
6.1 Findings :

In present study five states (Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Delhi and West Bengal) were selected. From Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal respectively AIWC, BAPS, Sadhna, Sakaar Outreach and Yashashvini Foundation NGOs were selected. From each NGO, 50 respondents were taken in the study.

Majority of the selected women were married and having primary or secondary level education. As per the respondents, most of the families were headed by male person/s. Among selected respondents from West Bengal, majority were associated with NGO from birth.

Average age of selected respondents from five states was 32.68 yrs. Average age of respondents from Delhi was lowest and that for respondents from West Bengal was highest. Majority of the respondents were living in their own houses. Others were having quarters or rented home.

From the study it was found that almost all respondents selected from West Bengal were associated with the NGO from their birth. Selected women from five states were either beneficiary, employ, member of NGO or trainee in the NGO. Almost all selected respondents were satisfied with their role in their NGO.

Majority of the respondents said that their family members associated with the organization majority being from Gujarat, followed by Maharashtra, Delhi, West Bengal and Rajasthan.

All respondents agreed upon organizational ethos of equality of women. Respondents received legal help for marriage, divorce and its registration, re marriage, adoption and some miscellaneous purpose. As per them their NGOs helped at individual level as well to the family and community. NGO helped in promoting awareness and sensitize the people regarding women empowerment.

As a part of legal support, the NGOs provide legal counseling, help in cases of domestic violence, construct short stay home and help for rehabilitation of women. They also provide social support to their beneficiaries (women associated to the NGO) in the form of improving women empowerment like decision making, self

respect, freedom of movement, entertainment, social gathering, children education, etc.

Due to efforts of NGOs, there was an improvement in respondents regarding inter – personal relationship with their husband, children as well other family members. Organizations also work on providing knowledge on personal entertainment, diet and life style. Majority of the respondents mean that due efforts (awareness program) of NGOs, their life style was drastically changed. Now respondents are involved in decision making process in their family.

Before joining the organization, except few respondents, majority had not freedom of movement without permission of male person of the family (father / husband) but after joining NGO now they experienced freedom and getting some powers of decision making.

When asked to the respondents regarding their involvement in taking decision in the family before and after association with the organization, researcher got mixed response. Before joining organization, respondents involved in taking decision like domestic, marriage, social customs, clothes and children education whereas after joining the organization they were able to involve in taking decision of festival celebration & social gathering, self career, monthly savings and purchasing land, house, furniture, personal belongings and cattle. There were few members from Gujarat who were already involved in majority of the decision before joining the organization. After joining organization, these respondents also able to increase their role in decision making in their family.

Thus it can be infer that NGOs from selected states play vital role in improving strength, self confidence in women to take self decision or involve in decision making process of family.

In addition of decision power, researcher had also discussed about their other freedom. Among selected respondents majority of them said that before joining the organization, they had freedom in choosing own clothes and having friends whereas after joining the organization, the freedom was increased and hence they were able to voice opinion on household matters, number of children to have, education of children, purchasing assets and decision on routine programs to run the household.

This proves that the association with organization benefited to improve the routine life of women and their freedom.

As per majority of respondents, daughter in their family did not have freedom to enjoy freedom and voice their opinion in the family. They were only allowed to go out with their friends and school / college. But after joining the organization, their life was changed and now they were experienced freedom of mobility, choosing own clothes, education, voice opinion in the family. Still majority of the respondents said that daughters of their family did not have right / freedom to choose their life partner. Organization should work on it and aware society specially male and head of family.

The decision about wife / girl should work outside the home or not was taken by their husband / father or jointly by all family members. Only few respondents said that they took themselves these types of decisions. About 30% respondents said that in their family there was influence of other male / female relatives in making decisions. Overall as per all respondents, in their family major decision about female members were taken by either senior members and / or husbands.

Respondents said that after joining organization, some picture of family was changed and now other family members also incorporate / taking suggestions of female members. Sometimes they husbands / seniors leave the final decision on their wives (like education of children, saving, social, clothes, etc.).

Beneficiaries of selected NGOs own costly jewelry like gold & silver and other type of jewelry. They also able to own expensive clothes, skills, knowledge, ability of labour and ability of organize through counseling and training programs.

As per selected respondents, married women need permission from their husband and for unmarried, they need permission from their father / mother to spent money earned by them.

Various way to influence literacy level were adopted by NGOs like providing education loans, scholarship, adult education, non-formal education, direct training of computer / language, reading room / library / mobile book for girls and opening

special school/college for girls. Overall NGO of Gujarat and Delhi did good job to increase literacy level of beneficiaries (women) in their area.

NGOs arrange various entertainment programs like tours / religions trips, folk dance competition, drama & street play, Rangoli competition, motivating to celebrate festivals, periodically arrange picnics for women / family, etc. Majority of the respondents from Rajasthan said that their NGO did not arrange any type of entertainment programs for them.

There was higher proportion of respondents who had habit to save money. Among those highest proportion was from Gujarat followed by Maharashtra, Delhi, West Bengal and Rajasthan. They spend their savings in purchasing cattle, rituals, entertainment, household, children's education and future planning. In Gujarat and Rajasthan, respondents keep their savings in Banks whereas respondents from Maharashtra and Delhi keep it in SHG.

About 40% respondents have not received any financial help from NGO. Remaining has increased income with the financial help of NGO.

About 50% respondents have received consolidated finance from NGO. NGO also provide aid in the form of passing loans, passing insurance and subsidizes service. Some other aid in the form of awareness programs, counseling sessions and RCH projects was also given by NGO.

There is significant difference in knowledge of respondents about promoting women empowerment by their NGOs. There is high awareness in Gujarat and Delhi as compared to other selected states.

6.2 Suggestions :

- NGOs should work hard in the area of implementation of interventional measures in health.
- Government should monitor the activities and efforts given by NGOs and also provide financial as well technical support to the NGOs.
- Organizations should also organize awareness camps for male and motivate them to come forward in the way of women empowerment.
- Members of NGOs should provide mental and financial support to the women who want to go for higher education and if needed they also council their parents / elders in the family.
- Social gathering, entertainment, education and self motivation are the key areas in which NGO should put some more efforts.

6.3 Conclusion :

On the basis of the results and findings of the study researcher gives conclusion as below.

Overall there is significant impact of NGO on women of the selected areas. After joining organization, drastic changes are seen in the life style of women. Now women can earn money, becoming independent and self motivated. They can take their own decision in some matters and give their suggestions in family decision.

The study found significant difference in NGOs' efforts towards implementation of interventional measures in the area of health and to increase literacy level of women. In spite of providing lot of aid to the respondents, majority of the respondents have not registered their owned land on their own name.

After lots of efforts of NGOs in the area of women empowerment, till the situation is not improve at the best level. About 70% of respondents said that they had no power / freedom to spend their own money. They have to get permission from their husband or elders / head of the family.

It can be concluded that in India, there is a significant role of NGO in women empowerment.