, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Tamil, Telgu, Gujarti and English. Majority of the people speak Kannada in the district. The table gives information regarding languages spoken by the people of Bijapur district.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language Spoken by the people Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kannada 1961329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urdu 0271643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi 0068985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marathi 0038473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telgu 0016524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarti 0002930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil 0002886</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bijapur district Gazetter (Kannada) Government of Karnataka, Bangalore 1999.
An attempt was also made to collect information about religious composition of Bijapur district. The people of Bijapur district are known for the communal co-existence. People belonging to various religions are living in the district Religion-wise breaking of Bijapur district according 1991 census as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Number of people</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hindus</td>
<td>1,493,506</td>
<td>82.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslims</td>
<td>2,94,271</td>
<td>16.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jains</td>
<td>8,331</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christians</td>
<td>1,373</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikhs</td>
<td>1,640</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhist</td>
<td>2,764</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Religions</td>
<td>1,893</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion not stated</td>
<td>3,140</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Land and people on Indian states and Territories Ed., S. C. Bhat and Gopal K. Bhargava, Vol. 13, Karnataka

Rainfall:

There are 34 rain gauge stations in Bijapur district the average annual rainfall for the district is 552.8mm with 37.2 rainy days. The monsoon generally breaks in the district during June and lasts till October, the highest mean monthly rainfall is 149.2 mm in the month of September and lowest is 3.4 mm in February the annual rainfall variation in the district is marginal from place to place.
Economic features:

The district is predominantly an agricultural belt. Of the total geographical area of 10.53 lakhs hectares 7.76 lakhs hectares is available for cultivation which is 74% of the total area, while area under forest account for only 0.19% of the total area. Only 17.3% of the net cultivable area is irrigated and balance 82.7% of the area has to depend on monsoon.

Cropping Pattern:

The cropping pattern in the district reveal that food crops like jowar, maize, bajara and wheat are major crops cultivated in the district. The major oil seeds crops are sunflower and groundnut. Horticulture crops like grapes, pomegranate, gava, sapota lime are also grown. The main commercial crops are cotton and sugarcane.

Besides agriculture, dairy, poultry, sheep/goat rearing, sericulture horticulture activities are being pursued by the population. The district has tremendous market potential for mass consumer goods, semi durables, industrial raw materials agriculture implements etc. The District Rural Industrial Project (DRIP), which is under implementation from 1999-2000 has shown good progress during first years. Export units are also functioning in the district they export grapes, pomegranate apart
from this, juice, jam, jelly and pickles making units are also there in the district.

Banks:

The district is served by 81 branches of commercial banks including one Hi-Tech Agri Finance branch of Canara bank, 41 branches of Bijapur Grameen Bank, 23 branches of Bijapur DCCB and 5 PLC Banks are there. Besides the KSFC is also functioning in the district with its branches at Bijapur.

Transportation:

The transportation Channels like roadways and railways pass through the district in different directions and provide a link with the urban centers within and outside the state. The national Highway No 13 enters the region from northeast and passes through Bagewadi Muddebihal taluka and connects the capital city Bangalore in the southeast boundary of the region.

Table 2.3 gives the total population of Bijapur district. According to 2001 census, total population of Bijapur district is 1806918. Among them the male population is 926424 and female population is 880494 with a sex ratio of 928 female per 1000 male population, which is slightly less than the state average 946 females per 1000 male population.
Table - 2.3

Population of Bijapur district as per census 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Talukas</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Rural Population</th>
<th>Urban Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bijapur</td>
<td>292687</td>
<td>276661</td>
<td>569348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indi</td>
<td>183615</td>
<td>170372</td>
<td>353987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindgi</td>
<td>167295</td>
<td>159360</td>
<td>326655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basavan Bagewadi</td>
<td>154766</td>
<td>148524</td>
<td>303290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muddebihal</td>
<td>128061</td>
<td>125577</td>
<td>253638</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The rural urban composition of Bijapur district shows that the rural population far exceeds the urban population

(Rural population 1,410,829 urban population 396,089).
Tools and techniques of the study:
Sample selection:
The present study is confined to the study of 300 rural women beneficiaries, who participated in the programmes and activities of the selected NGO for the study.

The universe of the study is the beneficiaries of selected NGO in Bijapur district. Bijapur district is a backward district, many NGOs are working for the welfare of the poor and the marginalized. Among them the selected NGO for the study is big and involved exclusively for the welfare and empowerment of rural women has the right setting to provide an opportunity to undertake such a study meaningfully.

The beneficiaries in order to includes in the sample required the following requirements.

1) A beneficiary who had been associated with NGO for a minimum period of 2 years. This time period was considered for the beneficiaries to form an opinion.

2) The beneficiary should have participated in at least 3 programmes/activities undertaken by the selected NGO.

Keeping the above-mentioned requirements in view an attempt was made to prepare the list of beneficiaries to form the universe of study. The universe was obtained by personally visiting and consulting the office of the NGO. Once the total number was obtained, then sampling was done.
The sampling is done by using disproportionate random sampling method. Irrespective of the number of the beneficiaries 30 beneficiaries are selected from each village. The researcher initially selected 350 beneficiaries as the respondents for this research study. However, about 50 respondents were excluded, as they were not found in the houses, because they were out of station. Hence after excluding 50 beneficiaries the sample arrived was 300 respondents who were selected for getting information through recognized research techniques.

The details about the selection of the sample is given in table as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Talukas</th>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Total number of selected respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bijapur</td>
<td>Buranpur</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Minchanal LT</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ainapur</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Aheri LT</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Basavan Bagewadi</td>
<td>Biraldinni</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Angadageri</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Budni</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sindagi</td>
<td>Korhalli</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Almela</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ganihar</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.5 gives information about the total population number of males, females, SC/ST population and of literacy work participation rate etc., Ten sample villages, Four from one taluka and three each from two talukas.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the village</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Population SC/ST</th>
<th>Total SC/ST</th>
<th>Literacy rate</th>
<th>Work Participation rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>SC/ST</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buranpur</td>
<td>2082</td>
<td>1090</td>
<td>992</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minchanal</td>
<td>1430</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ainapur</td>
<td>3648</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>1746</td>
<td>1718</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aheri</td>
<td>3390</td>
<td>1731</td>
<td>1659</td>
<td>1012</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table - 2.5 (a)
Bijapur Taluk
### Table - 2.5 (b)
**Basavan Bagewadi Taluk**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the village</th>
<th>Total popln.</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Population SC/ST</th>
<th>Total SC/ST</th>
<th>Literacy rate</th>
<th>Work Participation rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biraladinni</td>
<td>1302</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angadagiri</td>
<td>1223</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budni</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table - 2.5 (c)
**Sindagi Taluk**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the village</th>
<th>Total popln.</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Population SC/ST</th>
<th>Total SC/ST</th>
<th>Literacy rate</th>
<th>Work Participation rate</th>
</tr>
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The schedule:

Social sciences have developed various methods for inquiry, among which interview and questionnaire method are important. From Sociological perspective the interview methods is considered as a very useful instrument to collect primary data. In the present study the essential primary information was collected through interview method. The interview schedule was prepared in the Kannada language, which is the mother tongue of the respondents in order to elicit reliable data.

The interview schedule consisted of eight sections in which both qualitative and quantitative questions were incorporated. They are presented as under.

1) Socio-Economic background.

Under this head the relevant information is obtained regarding personal characteristics like age, education, religion, caste, marital status type of family, occupation, land-holding, income type of house, etc.

2) Opinion and information about self-help group.

Under this heading relevant questions are included about self-help groups formed by NGO, like membership of SHG, leadership of SHG, the loan taken, regarding meeting.
3) Information about Training Programme.

In this section questions are asked about the training programmes, such as, what kind of training attended, the importance of training etc.

4) Information about self-employment & vocational training.

Under this heading questions are asked about self-employment, whether attended, self-employment training, what kind of training, what help NGO gives after training, marketing income etc.

5) Information about income generating programme.

Under this heading relevant information was collected about the awareness level regarding various social issues, social problem, leadership etc.

6) Information about Awareness programme.

Under this section relevant information was collected about the awareness level regarding various social issues, social problem leadership etc.

7) Information about participation of beneficiaries.

In this section questions were asked about, what level of the programmes they participate in whether at preplanning, planning, implementation etc.
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6) Information about Awareness programme.

Under this section relevant information was collected about the awareness level regarding various social issues, social problem leadership etc.

7) Information about participation of beneficiaries.

In this section questions were asked about, what level of the programmes they participate in whether at preplanning, planning, implementation etc.
8) Opinion about organization

In this section questions are asked about, their association with NGO, their opinion about the implementation of the activities, their attitude etc.

Pilot Study:

After the interview schedule was drafted, it was pre tested on 25 beneficiaries. This kind of study was helpful to ensure relevance of the schedule, some useful modifications were also made on the basis of experience gathered, during the pilot study. Thus the schedule was made ready for the main field work.

Field Work:

The interview as a field technique for data collection is accepted as a reliable method in Sociological investigation. The primary data on which the present investigation is based consists of the responses received from the respondents to various questions in interview schedule.

The fieldwork commenced in the month of June 2005 and was completed in the month of September 2005. The field work proved to be a rich and memorable experience. During the course of interaction they
freely shared their hopes and aspirations, as well as their feelings. This experience gave an invaluable insight into the subject.

The fieldwork entailed visiting different villages that were covered by the organization. The transport facility given by the organization made it comfortable to visit villages. Secondly, since the organization did not generally cover the entire population in the selected villages assistance of the organization was required in identifying the beneficiaries for the study.

Interviews were held at the houses of respondents. The researcher took the help of the NGO workers to introduce the researcher to respondents and to build rapport. The purpose of the study was thoroughly explained to them before the actual interview.

The normal duration of an interview was 40-50 minutes the subjects were requested to be candid and honest in answering questions and their anonymity was assured. They were also assured the information given by them would be treated as strictly confidential and would be used for no purpose other than that of research.

It was found that most of the respondents were extremely busy in their household and agricultural activity. However, the researcher would make them give interview after repeated visits. Although there seemed to be no special difficulty in establishing rapport with them, it
was found that as the interview schedule was translated into Kannada (Mother tongue), which provided a convenient medium for a smooth flow of interview and also for establishing necessary rapport with the respondents.

The experience was however not without its share of difficulties. The main problem of data collection from the respondents was that they consume much time in discussing their day-to-day problems rather than the problems of investigation. Another very remarkable thing worth mentioning is that, while collecting data on self-help groups, income generation activity, it was difficult to convince the respondents that the researcher is not government or bank official to sanction loan or any subsidy to their economic need.

Notwithstanding the above difficulties the researcher got the required information from all the selected respondents to fulfil his objectives. The relevant information so collected are processed, classified, analyzed and interpreted and all these are presented in the following chapters.

Statistical analysis:

The data collected have been analyzed by using appropriate statistical techniques like percentage distribution, two variable tables the chi-square test has been applied wherever possible.
Different type of graphs such as bar graphs, pie graphs and multiple bar graphs were used in reporting findings.

The final report of the study is presented in the following order of chapters for the purpose of systematic analysis and interpretation.

Chapter Scheme:

The study is organized into systematic analysis and evaluation of the subject under research. The thesis is arranged into seven chapters. They are as follows:

Chapter I - Introduction and Review of Literature.

The chapter introduces the statement of the problem, meaning, definition, origin and development of NGOs, characteristics of NGOs. This chapter also covers present position of rural women and also makes a review of available literature on the study.

Chapter II - The field and method of study.

In this chapter, the aims and objectives of study, the profile of setting, tools and techniques of the study are presented.

Chapter III - SABALA - A profile of the organization.

In this chapter brief description of the NGO selected for study is covered. It's nature of activities programmes, strategies being adopted in planning, implementing, and evaluating their activities/programmes were also covered.
Chapter IV- Socio-economic background of beneficiaries.

This chapter deals with personal character and family background of the respondents, such as age, religion, caste, education, occupation, income, marital status etc.,

Chapter V- Participation of beneficiaries in programmes and activities.

This chapter deals with participation of beneficiaries in various programmes and activities and the benefit they derived.

Chapter VI- Attitude and self-perception

This chapter deals with various awareness programmes, how they helped in changing attitude of rural women's and changing self-perception of rural women.

Chapter VII – Beneficiary participation in planning and implementation.

In this chapter an attempt has been made to analyze the beneficiary participation in planning, implementation, evaluation and also various forms of participation etc.,

Chapter VIII- Summary and conclusion:

In this chapter a brief explanation of the findings of this research are revealed. Further the conclusion based on the study are stated, some suggestion are given to improve the programmes and activities.