

## **EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH DEMOCRATIC STRUCTURES (INDIA)**



**Trivandrum Social Service Society (TSSS)**

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## Preface

Sustainable human development is a process involving several milestones of achievements and teams and collectives of stakeholders and resources. Every project and its processes are required to be SMART in its objectives and activities as well as outputs and outcomes. Results are considered as important as activities and outcomes are considered as important as objectives in the modern discourse of development dynamics. Results are the rewards to humanity.

The Empowerment and development of women through democratic structures (India) followed a pre-project 'Status Study of Fish Vending Women' brought out two years ago, when TSSS launched a new project titled 'Integrated Development Program for Fish Vending Women in Trivandrum in Kerala'. The first study was done to understand the socio-economic situation of fish vending women in Trivandrum District and the second study was carried out to understand the changes – results – which have happened due to and in the context of the implementation of the above said project.

The post project study has brought out the positive and negative changes due to the project as well as some areas where major changes have not taken place, in spite of the project, either negatively or positively.

Now it is the challenge before us to accelerate the process of sustainable human development with special reference to fish vending women or rather women in fisher communities through continued efforts involving more scientific, serious and intensive inputs of project management resources.

At this juncture, I take this opportunity to place on record our highest appreciation to Archbishop M. Soosai Pakiam of the Latin Archdiocese of Trivandrum for his blissful support and Msgr. Eugene H. Pereira, President of TSSS and the Members of the Governing Body for their promotional encouragement. A special vote of thanks is due to Rev Fr Sabbbas Ignatius who had initiated the process of the concerned project implementation as the Director of TSSS.

I am extremely thankful to all our enumerators who have collected the second round of data within a specified time span. They constitute the trained social workers of TSSS. Mr. Aravind desires a word of appreciation for his technical support provided in processing the data and tabulating them. The final and most important and skilful tasks of interpretation, analysis and comparison of findings of this study with the earlier one were taken up and completed excellently within a record time by Dr. J Mary John, Director, ADHWANA and his team. Mr. Christy Adaikkalam of Sketchtricks has nicely made the layout of the report. I very sincerely thank them all.

The financial commitments of both the reports and the implementation of the project were gracefully and magnanimously taken up by the Provincial Council of Gipuskoa and Calcuta Ondoan. The services of Mr. Iñigo Eguren and his team including Ms. Ana Larrarte, of Calcuta Ondoan are immeasurable. My hearty thanks to them.

With very high level of satisfaction, I present this report to all concerned for their perusal and suggestions for future action.

**Fr. Lenin Raj**

Director , Trivandrum Social Service Society



## **POST PROJECT STATUS STUDY OF FISH VENDING WOMEN**

### **Part I Introduction**

Trivandrum Social Service Society (TSSS), a NGO based in Trivandrum, Kerala, had taken up a project titled 'Integrated Development Program for Fish Vending Women in Trivandrum in Kerala' supported by the Provincial Council of Gipuzkoa for implementation in collaboration and partnership with Calcuta Ondoan, a long term development partner of TSSS. At the beginning of this project, a baseline study (Pre-Project study) was conducted in collaboration with a feminist organization, Sakhi, 'to understand the actual situation and its causes, the blocks, external factors, social systems, structures and practices which perpetuate the backwardness' of fish vending women of Trivandrum District in Kerala and a small area of Kanyakumari district in Tamil Nadu. This survey covered 483 female respondents; while a parallel survey was conducted using the same interview schedule with appropriate modifications covering 100 fisher men. Both the surveys covered all the six coastal regions in the operational area of TSSS. Reports of the surveys were published in a single document.

Now that the above-said project stands completed, it is mandated that a sample survey of the same target group is conducted using the same schedule of questions used for the baseline survey in order to measure the change/result due to the project by comparing the 'before and after' situation of the target people in view of the project implementation. Accordingly, a fresh sample survey was conducted at the end of the project (Post Project survey).

### **Objectives**

- To understand the change, if any, effected in the lives and works of fish vending women (FVW) who participated in the project titled 'Integrated Development Program for Fish Vending Women in Trivandrum in Kerala' at the end of the project.
- To identify the gaps still existing to be filled in through follow-up projects and programs
- To make recommendations on how to continue the process to accelerate the development of fishes vending women and their families and communities.

## **Methodology**

The post project study was conducted using the same interview schedule and covering the same geographical area and involving 60 sample female respondents at 10 each from each region. The selection of the sample was done randomly. Here, all the respondents were fish vending women. Trained enumerators from TSSS collected data which was processed and tabulated with the help of SPSS format. Subsequently, the data tables were used to interpret and analyse the data and this report was prepared based on the analysis with the help of an expert team.

In this report, we first describe the situation at the end of the project based on the findings of the post project survey and then mention the situation at the beginning of the project implementation. Then, an attempt is made to compare both the situation in terms of improvement in quality and or quantity.

The report is organized in the order of the first report in order to help the reader to refer to it. Headings and sub-headings are provided to facilitate easier reading experience. All available tables are given in the report as annexure.



Part II

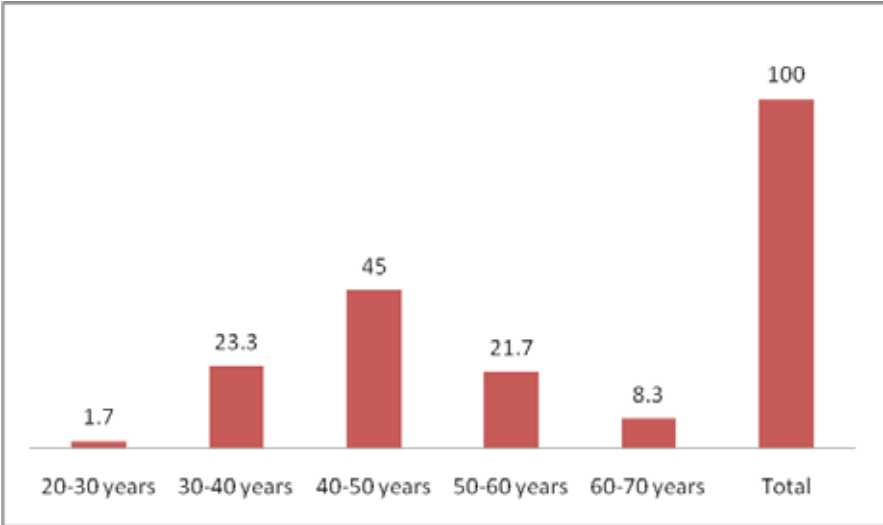
Post Project Status of Fish Vending Women

Personal Details

Age Composition

A simple analysis of the pattern of age composition of the respondents reveals that the largest section (45%) of the 60 fish vending women belongs to the age group of 40-50 years, followed by those in the age group of 30-40 years (23.3%) and 50-60 years (21.7%). There is only one woman below the age group of 30 years and 5 women are in the age group of 60-70 years. The situation indicates that most of the fish vending women are in the productive age group of 30-60 years (90%).

1. Age Composition (%)<sup>1</sup>



The age composition of the respondents of the present sample survey corresponds very closely to the age composition of the respondents in the baseline in which the largest section (22.8%) was in the age group of 46-50. When we consider the respondent age group of 40-50 years, it is approximately 38.5% in the baseline against 45% in the post-project survey.

In both the surveys, taken with an interval period of two years, it is found that very young women and very old women are not attracted to the job of fish vending. Young women may be

<sup>1</sup> In almost all the charts inside the main text and tables annexed at the end, the serial numbers used are the same. This is to help better and easier reference.

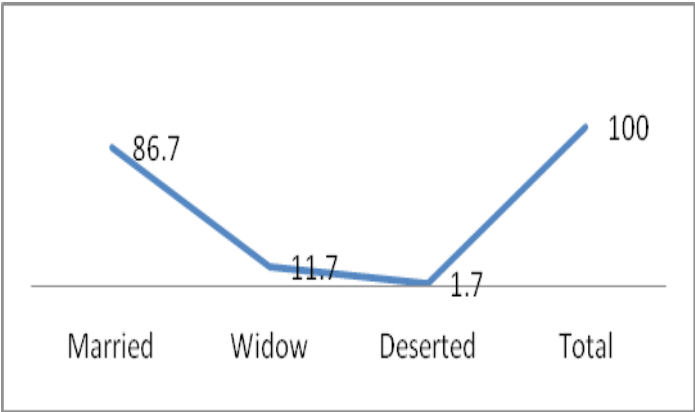
hesitant to enter the job due to social stigma attached to this job, while most of the elderly stop doing it due to health reasons.

The fact that most of the women started fish vending only after 30 years, that is, 5-10 years after their marriage indicates, also, that women's income also was necessary to maintain the family, because husband's income was not sufficient, or because husband was not responsible or lazy or not working. These women may have been forced to start fish vending at a particular point in their lives.

### Marital Status

Of the 60 fish vending women surveyed, a vast majority (86.7%) is married, while 11.7% of women are widows and one is deserted by her husband. Most of the fish vending women live with their husbands in normal married life. Husbands seem to have promoted or at least permitted their wives to continue the job.

#### 2. Marital status (%)



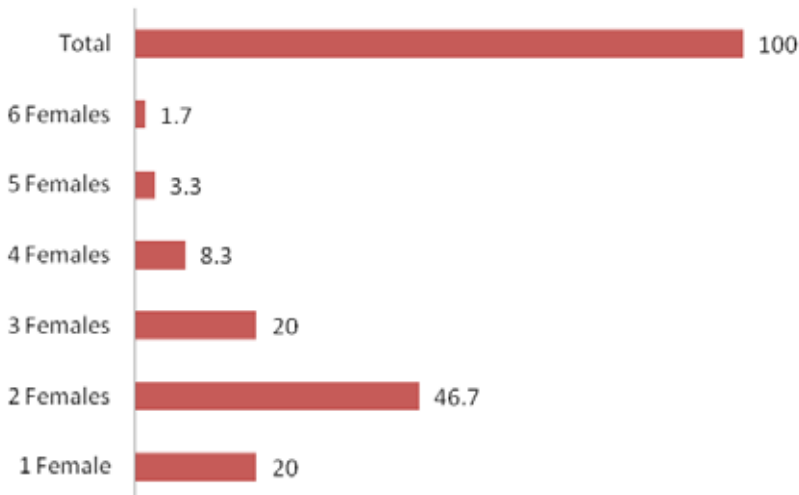
Marital status found in the baseline was nearly the same as that found in the post-project survey. The largest section of 79% of fish vending women was found married in the baseline against the current status of 86.7% of married fish vending women continuing the work. While there were 20% of widows then, it is 11.7% at present. The increase in number of fish vending women living a normal life with their husbands and decrease in number of widows doing the job is an indication that more and more women like to enter the job; their families and husbands do not prevent them from doing the job. This further indicates that the stigma aspect is gradually decreasing in the society and families. It is not possible in the present context for a woman to continue in fish vending if her husband or children object to it.

## Family Details

### Number of Females in the families

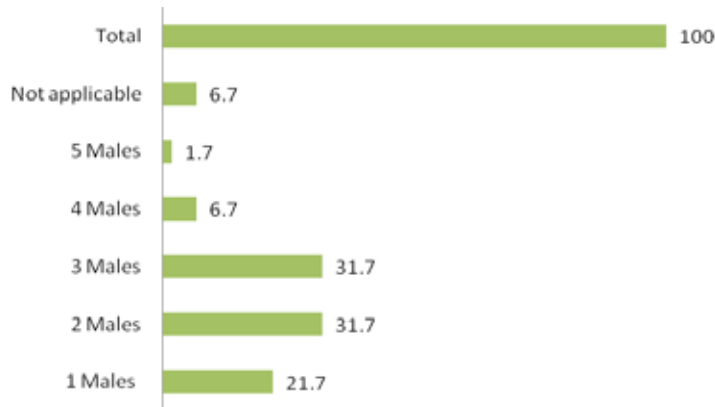
The largest section of families had only 2 females (46.7%), while the next largest section (20 % each) had only one or three female members. Only 3 families of fish vending women had more than 4 female members.

#### 3. Number of females in the families (%)



### Number of males in families

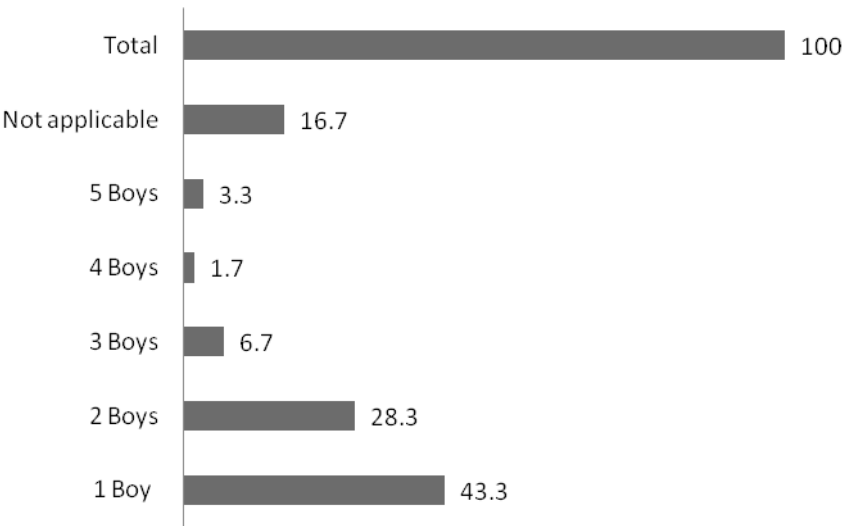
#### 4. Number of males in families



The largest section (31.7%) has 2 male members, while another 31.7% has 3 male members in the families. A sizeable section has only one male member in the family (21.7%) and a few families have 4 males.

**Number of boys in the families**

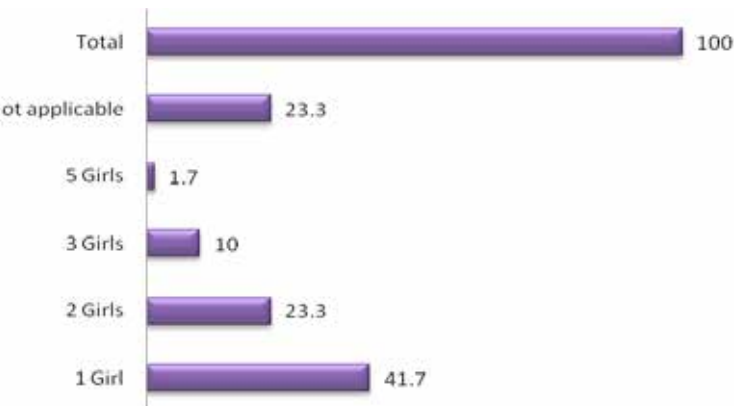
*5. Number of boys in the families (%)*



The largest section of the families (43.3%) has only one boy each, while the next largest section has 2 boys in their families (28.3%).

**Number of girls in the families**

*6. Number of girls in the families*



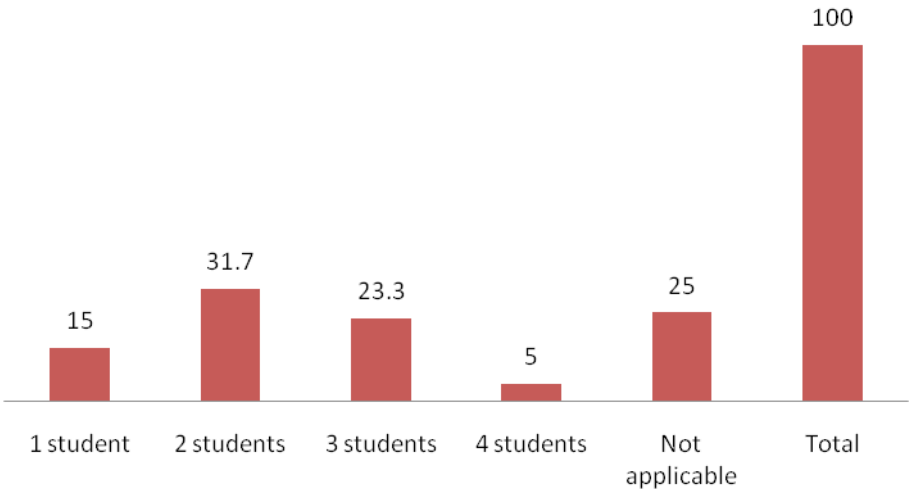
With regard to female children in the families of fish vendors, it is found that in the largest section of families (41.7%), there is only one girl each, followed by the category of families with 2 girls (23.3%).

The family size of the respondents of the post- project survey is 5.2 against the family size of the respondents of the baseline survey, that is, 6.4. Sex ratio found in the baseline is 709 against the sex ratio in the post-project survey - 748. Post-project survey findings show that sex ratio is more favourable to women compared to the findings in the baseline survey. The indication is that the situation of women improved after the project, as far as family size and sex ratio are concerned.

**Number of studying children in the families**

It is found that in 31.7% of the families, there are only 2 children studying, followed by the group of 14 families having 3 children studying. Three families have four children studying. However, a sizeable number of families (25%) do not have any children studying.

***7. Number of studying children in the families (%)***

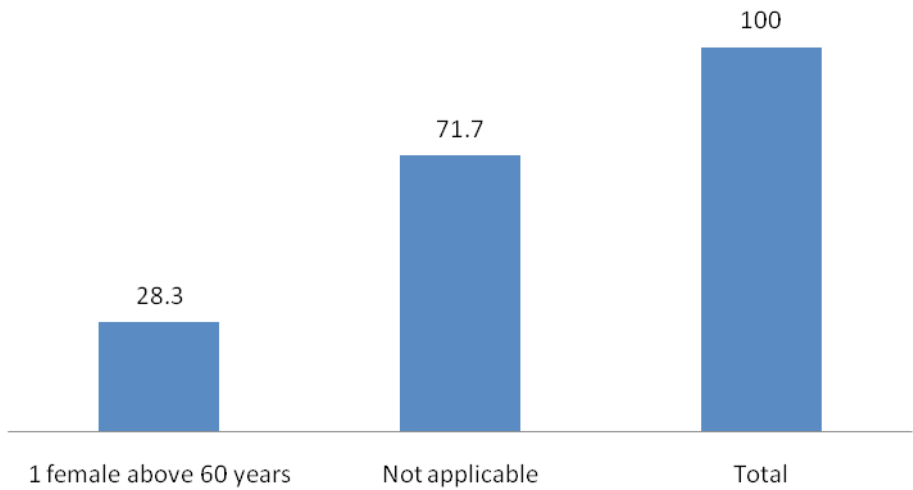


This means that 75% of the families have children studying in schools or colleges against the baseline status of 54%.

**Number of females above 60 years in the families**

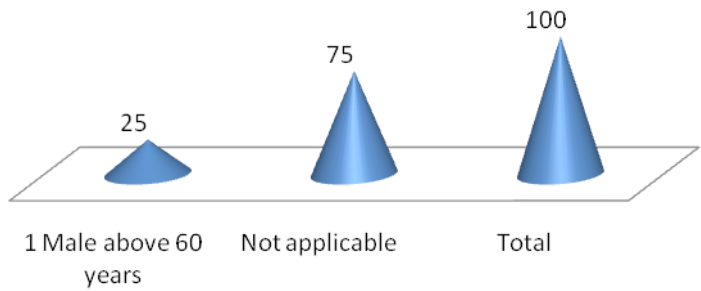
Out of the 60 families of fish vending women surveyed, a large section of families (71.7%) did not have any female member above 60 years. The remaining families (28.3%) have only one female member above the age of 60 years.

8. Number of females above 60 years in the families (%)



This means that the process of aging has not affected the fish vendor's families, may be due to increasing mortality rate among females and/or due to normal or increased fertility among the females belonging to fish vendors' group.

9. Number of males above 60 years in the families (%)



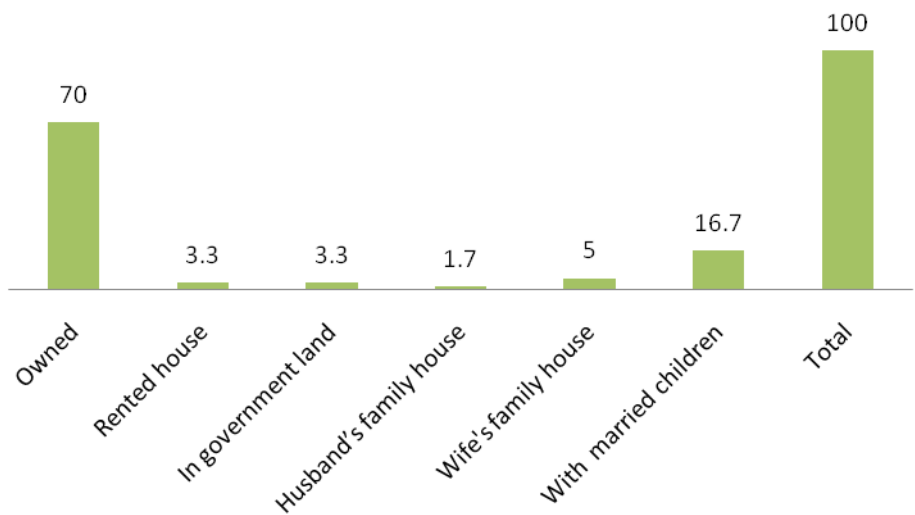
Only one fourth of the families (25%) have one male person each above 60 years. The rest have no males above 60 years.

In both the surveys, the more or less the same trend of higher percentage of females above 60 years of age than males is found with a percentage increase of 3.3 in the post project situation.

## Type of house

It is noted that majority of the women fish vendors has own house to live (70%), followed by those who live with their married children (16.7%). The rest of the women live either in rented houses (2-3.3%), or in Government land (2-3.3%) or in their own family house (3-5%) or husband's family house (1.7%).

### 10. Type of house (%)



The situation remains the same in the pre-project survey in the matter of housing. While 71% of fish vending women lived in their houses prior to the project, 70% live in their own house in the post project stage. The largest sections that do not have their own house in both the phases live with their children.

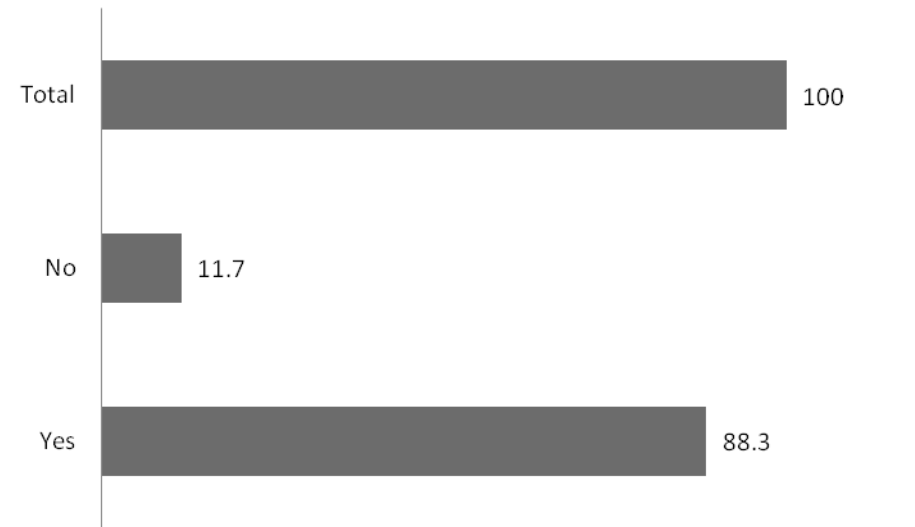
## Occupational Details

The post project survey was limited only to the fish vending women, excluding those who were involved in preservation or fish loading or selling of ice. Therefore the response to the enquiry about type of job did not have any different answer.

## Fish Vending and Household Work

A vast majority of the women (88.3%) responds that they get enough time to look after the household work, in the midst of their fish vending job.

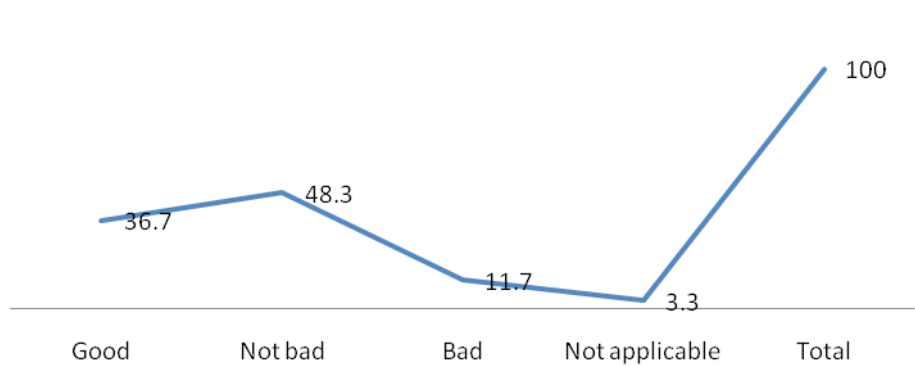
**11. Do you get time to look after the household work, in the midst of your fish vending job? (%)**



In the baseline survey, it was reported that 91.19% of fish vendors had enough time for household work. This means in the post project situation, more women set apart their time for family and household work, in spite of their long working hours.

**People’s Attitude towards fish vending women**

**12. How do the people look at you during travel as a fish vending woman? (%)**



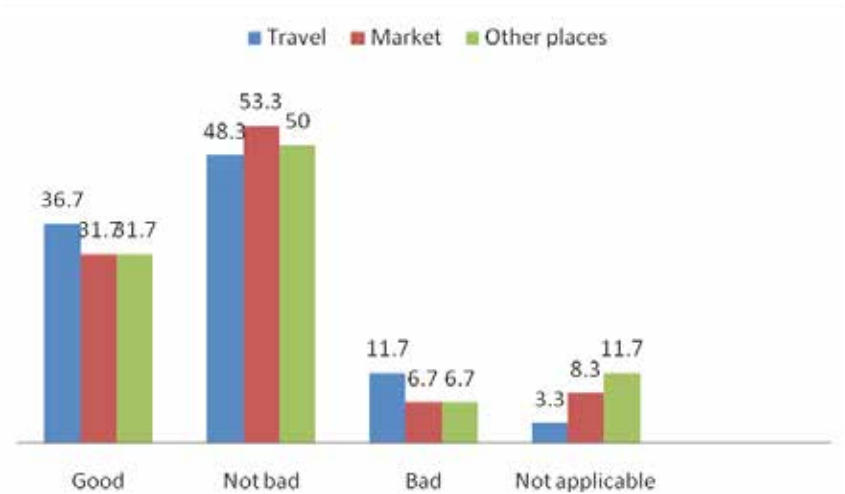


While most of the fish vending women (48.3%) feel that the people’s attitude towards them during travel to the market is not bad, a sizeable section informs that it is good (36.7%). Only a minority (11.7%) has bad experience during travel to the market.

**People’s attitude towards fish vending women in the market**

Majority of the women (53.3%) says that the people’s attitude is not bad while they are in the market, even as the next largest section (31.7%) informs that people’s attitude at market places is good. Only for a small section, it is bad (6.7%).

**13. How do the people look at you in the market as a fish vending woman? (%)**



For half the number of women (50%), people’s attitude at other places is not bad, while 31.7% said it is good according to their experience.

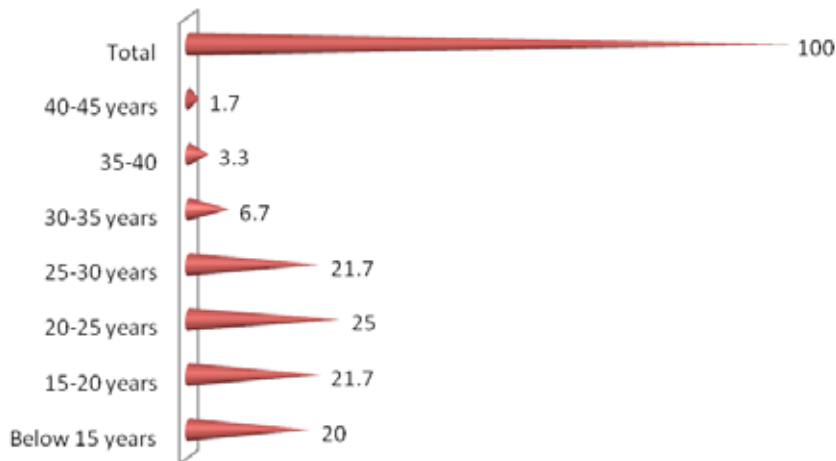
Both in the baseline and post project situation, it is found that 90% of the respondents had good experience during travel, in the market and at other places and that more or less 10% of women still face bad experience during their travel to the markets, in the markets or at other places.

**Age at which fish vending was taken up as an occupation**

The largest section of women (25%) started fish vending at the age of 20-25 years, followed by those in the age group of 15-20 years and 25-30 years (21.7% each) and those in the age group of 10-15 years (20%). While 4 women started their job at the age group of 30-35 years, and 2 women at the age group

of 35-40 years, only one began the job at the age of 40-45 years.

14. Age at which you started fish vending (%)

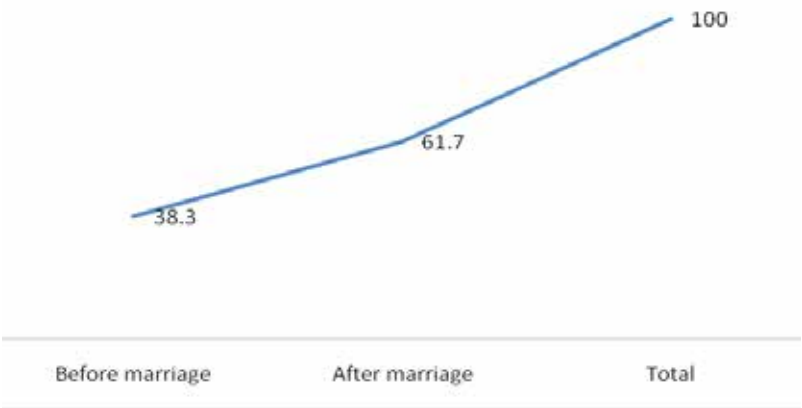


The age at which both groups of respondents had started fish vending work is more or less the same, with the baseline group starting it little later in the age group of 26-30 years, while the post project respondents at the age of 20-25 years. This can be seen as an indication of decreasing stigma against the job in the society.

Time of Marriage and Fish vending

Majority of women respondents (61.7%) started fish vending after their marriage, while others (38.3%) started before it.

15. Fish vending started before or after marriage? (%)\\



In the pre-project survey, a slightly higher percentage (67%) started after marriage.

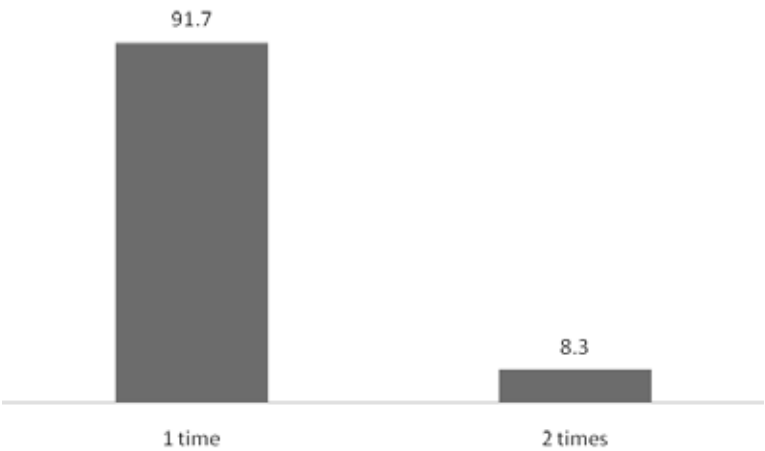
In the both the studies, more than 30% of women started fish vending before their marriage. This is a sure indication of a decline in the social stigma against the job in the project area.

**Frequency of going to sell fish in a day**

Vast majority of the women go to market for fish vending only once in a day (91.7%), while the rest go twice a day.

Those who went to market for fish vending once a day was 80% in the pre-project survey, followed by those who went twice (17%) and more than twice (2.9%).

**16. How many times do you go to market for fish vending in a day?**

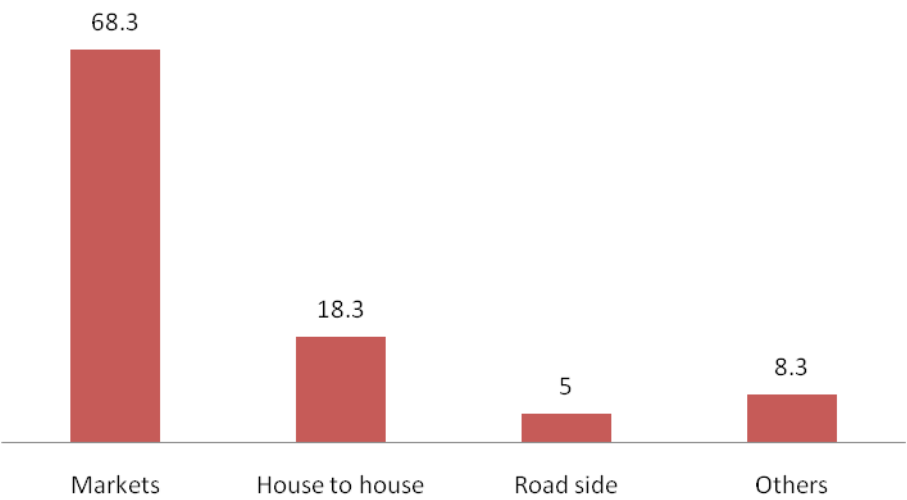


(%)Most of the markets and selling areas are far from the home villages of the women fish vendors. Another reason may be the decline in the availability of fish. Time factor influencing the buyers is another context of selling fish at a particular time.

**Locations of selling fish**

According to the post project data, majority of the women (68.3%) sell their fish in the markets, while a smaller section (18.3%) sell fish door-to-door and smallest section (5%) use road sides for fish vending. The rest of the respondents did not give any answer.

17. Locations of fish selling (%)



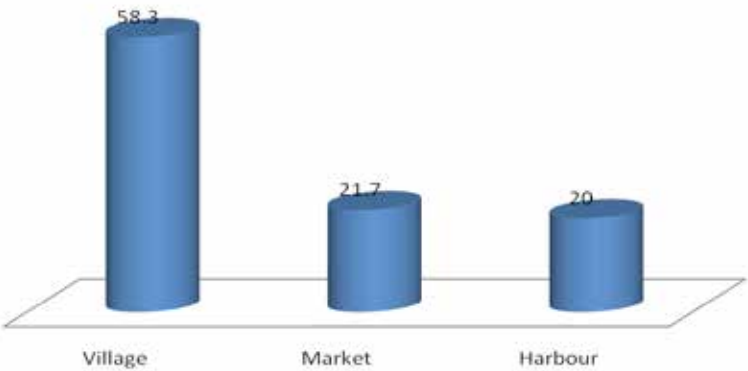
The pre-project data show that a higher percentage (73%) used the market and did door-to-door selling (37%) and the road sides (9%).

All the locations seem to be attractive for fish vending as indicated by the increase in the percentage of women opting for these three locations.

Place of purchase of fish for sales

Majority of the women purchase fish for selling from their own village (58.3%), others purchase either from the market (21.7%) or from the harbour/fish landing centres (20%).

18. Place of purchase of fish (%)



The pre-project situation showed that a very high percentage of fish vendors purchased from their own village (80.5%) or from public markets (45.3%). More or less the same percentage bought fish from harbour/ fish landing centres in both the cases.

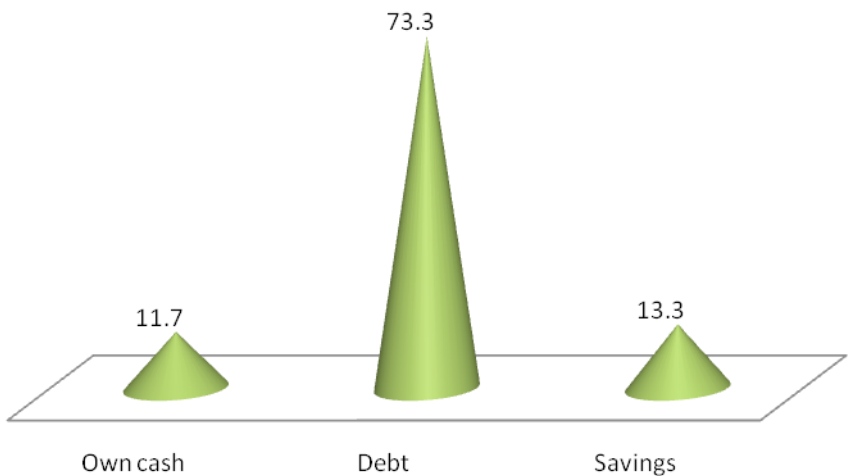
Own villages and public markets may have become more hostile or not attractive to purchase fish due to reasons not explored by both the surveys.

**Source of capital**

A large majority of the women take loans for doing their fish selling business (73.3%), while others use their own money.

According to pre-project data, more percentage of women had gone for loans (85%) to mobilize capital for their business.

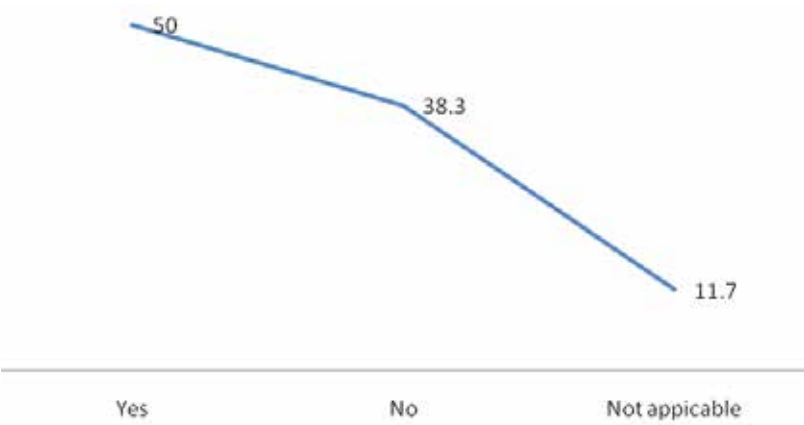
**20. Source of capital for fish vending business (%)**



The decrease in their percentage in the post project scenario shows that more women have later used their own money indicating a higher economic position or they might have utilized some of the Government sources.

Basic Infrastructure in the markets

21. Basic infrastructure in markets (%)

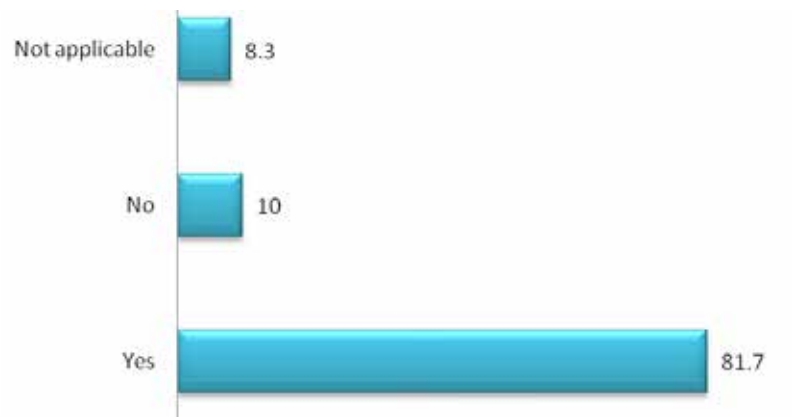


Fifty percent of the women say that there is necessary basic infrastructure in the markets, while 38.3% say that necessary facilities are not there in the markets. Others did not use market places for selling fish.

Market Tax

A vast majority of the women (81.7%) informs that they pay market tax. A smaller section (10%) does not pay it, while others do not use markets.

22. Payment of market tax for selling fish in the market (%)



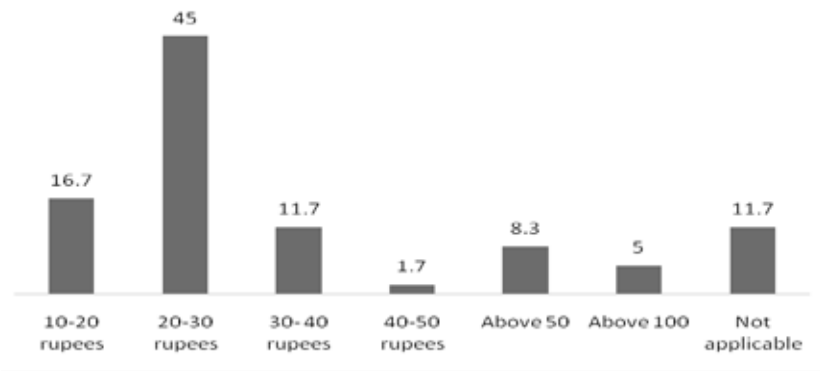
In the pre-project survey, it was found that the same percentage of women paid market tax (81%).

There is no change in the system in the payment of tax for using market space.

**Volume of Market Tax**

The largest section of women (45%) give between Rs.20/---30/- per day, while the next largest section (16.7%) give Rs.10/---20/- per day and a smaller section (11.7%) pay Rs. 30/---40/- per day. There are women who pay more than Rs.100/- per day (5%) or above Rs.50 per day (8.3%).

**23. If you pay tax, how much?**



Since it was found in the pre-project situation that the largest section paid up to Rs.10/- per day, it can be found that the taxes have increased in the post project phase up to Rs.20/- per head per day. This is 100% increase in taxes.

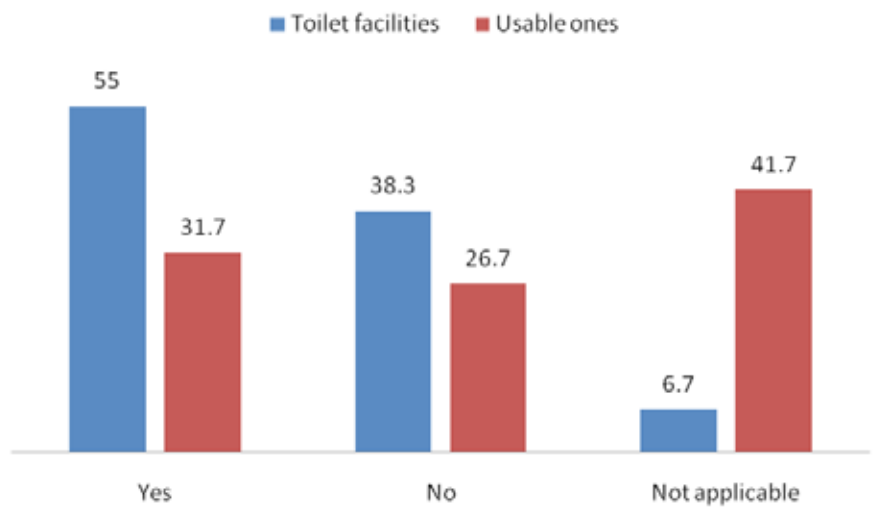
This indicates that there is a corresponding increase in market tax rates in comparison with the increase in the price of goods and services in general.

**Sanitation Facilities in the markets**

A majority of women (55%) say that there are toilet facilities in the market, even as 38.3% say that there are no proper facilities.

The data collected in the pre-project period show that a higher percentage of women did not have toilet facilities in the markets (66%). The toilet facilities might have improved during the period, or some of the women might have moved to markets with more toilet facilities.

24. Toilet facilities and their usability (%)



A sizeable section of women who had toilets in the markets says that they are usable (31.7%), while 26.7% inform that the toilet facilities are not proper for use.

In the pre-project survey, only 28.3% informed that their toilets were good to use, 17.7% said that it was not good to use.

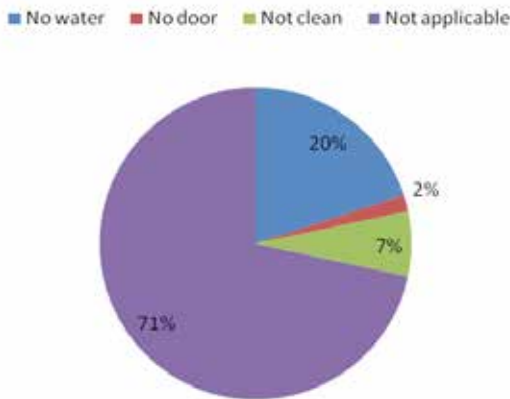
The post project situation indicates an improvement in the case of quality of toilets.

Reasons for not-using toilet facilities

Some of the women say that the toilets are not good for use because there is no water (20%), no cleanliness (6.7%) and no door (1.7%). The rest (71.7%) either did not give answer or did not use toilets.



25. Reasons for not-using toilet facilities (%)

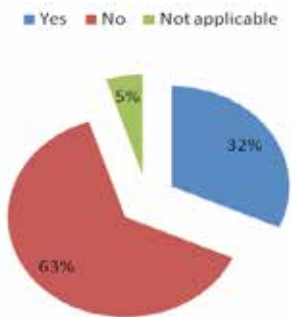


The conditions are better than those in the pre-project situation, when we consider all the reasons for the poor conditions of the toilets in the markets. While there was no water in the toilets for 12% of respondents against the later situation of 20% women having no water in the toilets. Earlier, 2.4% of respondents made complaints about the lack of door to the toilets in the markets, while a smaller group of women made the same complaint at the end of the project (1.7%). However, in the matter of cleanliness, the survey results show a very high level of change. In the pre-project survey, 45.5% of women made complaints about cleanliness in the toilets, while in the post project survey, only 6.7% made the complaint.

Pure Drinking Water in the Markets

Majority of the women (63.3%) reported that there was no pure drinking water in the market, when 31.7% said there was pure drinking water.

25. Pure drinking water facility in market



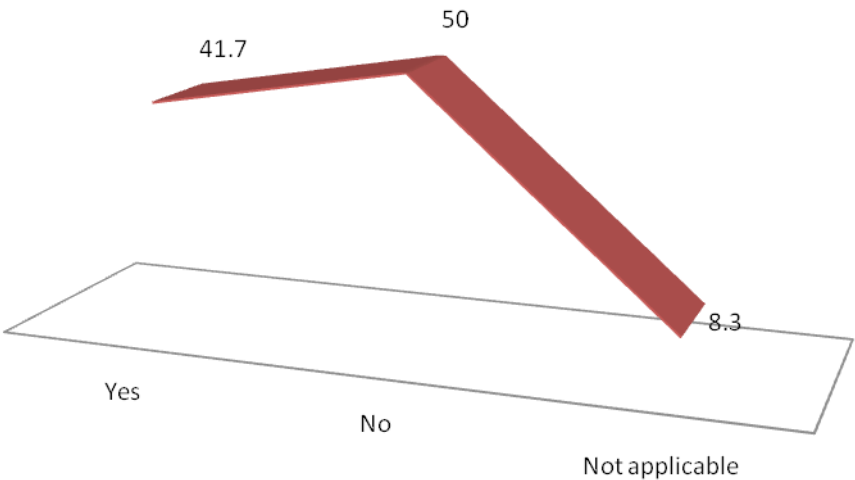
While in the earlier baseline report it was reported that 20% of the respondents had pure drinking water in the markets, in the latter survey, it is seen that 31.7% affirmed that they had pure drinking water in the markets, pointing to an improvement in the case of availability of drinking water.

**Awareness about and membership in Trade Unions**

Half the number of surveyed women said that they were not aware of any trade union functioning in their market, a substantial section (41.7%) informed that there was trade union in their markets.

In the post project survey, it was 41.7% of women who said that they were aware of the trade unions functioning in markets; more proportion of women had said that they were aware of the same in their markets in the pre-project survey (43.9%).

**26. Awareness about Trade Unions in market (%)**

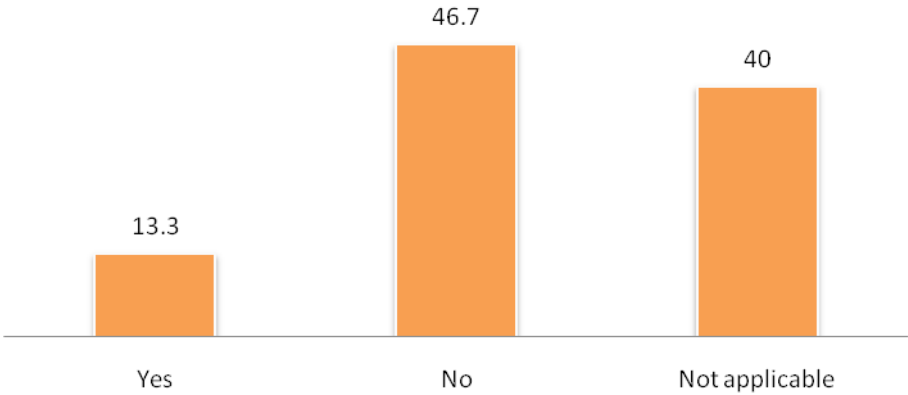


While an increase was expected in the awareness about trade unions due to the interventions of the project, a decrease is found, in fact.

**Membership in Trade Unions**

The largest section (46.7%) said that they were not members in trade unions, though they were aware of trade unions functioning in the market. 13.3% of them informed that they are members of trade unions.

**27. If you are aware, do you have membership in trade unions? (%)**



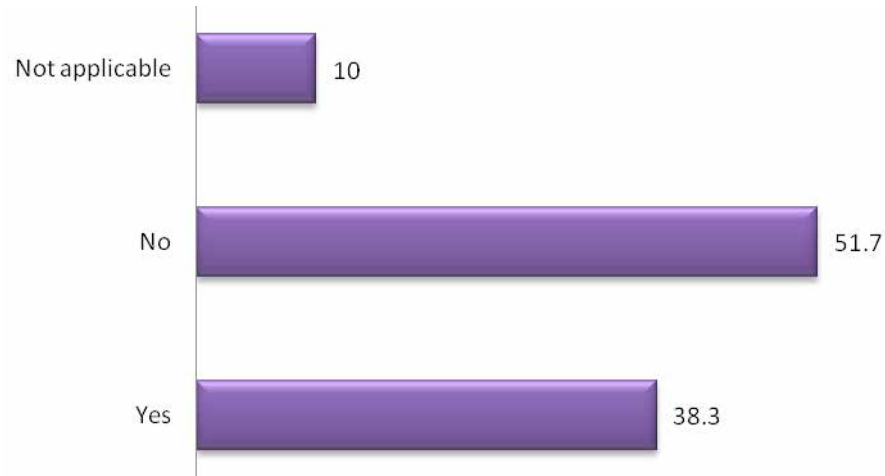
While 3 out of 151 had membership (1.98%) in trade unions in the pre-project phase, 8 women out of 25 women who said they were aware of the trade unions were reportedly members of the trade unions (32%).

This is a higher level of involvement in the post project phase.

**Difficulties in the market**

In the post project stage, majority (51.7%) confirmed that there was no difficulty in the markets, while 38.3% said they faced difficulties.

**28. Difficulties in the markets (%)**



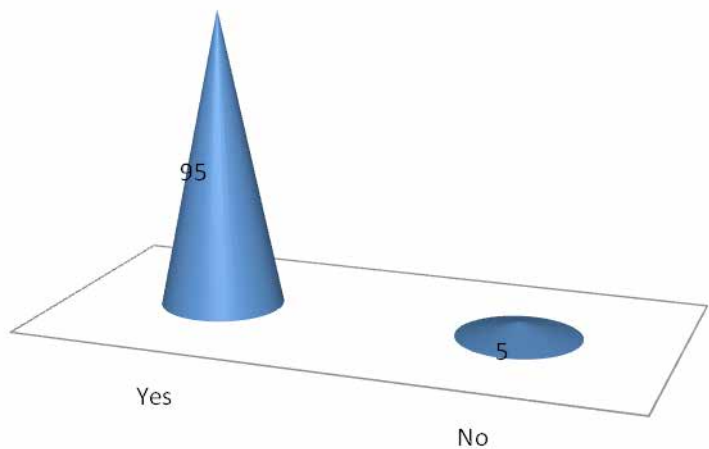
In the pre-project situation, a slightly higher percentage of women (54%) felt that the market environment did not create any difficulties for them.

This shows that the market conditions got worsened.

**Income, Investments, Savings, Debts and Family Expenses**  
**Savings**

A very vast majority of women (95%) said that it was possible to save some money from their fish vending business.

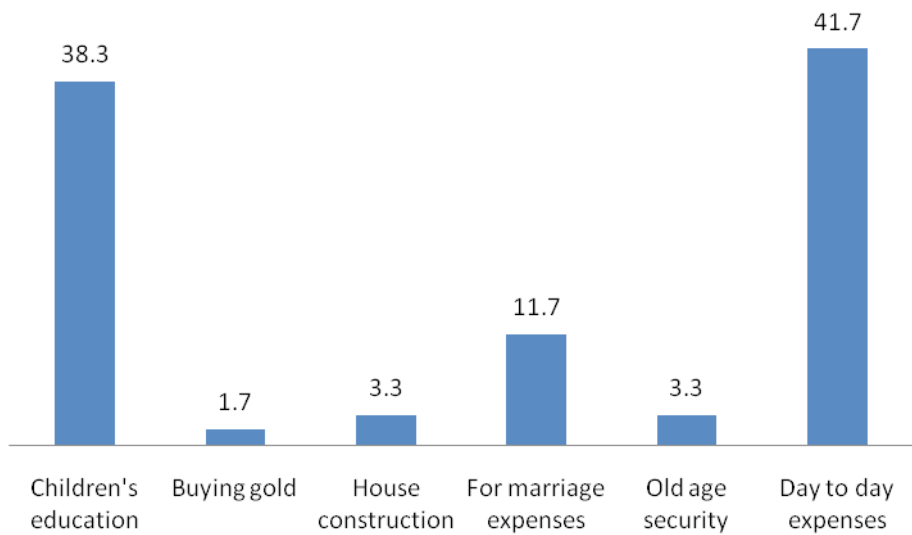
*29. Is it possible to save from this business? (%)*



In the pre-project survey, more or less the same percentage of women fish vendors had reported that they could save for future needs out of the profit from their business.

## Purpose of Savings

### 30. Purpose of savings (%)



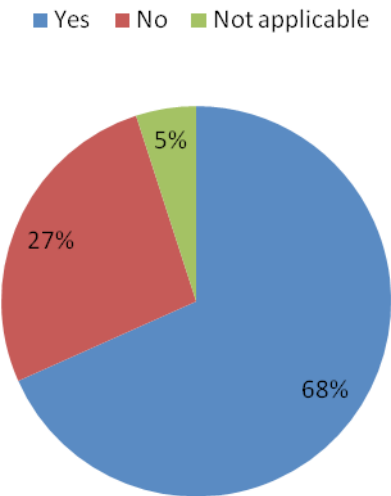
The largest section said that they made savings to meet the day-to-day expenses (41.7%), followed by those who saved for the education of their children (38.3%), those who saved for the marriage of their girl children (11.7%). A few others saved for house construction, for future use or purchase of gold.

In the pre-project survey, it was reported that 97% of the respondents saved for daily expenses against the present finding 41.7% for the same purpose, 39.70% for education of their children against 38.3% at present, 28.97% for the marriage of their girl children against 11.7% later survey. A substantial reduction in spending for daily household expenses is noted in the post project review.

Increase in spending for education and girl children's marriage is considered indicators of improvement.

# Husbands' Income and Family Expenses

## 31. Do the husbands give their income to the family? (%)



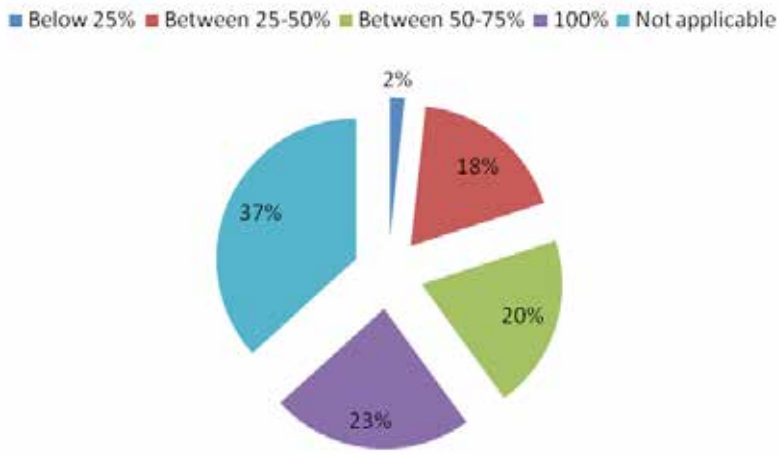
Majority of the women (68.3%) agreed that their husbands used to give their income to the family, while 26.7 % said that their husbands did not give their income to the family.

In the pre-project review, it was found that 57% received a share of their husbands' income. In the pre-project phase it increased to 68.3%.

## Volume of Husbands' Share

It was reported that the largest section (23.3%) of those who shared their income with the family contributed 100%, followed by those who contributed 50-75% (20%), those who gave between 25-50% (18.3%) and those below 25%.

32. If yes, what percentage? (%)

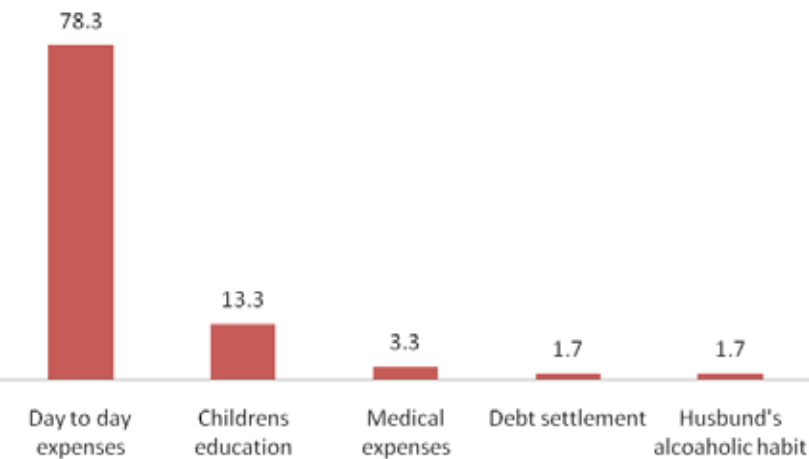


It was noted in the baseline survey report that 32% of the husbands shared 100% against the later picture of 23.3%, which means a reduction of 8.70 percentage points in the number of husbands sharing their income for the family household needs.

Spending of Family Income

A large majority of the respondent families (78.3%) spend their income to meet day to day expenses, while a small section spends on children's education (13.3%). A few women use their income for medical expenses (3.3%) or debts settlements (1.7%) and husband's need for alcohol consumption.

33. Items for which family Income is spent (%)



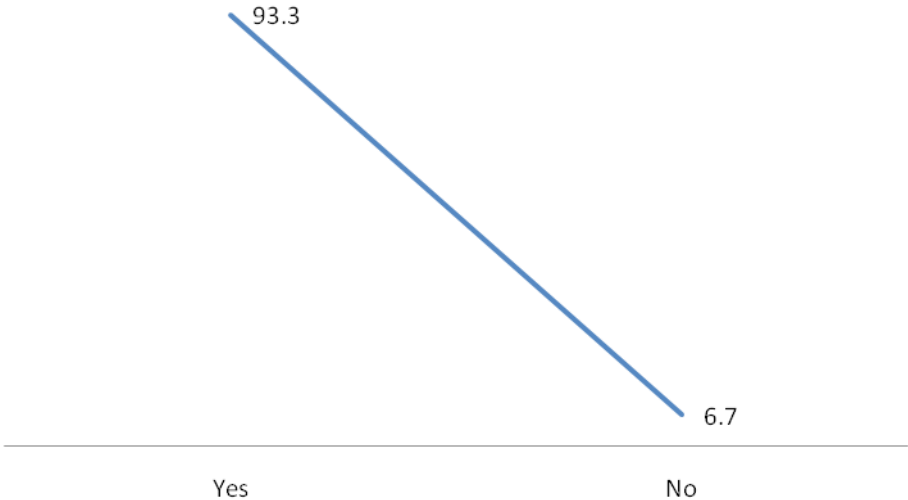
There is a reduction in the number of women spending major part of their family income for household expenses, in the post project survey results, from 93.37% to 78.3%. While the first group of respondents spent 45.55% for treatment, the second group spend only 3.3%, possibly denoting a major reduction in health care expenses. While 36% of women in the earlier survey spend most of their family income for education of children, only 13.3% of women in the second instance spend major part of their family income on education. It is interesting to note that in the post project period, only 1.7% of women spend major portion of their family income for the alcohol consumption needs of their husbands, while in the pre-project period, it was 19%.

In view of sustainable development of the families of the fish vending women, the later situation is meritorious in the matter of household expenses, because the saved money could be of use for higher purposes. In the matter of health care expenses, the post project period seems to have gained a very advantageous situation, may be because there was a steep decline in health problems. In the matter of spending for alcohol consumption, the change is highly positive.

Debts

A vast majority of the respondents (93.3%) asserted that they had debts, while a small minority had no debts.

34. Debts (%)



Less percentage of women (86%) had debts in the pre-project period.

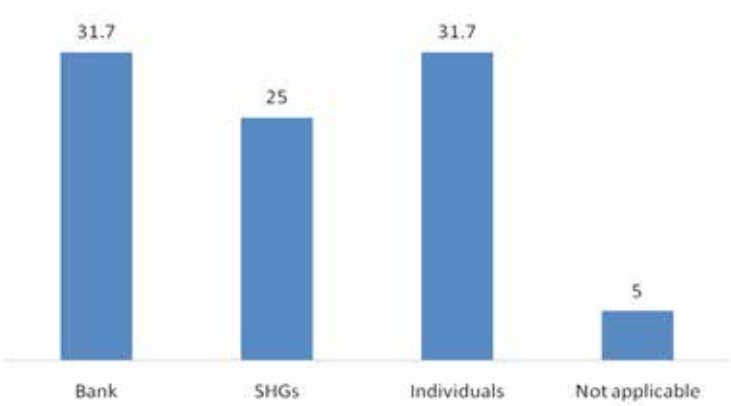


They might become more confident of taking loans for their business.

Source of debts

A good number of them have taken loans from individuals (31.7%), while equal percentage took it from banks and the next largest section has borrowed from Self Help Groups (25%) in the post project period.

35. Source of debts (%)

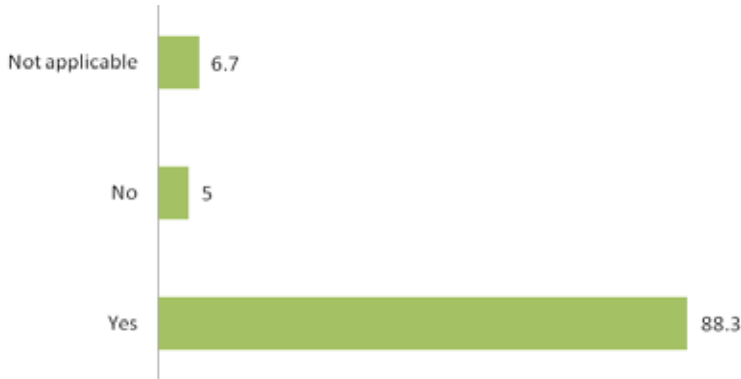


It is noted that in the pre-project scenario, the sources of debt were as many as eight points such as private financiers, SHGs, Banks, TSSS, chits, relatives, siblings and gold loans. The post project scenario shows that the sources of debt are limited to three items such as banks, SHGs of TSSS and individuals.

This finding is an indication that women did not want to borrow from many sources and for them it was better to borrow from nearby sources.

Personal responsibility with FVW or not

36. Personal Responsibility with FVW or not (%)



A good majority of women (88.33%) has to take personal responsibility of repayment of loans. FV are more responsible for payment than their husbands.

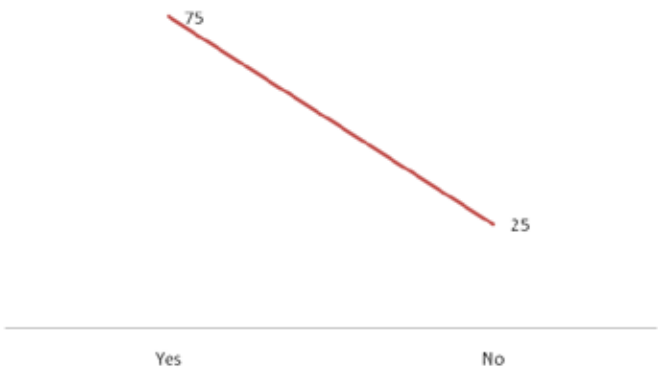
During the pre-project phase, a smaller percentage of women took the responsibility of repayment of family loans (81%).

The husbands' attitude has not changed positively to share the responsibility of family debts.

Level of Education

Three fourth of the respondents (75%) have studied in schools, while others have not, according to the post project review of the education situation of women in fish vending.

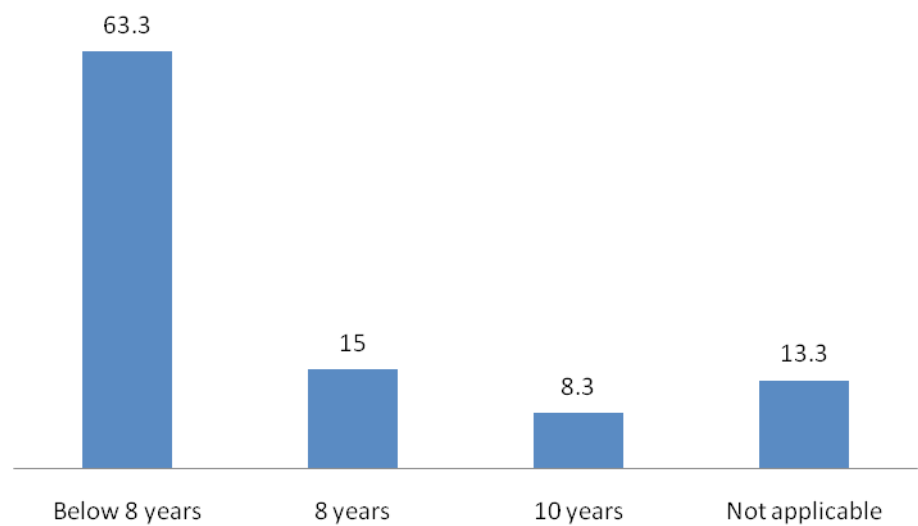
37. Education of FVW (%)



In the pre-project study, there were 62% among the respondents who had gone to school. There is an improvement in the number of FVW who affirmed going to school.

**Years of Education**

***38. If educated, how many years? (%)***



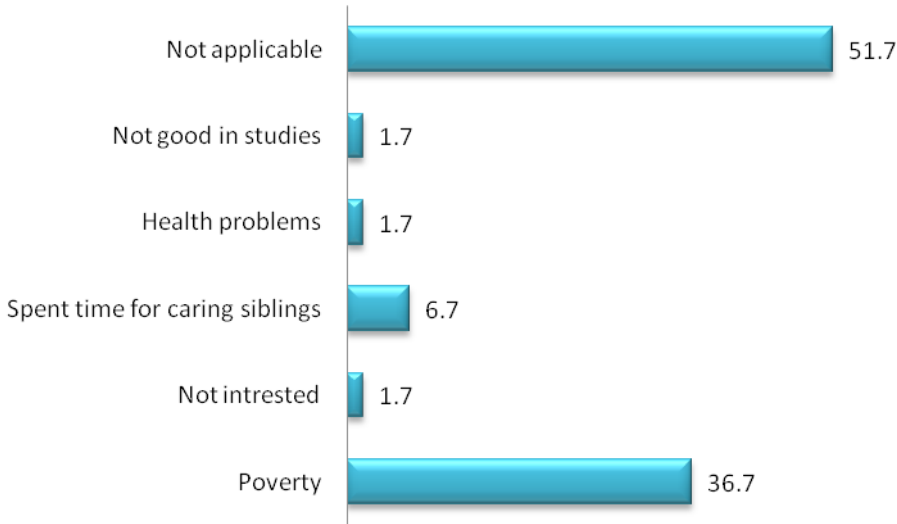
A majority of the fish vending women (63.3%) have gone to school less than 8 years, that is, VIII class. 15% have completed 8 years in school and 8.3% of women have done 10 years of education.

Among the previous group of respondents, 76% had below 8 years of schooling, while 10% received education up to 10 years and only 1% had gone for education up to 12 years.

The second group of respondents had better education than the first one.

## Reasons for the lack of education

### 39. If not educated, why? (%)



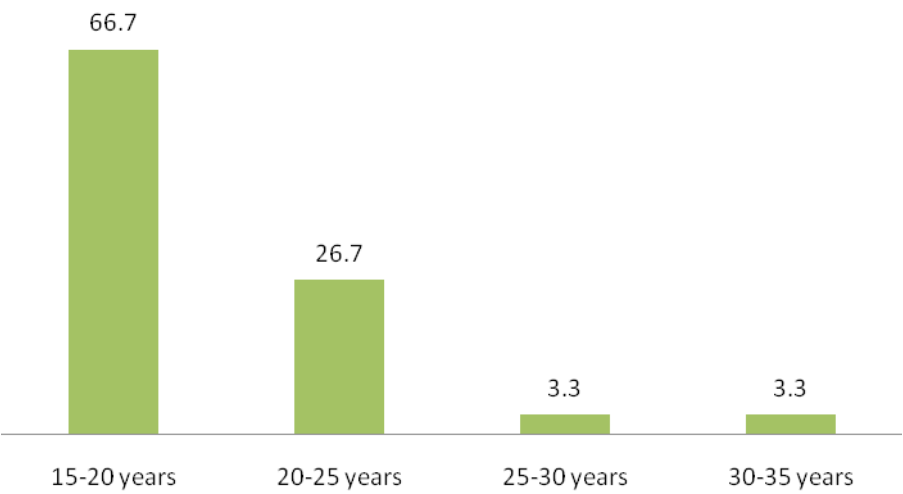
The largest section (36.7%) reported that they could not study in school due to poverty of their parents. 6.7% could not study because they had to care for their younger siblings. Others referred to lack of interest, health problems and learning problems.

In the pre-project baseline study, 58% of the respondents could not study due to poverty, while 36.4% were not interested in studies, 14.7% due to their need to look after their younger ones, 29.9% dropped out due to lack of parental interest and motivation.

Though the responses were not consistent in the pre and post project reviews, the factors influencing the education of the respondents were more or less the same.

## Marriage and Dowry

### 40. Age at the time of marriage (%)



Majority (66.7%) got married at the age of 15-20 years. The next largest section (26.7%) was married at the age between 20-25 years.

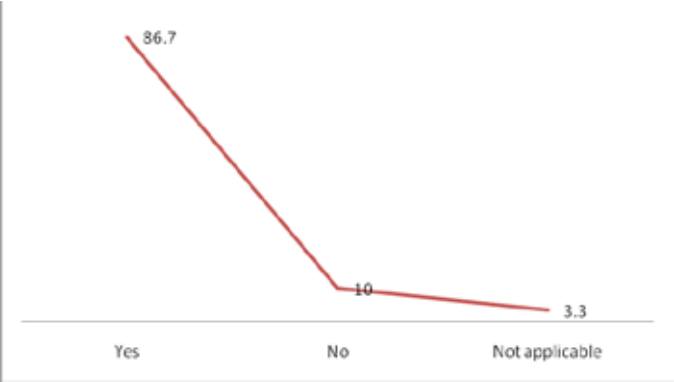
According to the previous baseline information, 70.39% got married before the age of 20 years.

In both the situations, fish vending women or those who entered into this business got married at very young age. The difference may be due to the change in the samples.

## Dowry

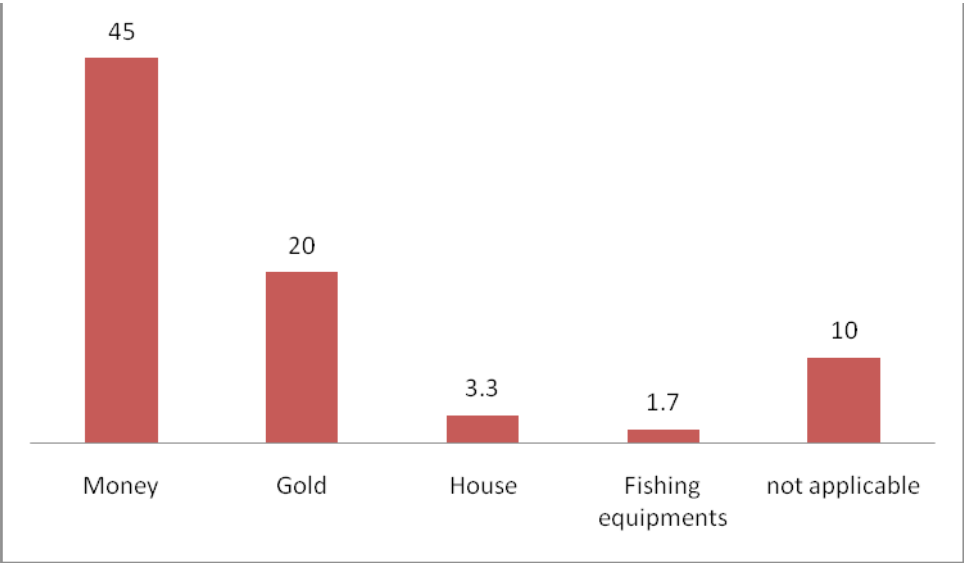
A vast majority of the parents of the respondents (86.7%) had to give dowry at the time of marriage.

41. Have you received dowry from your family? (%)



In the pre-project survey, it was 91% of women who got dowry from their parents. The difference in percentage points is a positive result.

42. Type of dowry (%)



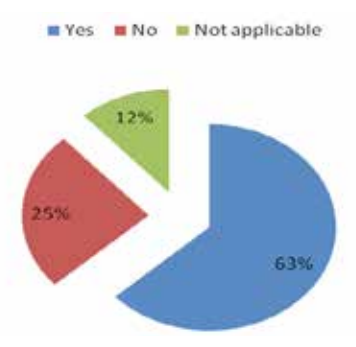
A large section of respondents (45%) has given dowry in the form of money, while a smaller section (20%) in the form of gold, and others in the form of house (3.3%) and fishing materials (1.7%).

According to the earlier study, it was revealed that the largest section got money (438-90.68%),

followed by those who received gold (380-78.67%), house (28) and fishing equipments (15%).

In the latter investigation, more women revealed that their parents had to give dowry may due to the effect of the increased awareness about it during the project period.

**43. Husband’s family demanded dowry or not (%)**

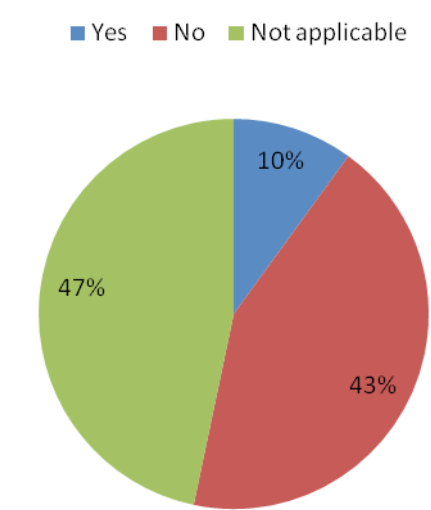


A majority of the women said that their husband’s family (63.3%) demanded dowry, while a smaller section (25%) said that their husbands’ family did not ask for dowry.

In the pre-project survey, it was 88% of women who said that their husband’s family demanded dowry.

It seems that more percentage of women came forward to reveal the fact about dowry subsequent to the project processes.

**44. If not at the time of marriage, did they demand it after the marriage? (%)**



Some of those who did not demand dowry at the time of marriage demanded (10%) dowry after the marriage.

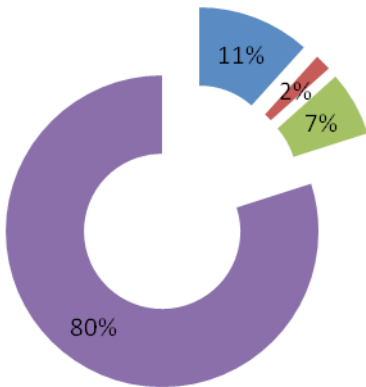
In the earlier baseline, it was reported that 60 women faced harassment in the name of dowry, after marriage. This included also some of those who gave dowry at the time of marriage.

The report reflects the situation prevailing in the project area with regard to dowry. The change could be measured by assessing the experience of those who got married during or after the end of the project period in the project area. That too, among those who have responded positively to the project processes.

Occasion of demand for dowry after marriage

45. If yes, when? (%)

■ At child birth ■ During house construction ■ Others ■ Not applicable



Out of 38 women who said that their husband's family demanded dowry after marriage, only 12 (31.57%) responded to the enquiry about the occasion of demanding dowry. Of the total respondents, 18.42% asked for dowry at the time of child birth and 10.52% for other needs. Only 1.7% asked for dowry at the time of house construction.

In the pre-project study, out of 60 women who said that they were asked dowry after marriage, 35 (58.33%) women informed that it was when children were born, 8 (13.33%) women during house construction and 10 (16.66%) women at other occasions.

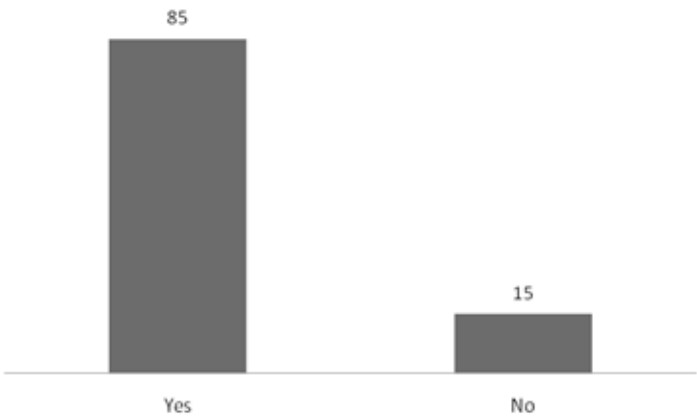
Though majority faced the problems of dowry at the time of marriage, there are occasions when dowry is demanded after marriage. Very often, it is at the time of child birth that dowry was demanded after marriage to increase pressure on women and their parents. The situation continues.



### Availability of Drinking Water at home

A vast majority of the women (85%) has drinking water in their households, while others do not have it. 15% did not have proper drinking water

#### 46. Drinking water availability at home (%)



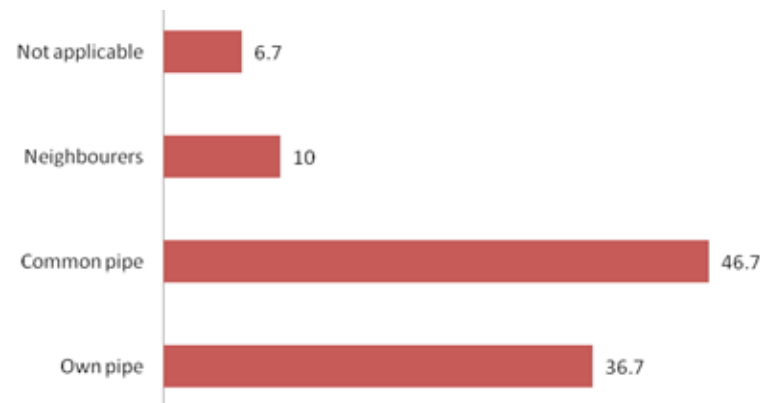
The earlier enquiry found that 88.61% had drinking water in their households.

The finding reflects more or less the same situation before and after the project.

### Source of drinking water at home

The largest section of those who get drinking water take it from common pipe (46.7%), while a smaller section (36.7%) take it from their own pipe and 10% get it from their neighbours.

#### 47. Source of drinking water at home (%)



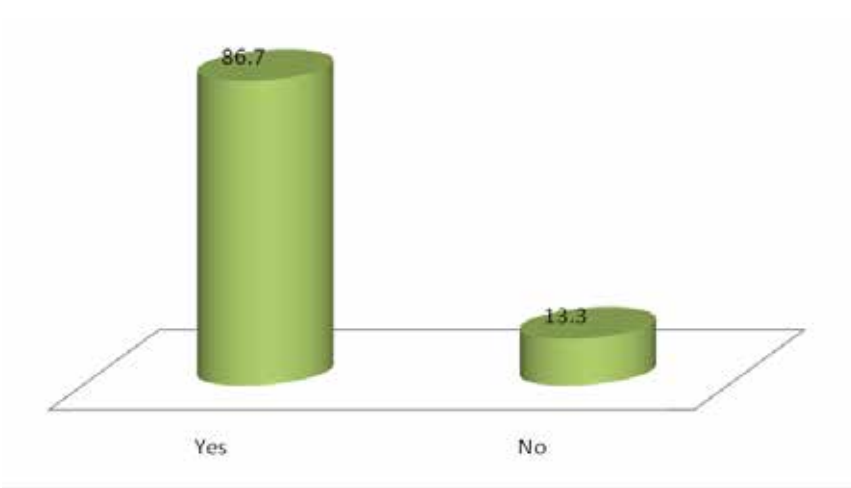
According to the pre-project survey, a smaller percentage had drinking water from public pipe (41.20%), a higher percentage got it from their own pipe (42.03%), while 27% got it from neighbours against the earlier situation of 10%.

More percentage of women switched on to public pipe as their source of water, while some women stopped using own pipe. Some of them switched on to neighbour's drinking water source.

**Toilet Facilities at home**

A vast majority of the women had toilet facilities at home (86.7%), while others did not have it (14.3%).

**48. Toilet facilities (%)**

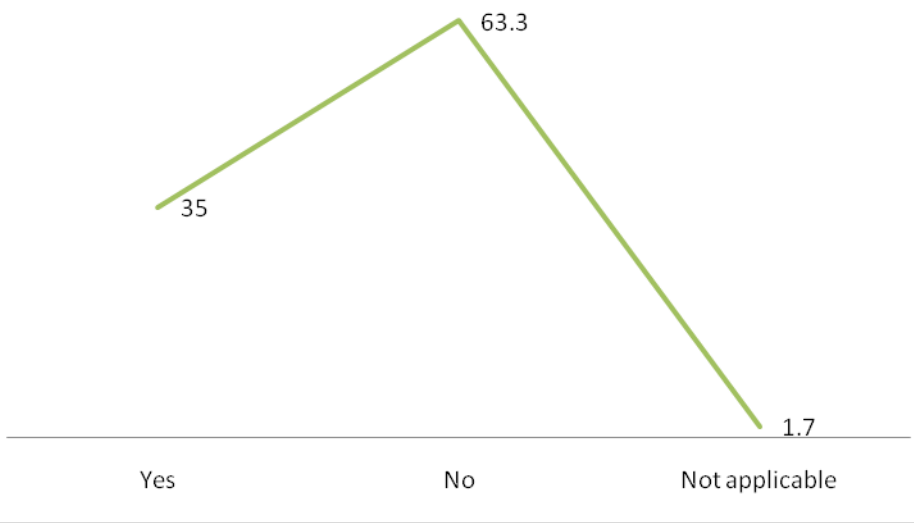


According to the earlier study, it was 77.43% of women who had toilets attached to their own homes against the previous situation of 86.7% in the post-project study.

More percentage of women informed about the availability of toilets at home at the end of the project.

**Waste Disposal Practices among fish vending women**

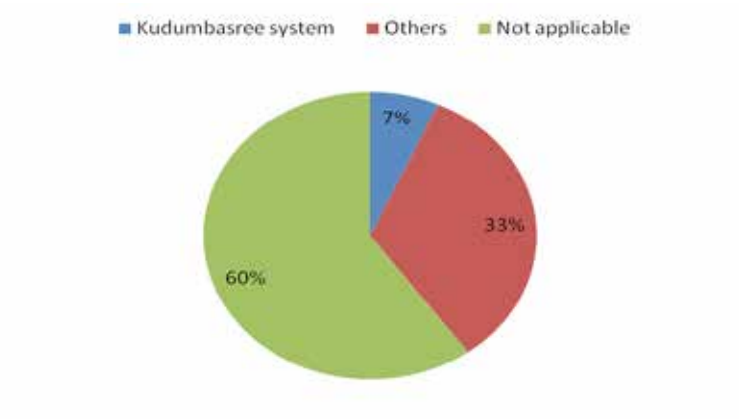
49. Availability of facilities for solid waste management (%)



Majority of the women (63.3%) said that they did not have any facilities for waste management and a smaller section had it (35%).

Methods of waste disposal

50. If yes, how? (%)



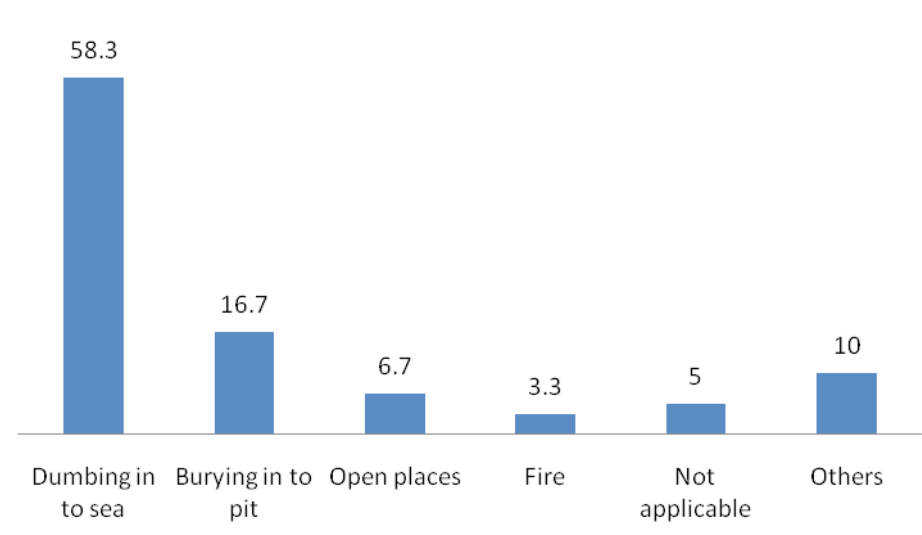
Out of those who had some kind of facilities for waste management (40%), a small section (6.7%) said that they managed their waste with the help of Kudumbasree members (Members

of the Government sponsored Mission for poverty eradication). Many have resorted to other methods.

Methods of waste disposal

Majority of the women and their family members dumped their waste into the sea (58.3%), while some others (16.7%) buried them into a pit and a few families threw them into the open space (6.7%).

51. If not, how is waste disposed?



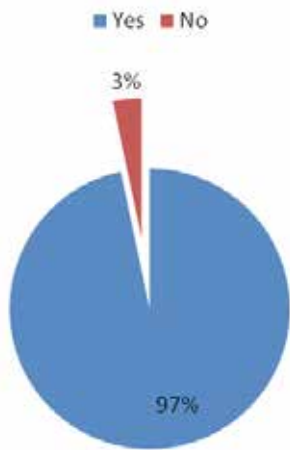
In the pre-project survey, it was revealed that 50.31% dumped their domestic waste into the sea, 27.74% put it in a pit, 19.74% disposed near the house/private place, 14.70% burned it and 5% took the services of Kudumbasree volunteers, while others throw it into the lake or pond, dumped it into the waste bins placed by the Corporation/Grama Panchayat, threw into a public place or in the bushes.

At the end of the project, it was found that more percentage of people threw their domestic waste into the sea, and more percentage of women put the waste into a pit. The issue of waste management seems not to have been addressed properly.

Diseases and Treatment

A very vast majority of the women (96.7%) informed that they underwent treatment for one or the other of the listed diseases. Only 2 out of 60 are free from treatment.

52. Do you take treatment for any diseases?

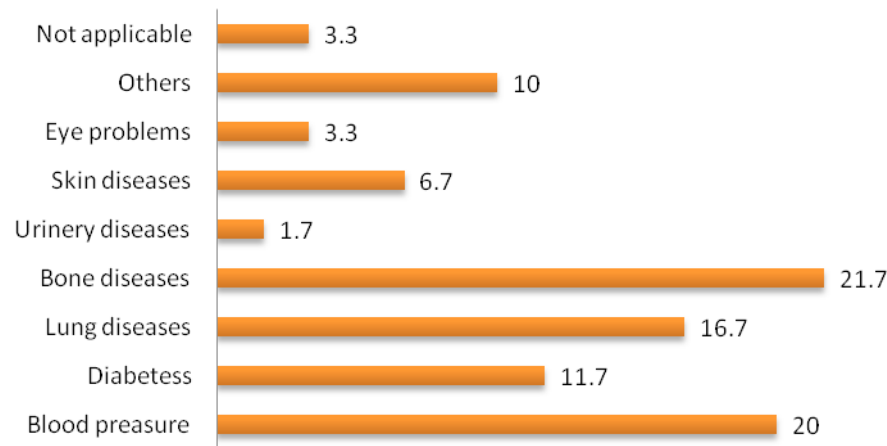


In the pre-project situation also, a very large number of women took treatment for their diseases. No major change has happened in the post project period in terms of the number of women taking treatment for their diseases.

Diseases found among FVW

The largest section takes treatment for ostreo-process (21.7%), followed by those taking treatment for blood pressure (20%), respiratory problems (16.7%), diabetes (11.7%) and skin diseases (6.7%). 10% has other diseases than the ones mentioned above.

53. If yes, for what? (%)



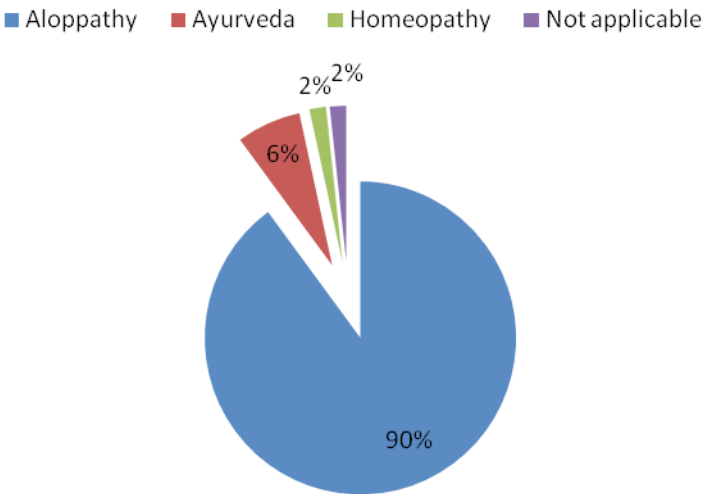
In the pre-project study, more diseases were reported among the respondents.

Life style diseases and those related to lungs and skin such as blood pressure, respiratory problems, and diabetes were common among the respondents both before and after the project.

**Type of treatment**

A vast majority (90%) of them take allopathic medicines, while a smaller section (6.7%) takes Ayurveda (6.7%) and Homeopathy (1.7%).

**54. Type of treatment (%)**



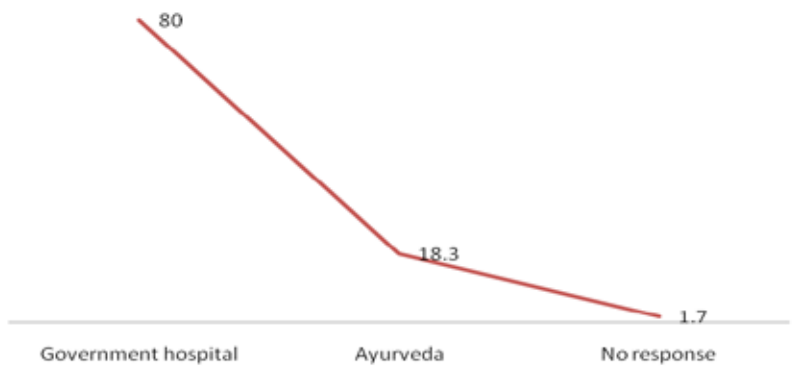
In the pre-project inquiry, a slightly more percentage of respondents (94.41%) took Allopathy, followed by Ayurveda (10.35%) and homeo (0.41%).

According to both the surveys, most of the people take allopathic medicines in the pre and post project situations.

**Type of hospital**

A vast majority of them (80%) go to government hospitals for medical consultations and health care services.

55. Type of hospital



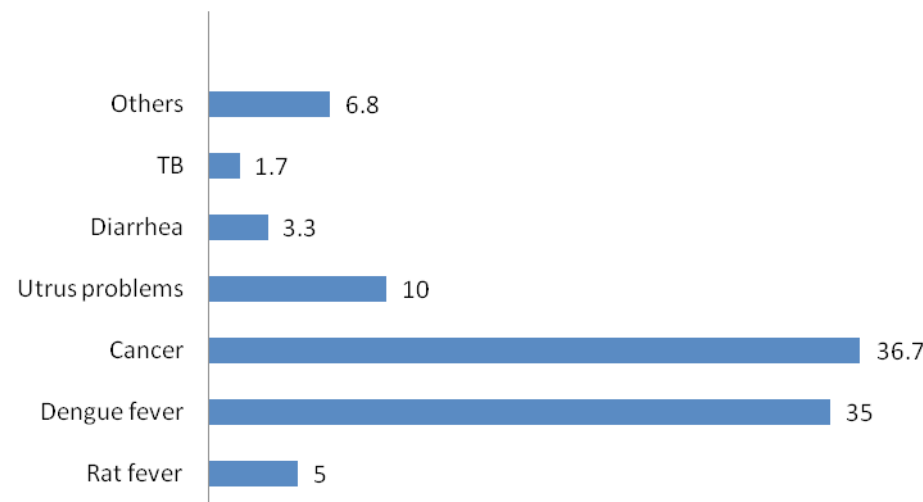
Those who went to Government hospitals for treatment, according to the pre-project study, were 77.02%, while 56.31% went to private hospitals.

More percentage of women went to Government hospitals after the end of the project than those who went there in the beginning of the project.

Diseases common in your place

According to the respondents, the most prevalent illnesses seen in their localities were cancer (36.7%), dengue fever (35%), uterus problems (10%) rat fever (5%), diarrheal (3.3%) and T.B. (1.7%).

56. Diseases common in your place (%)

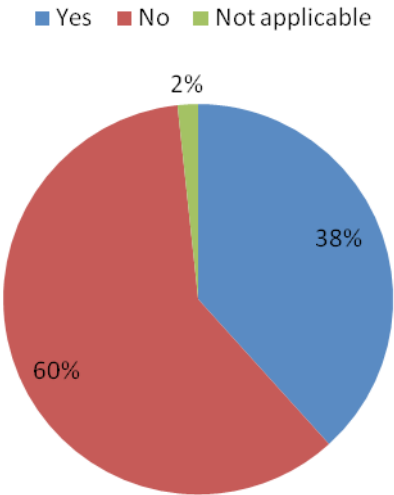


While in the pre-project study, 18 diseases were reported by the respondents, in the post project study, it was only 6 diseases.

**Sexuality and Related Matters**

Majority of the women (60%) said that they did not know about menstruation before it started, while 38.3% said that they knew it.

**57. Information about menstruation (%)**



In the earlier inquiry, it was 24% of women who knew about menstruation before it started.

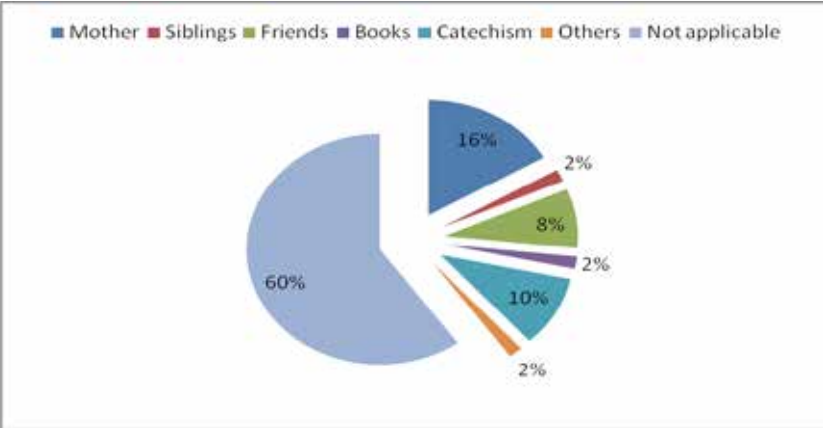
More women seem to have come out to reveal about sexual mattes before the enumerators after the project.

**Source of information about menstruation**

Many of the women got this knowledge from their mother (16.7%); the next largest section got it from catechism classes (10%), friends (8.3%), books and religious sisters (1.7%).



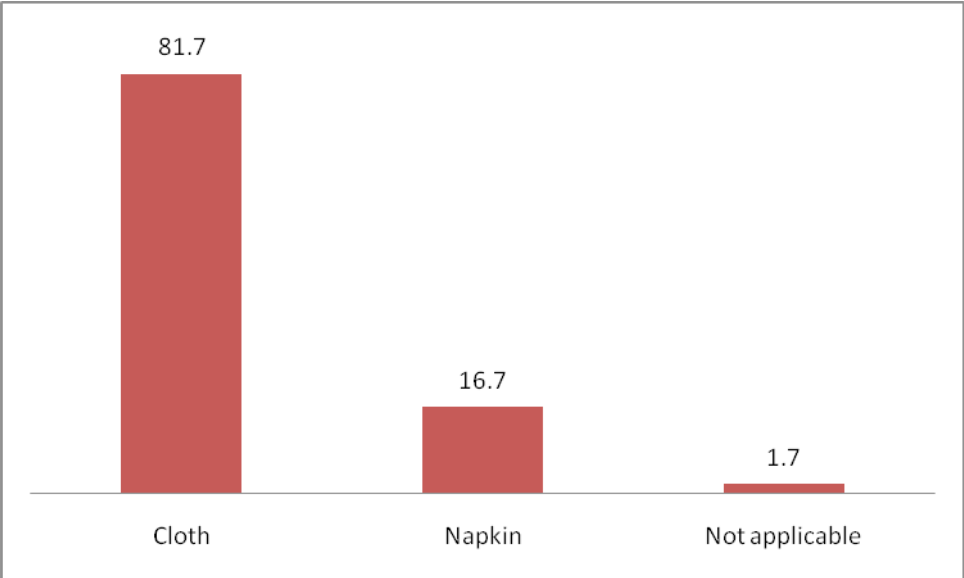
58. If yes, from where? (%)



In the pre-project study, 47% of women received the information from their mothers, followed by siblings (21.19%) and friends (17.8%).

Mothers are rightly found more influential for the girls in the matter communication on sexuality. In both the surveys, women informed that their mothers told them about menstruation.

59. Things used during periods (%)



A large majority of the women uses cloth during menstruation (81.7%) and others use (16.7%) napkin.

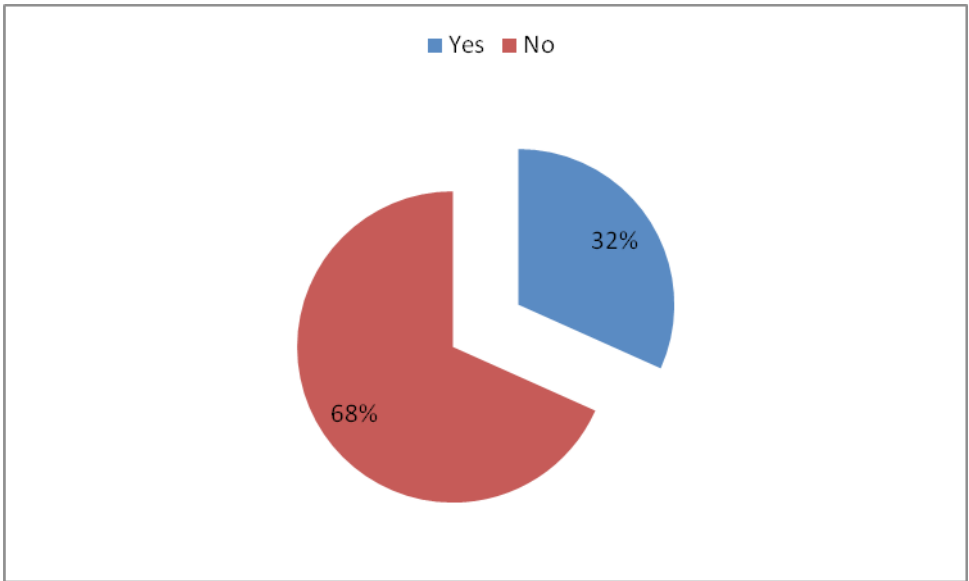
At the beginning of the project, vast majority used cloth (93.71%) during menstruation, while 8.28% used napkin pads.

The percentage of those who used cloth decreased from 93.71% to 81.7% after the project.

**Knowledge about sexuality before your marriage**

Majority of the women (68.3%) have not received any information about sexuality before their marriage, though a sizeable section knew it before marriage.

**60. Knowledge about sexuality before your marriage (%)**

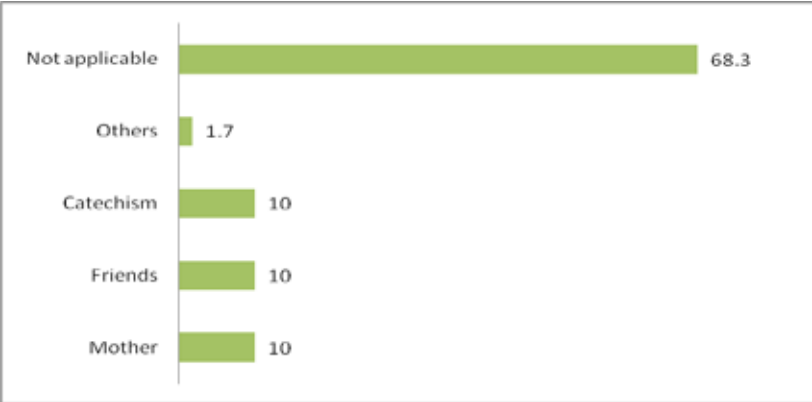


However, in the pre-project survey, almost 100% had knowledge on sexuality before marriage.

**Source of Knowledge about sexuality**

Most of those who had prior knowledge about sexuality got it from their mother, friends and catechism classes (10% each).

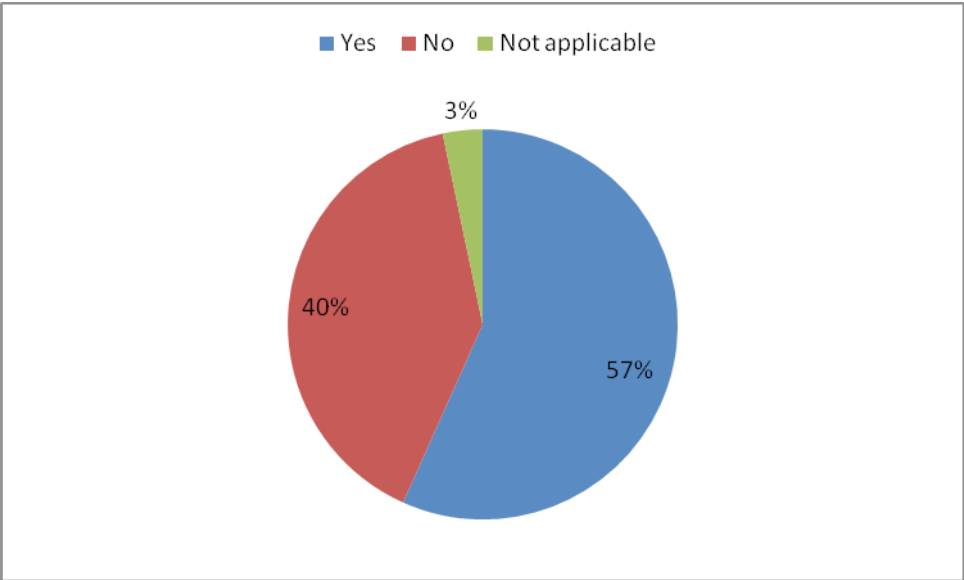
61. If yes, from where? (%)



Earlier it was reported that women received information about sexuality from their religious classes (33.33%), followed by friends (26.3%) and mothers (17.17%).

In the later study, it seems, more women came forward to reveal that they knew about sexuality before marriage. Formerly, they seemed to have some kind of hesitation to reveal about it.

62. Do you discuss sexual matters with your husbands? (%)



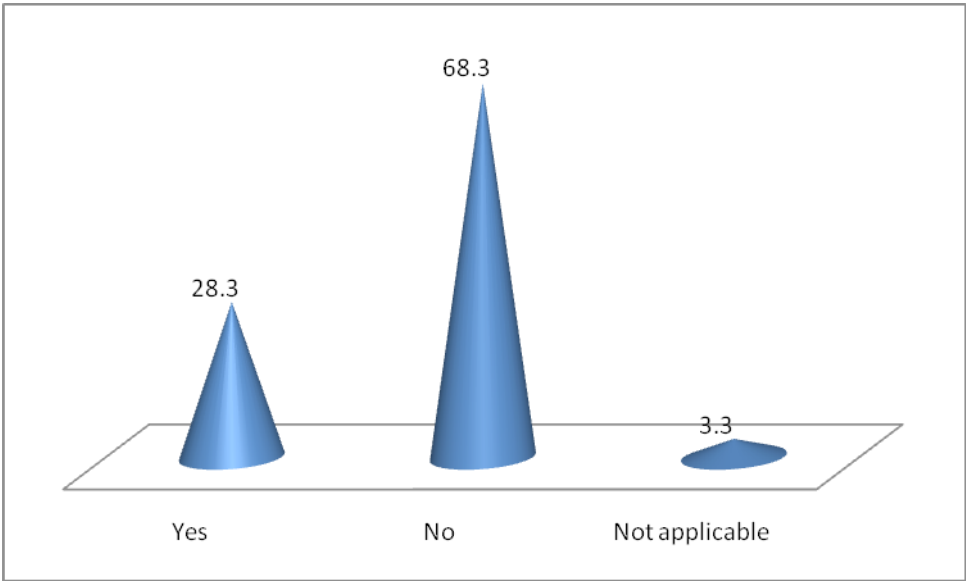
While majority of the women (56.7%) discuss about sexual matters with their husbands,

several women do not (40%).

Less percentage of women (33.61%) said in the pre-project study that they used to discuss sexual matters with their husbands.

Here, too, more women might have come forward to reveal that they discussed matters of sexuality after the project.

**63. Problems in sexual life (%)**

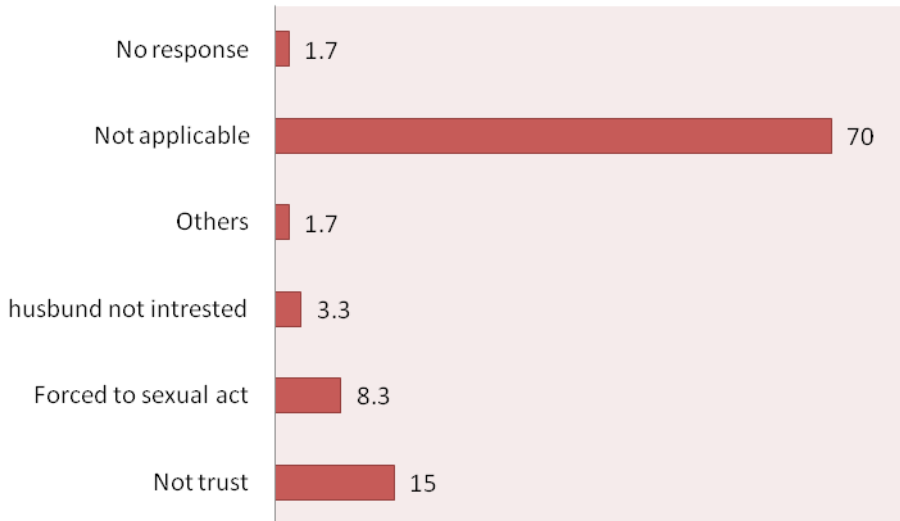


Majority of the women (68.3%) said that they did not face any problems in their sexual life with their husbands. 28.3% faced sexual problems.

In the earlier enquiry, slightly lower percentage had sexual problems (26.14%).

More percentage of women might have revealed about sexual problems after the project.

#### 64. If yes, what are they? (%)

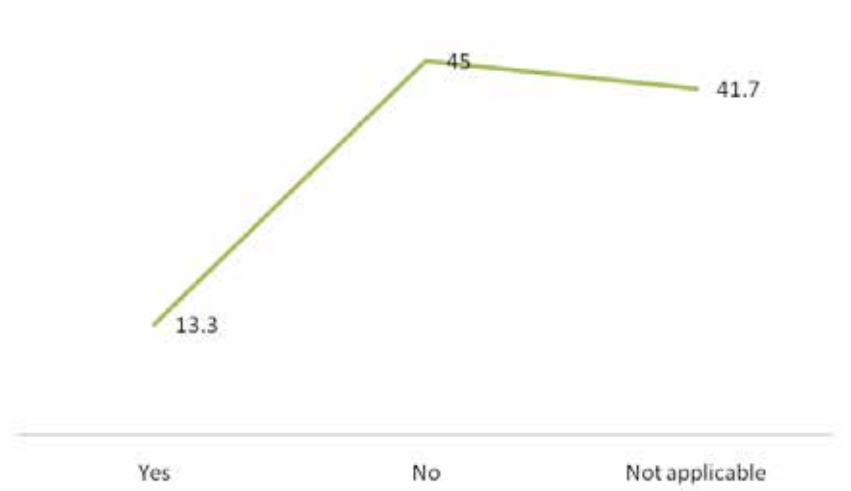


Out of those who have some problems (28.3%), 15% felt that they were not trusted upon (15%); some were forced to agree for sexual acts (8.3%); husbands are not interested in sexual life (3.3%) as far some others are concerned.

According to the previous investigation about the problems which these women faced, it was reported that the largest section of husbands (41.27%) forced women for sexual acts when they were not interested, followed by those who had suspicion (30.16%) about their wives, husbands' lack of interest (12.7%) and suspicion about husbands (9.52%).

Almost similar problems existed before and after the project.

65. Do you depend on others for guidance about sexual problems? (%)



Most of them (45%) did not approach anyone to address these and similar problems, while some of them (13.3%) depended on others for the solution.

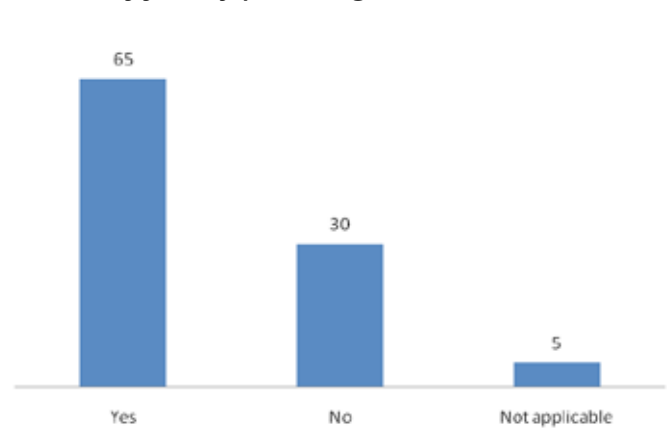
In the pre-project information, it was reported that more women (19.8%) approached some one for support in finding out solutions for their sexual problems.

Women must have received answers to many of their problems during the project processes.

Use of family planning methods and devices

Majority (65%) said they used some kind of family planning methods for the prevention of pregnancy, while 30 % said they did not use them.

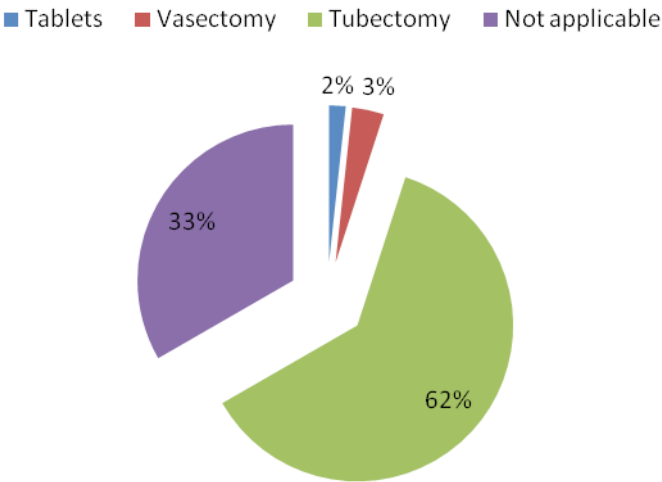
66. Use of family planning methods and devices (%)



According to the information gathered at the beginning of the project, 76% of respondents used some kind of family planning methods for the prevention of pregnancy.

The percentage of women using contraceptives came down from 76% in the pre-project survey to 65% at the end of the project.

67. If yes, what are they? (%)

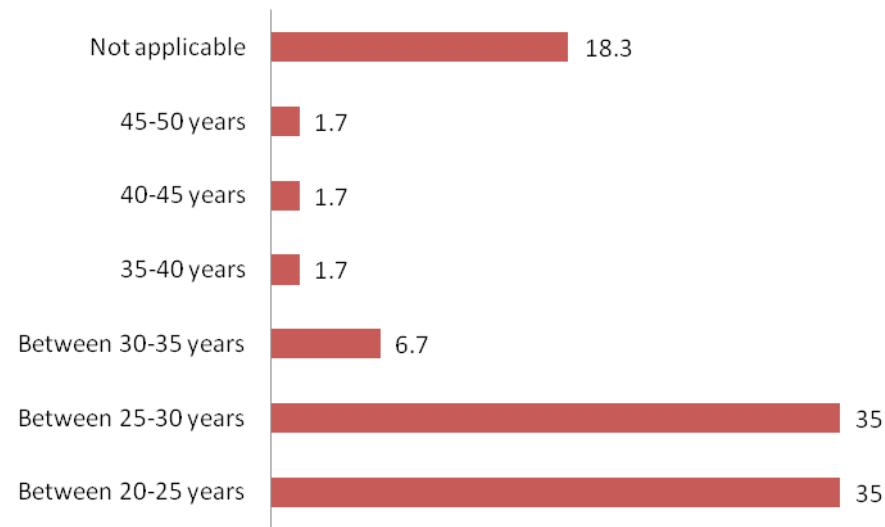


Majority of the women use tubectomy (61.7%), while smaller sections of their husbands did vasectomy (3.3%) or tablets (1.7%).

According to the data available at the beginning of the project, 95% of the respondents underwent tubectomy (Postpartum Sterilisation).

Information from the both the surveys reveal that majority of women have undergone some kind of birth control methods during their life time. In most of the cases, women had to make surgical operations and not men.

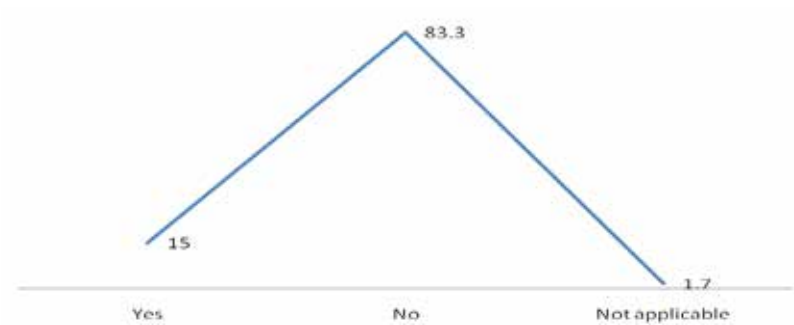
68. If Tubectomy, at what age? (%)



Sizeable sections did tubectomy at the age of 20-25 years (35%) and 25-35 years (35%), while smaller section of them did it at the age group between 30-35 years.

According to the previous information, 78% underwent tubectomy below the age of 35 against the post project situation of 70% of women respondents who had tubectomy below the age of 35 years.

69. Type of delivery



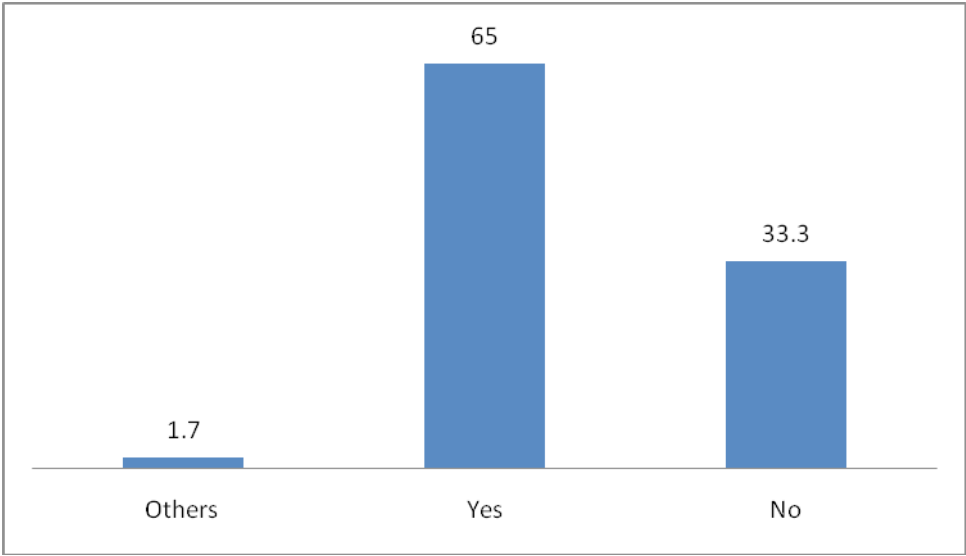
59 women (98.3%), out of 60 had normal delivery at child birth (98.3%). Only one had caesarean.



In the pre-project data, it was found that 93.78% had normal delivery.

In the latter survey, more percentage of women informed that they had normal delivery.

**70. Uterus removal operation (hysterectomy) (%)**



Majority of the women (83.3%) informed that they did not do uterus removal operation, while a small section (15%) had to do the operation.

According to the baseline data, only 10% had to undergo hysterectomy (surgical removal of the womb).

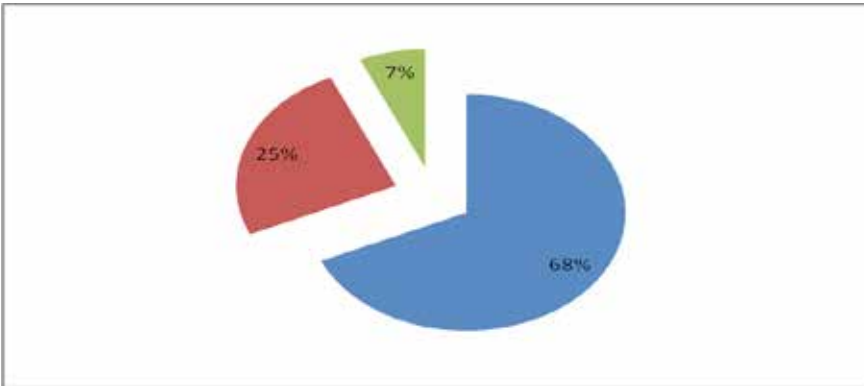
More women reported in the post project survey that they underwent hysterectomy.

**Religion/ Politics**

**Membership in Faith-based organizations**

Majority of women (65%) have membership in faith-based organizations, while 33% has no membership in such organizations.

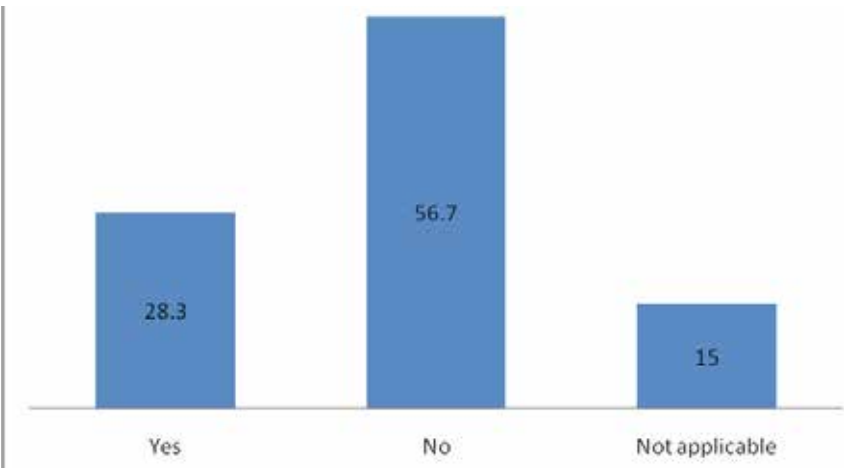
71. Member of religious groups (%)



As per the pre-project data, 44% of respondents had membership in faith-based organizations.

More women seem to have taken membership or revealed that they had membership in faith-based organizations. Membership in such organizations is considered as key to one's exposure to the outside world.

72. Working in religious groups (%)

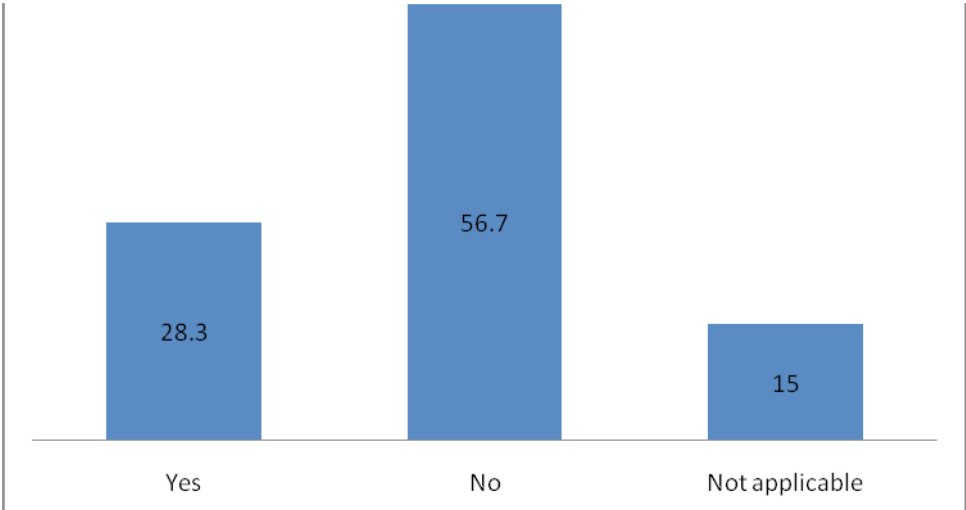


**68.3% of women respondents are active in faith-based organizations, while 25% are not.**

In the pre-project situation, more women (80.8%) were active.

The percentage is lower in the post project finding about activities of FVW in social and faith based organizations. The reasons are yet to be probed.

**73. Leadership in religious activities (%)**



However, majority (56.7%) have no leadership roles in such organizations, while 28.3% have leadership roles.

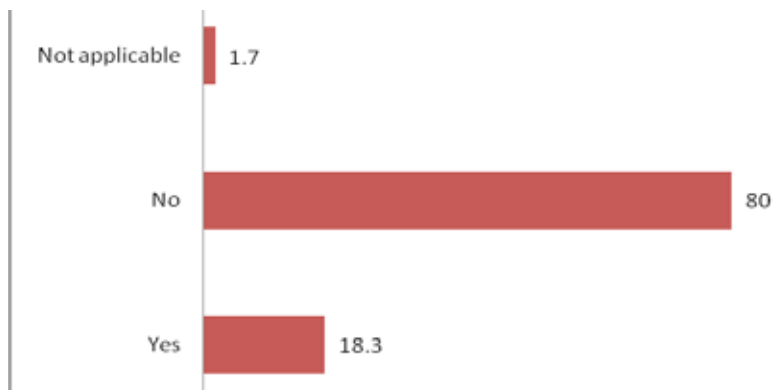
In the pre-project data, it was 32.6% of women respondents who had leadership roles.

Percentage of people who are in leadership has come down after the end of the project. All the FVW who are members are not active, nor are in leadership roles in such organizations.

**Membership in political parties**

A large majority of women (80%) are not members of political parties, while a smaller section has membership in one or the other of the political parties (18.3%).

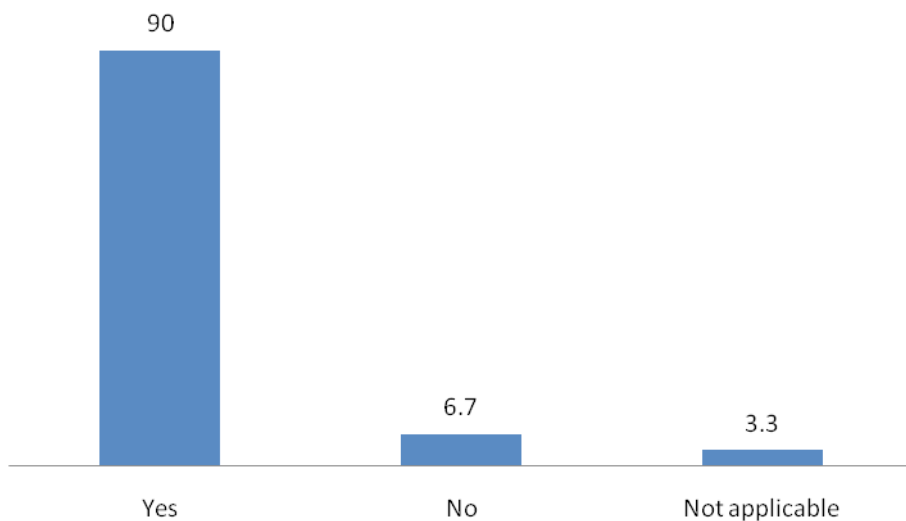
#### 74. Membership in political parties (%)



According to the previous data, 5.18% of fish vending women had membership in political parties.

It is found in the latter survey, that more FVW have become members of political parties at the end of the project.

#### 75. Member of any other organizations (%)

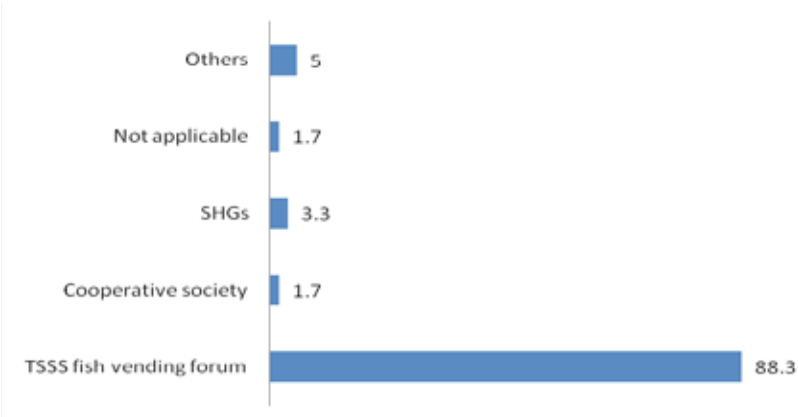


However, majority of the women (90%) are members of some other organisations. There are only 4 women who have no membership in any of the organizations.

In the pre-project situation, the membership of fish vending women in other organizations was 100%.

The post project situation indicates an increase in social capital among the group.

**76. If yes, which are they? (%)**



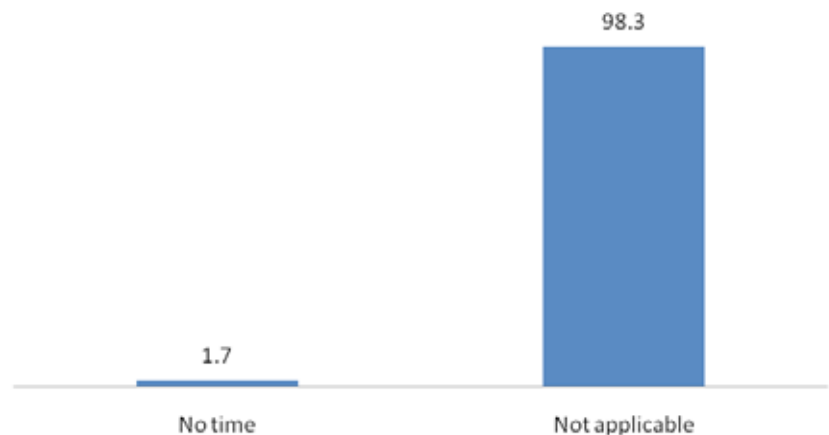
Majority of them have membership in Fish Vending Women's Forum promoted by TSSS (88.3%), while 3.3% are members of SHGs and 1.7% have membership in Cooperative Societies.

In the pre-project situation, all of the fish vending respondent women were members of fish vending Forum. Many of them were members of SHGs (53.62%), only one a member of political organizations.

It seems that not all respondents are members of fish vending women's forum, because in the latter survey, their percentage has come down.

Reasons for the lack of membership in such organizations

77. If not, why? (%)

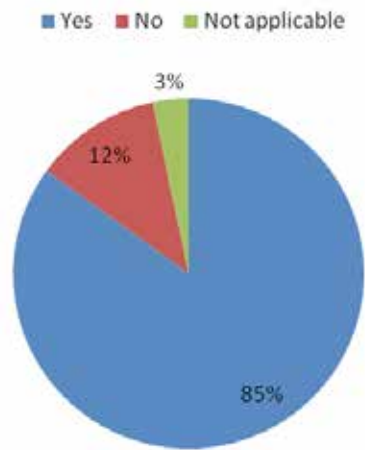


One woman said that she could not participate in social organizations due to lack of time, after fish vending job.

Participation in Grama Sabhas

Most of the women respondents (85%) have participated in Grama Sabhas and others have not.

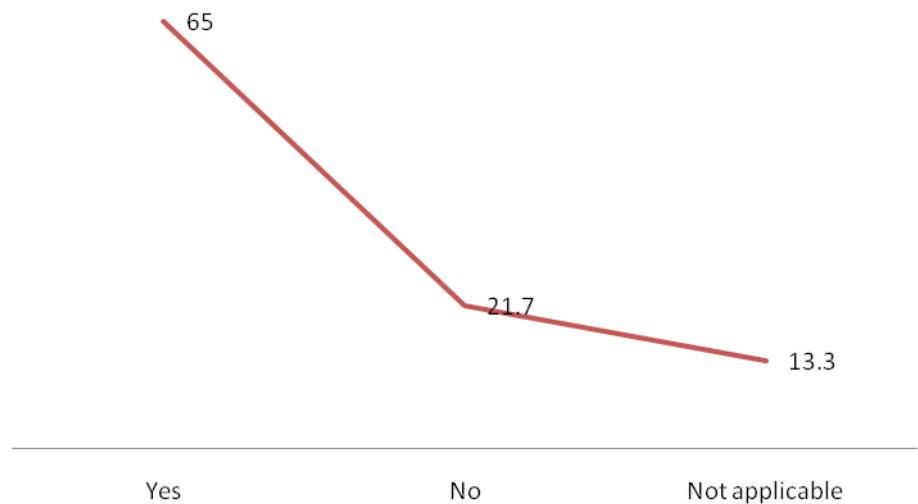
78. Participation in Grama Sabhas (%)



As per the previous data, it was 50% of the respondents who participated in Grama Sabhas.

**Participation of FVW in GS increased at the end of the project.**

*79. If yes, did you get opportunity to express? (%)*



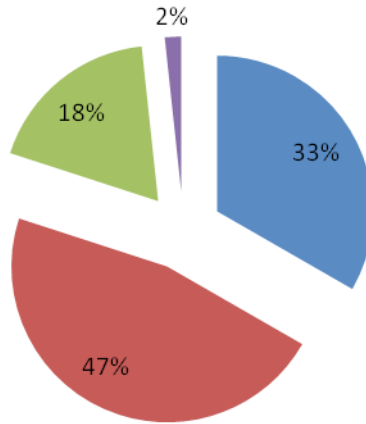
Majority of the fish vending women (65%) said that they got opportunities to express their opinion. However, a sizeable section did not get them (21.7%).

In the previous data, 70% could express their opinions in the Grama Sabhas.

A slight decline in the percentage is noted in the case of women's opportunity to express themselves in GSs.

*80. If you participated, have your suggestions been reflected in decisions? (%)*

■ Yes ■ No ■ Not applicable ■ Others

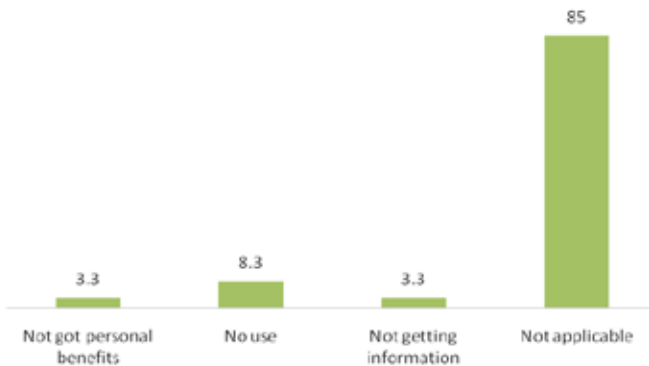


The largest section (46.7%) of Grama Sabha participants said that their opinions were not considered during decision-making. Others' opinions were considered (33.3%).

In the pre-project data, 66% felt that their opinions and ideas in the Grama Sabhas were reflected in the decision-making process.

The situation at the end of the project is not encouraging, in the case of influencing decisions of the Panchayats.

### 81. If not participated in GS, why? (%)



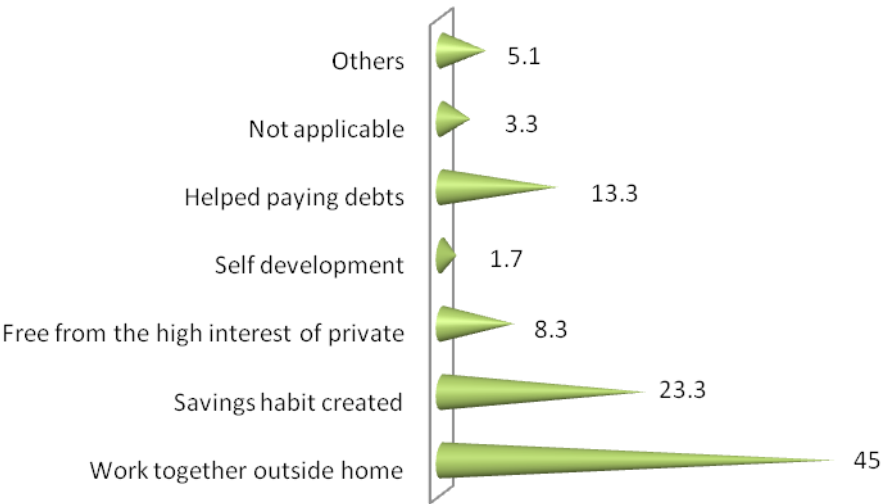
Those who did not participate in the Grama Sabhas had their own reasons such that they did not get any personal benefits (3.3%), there was no use (8.3%) and they do not get information about it (3.3%).



In the earlier situation, the reasons for not participating in Grama Sabhas were lack of proper directions (35%) and uselessness of the Sabha (27%).

In both the occasion, lack of individual benefits was reported as a major reason for non-participation.

**82. Benefits of SHG membership (%)**



The respondents were asked to spell out the advantages of being a member in SHGs or fish vending women’s forum or similar other organizations. A variety of responses were received from them. Largest section (45%) said that it was an opportunity to work together with other women outside their home. Habit of saving increased due to it (23.3%). It helped to pay debts (13.3%). It helped them to keep away from the middlemen and their high rate of interest (8.3%).

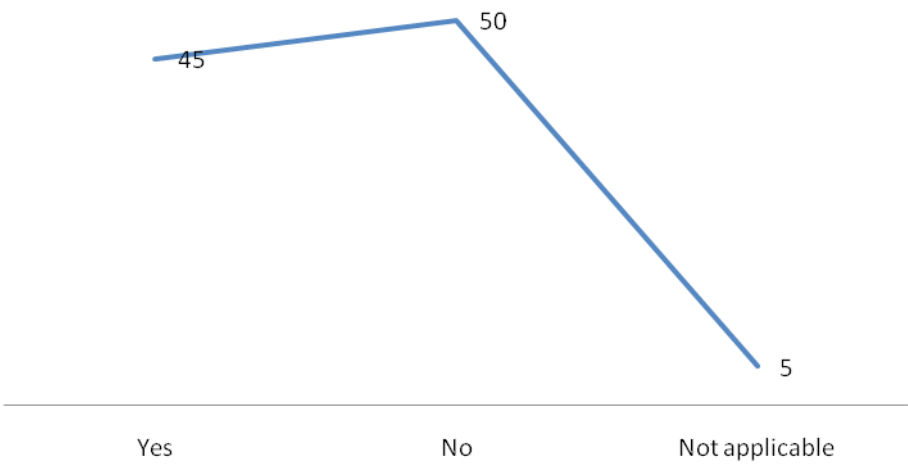
According to the pre-project data, the largest section had saving habit as the most important advantage of being a member of social organizations (68.74%), followed by freedom from private money lenders (68.32%), opportunity to come out of home (59.83%), self-growth (55.49%), repayment of debts (48.03%) and mutual support ( 22.57%).

Overall, women feel that there are more economic reasons than social reasons to get involved in social, political and faith based organizations.

## Difficulties in working with these groups

Half the number of women responded that they did not face difficulties while working with SHGs/ labour organizations. However, almost a similar number said that they had difficulties (45%).

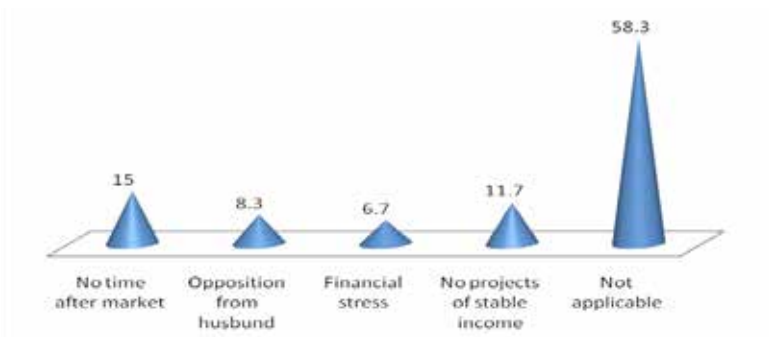
### 83. Difficulties in working with these groups (%)



In the pre-project situation, 88% women reportedly experienced difficulties in working in the SHGs.

More women seem to have placed the apparent difficulties on the right perspective, at the end of the project.

### 84. If yes, what are they? (%)



Many of them said that there was no time to participate in such organizations, after the working hours with the job (15%), while some others said that their husbands did not allow them (8.3%) and for some others, it was difficult to give savings and dues to the Groups (6.7%). A sizeable section (11.7%) said that there was no project of stable income to attract them to the Groups.

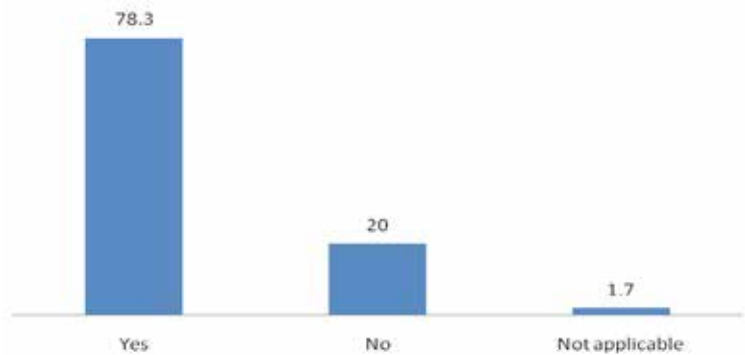
As per the pre-project data, 42% said that they had no time to spend in SHGs after the job, followed by those who experienced resistance from the husbands (26%) and those without money to give every month (11%) those encountered leadership problems (5%).

Lack of time seems to be the most important reason for FVW for not participating in social organizations, followed by resistance from husbands, inability to save a certain amount evry month/week.

Awareness of welfare and developmental programmes of Panchayat

A good majority (78.3%) knows about the welfare and developmental projects being implemented by the Grama Panchayats, though a smaller section does not know about them (20%).

**85. Awareness of welfare and developmental programmes of Panchayat (%)**

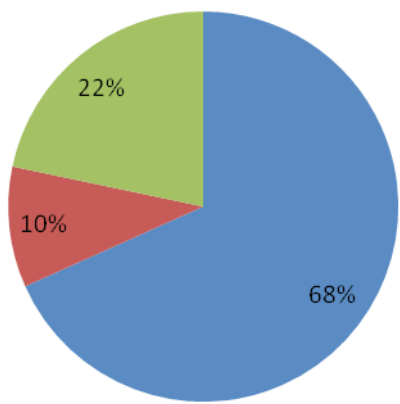


In the pre-project situation, only 42.7% knew about these things.

At the end of the project, more women came to know about the programs implemented by the Grama Panchayats.

86. If yes, what are they? (%)

■ Various welfare activities   ■ Others   ■ Not applicable



68.3% of women said that they were aware of various services provided by the Grama Panchayats.

In the earlier situation, it was reported that 87.86% were aware of welfare and development projects implemented by Grama Panchayats.

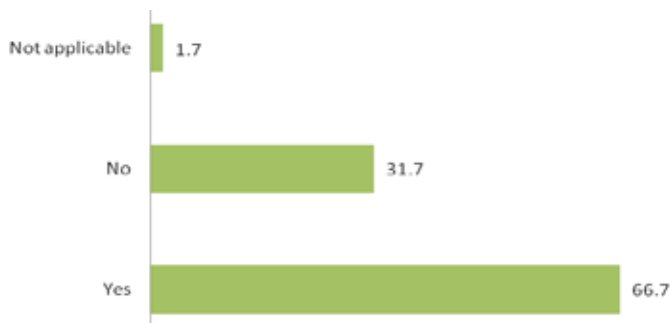
The percentage of women who said that they were aware of various services provided by the Grama Panchayats reportedly declined at the end of the project.

Domestic Violence

Prevalence of domestic violence

Majority of the respondents (66.7%) know about women suffering from domestic violence.

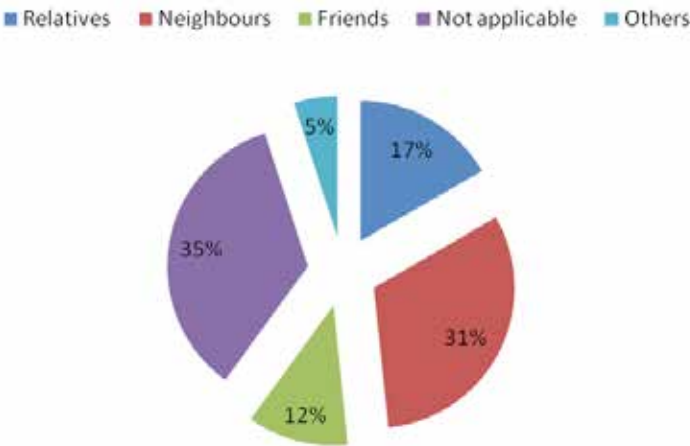
87. Do you know anyone affected by domestic violence? (%)



As per the pre-project data, 51% of respondents knew about other women in their neighbourhood encountering domestic violence.

At the end of the project, more percentage of respondents came up to reveal about women suffering from domestic violence.

88. *If yes, who? (%)*

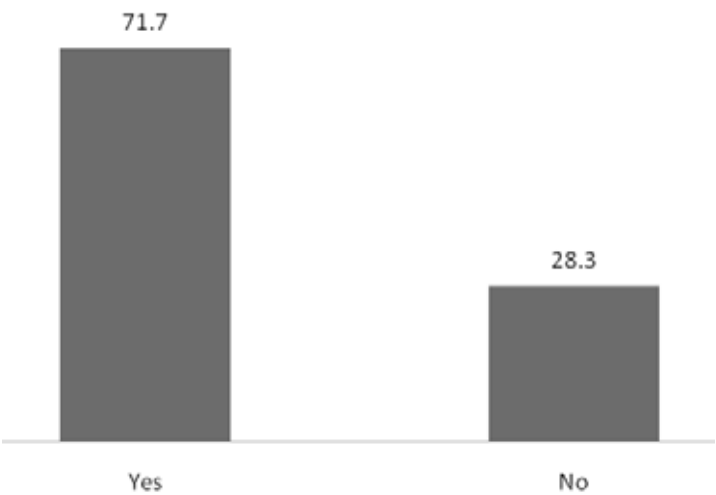


Those who said that they knew about the victims of domestic violence referred to neighbours (31.7%), relatives (16.7%) and friends (11.7%).

In the pre-project situation, it was mainly from relatives (46%) and neighbours (61%).

The source of violence on both the occasions was more or less the same.

89. *Physical harassment (%)*

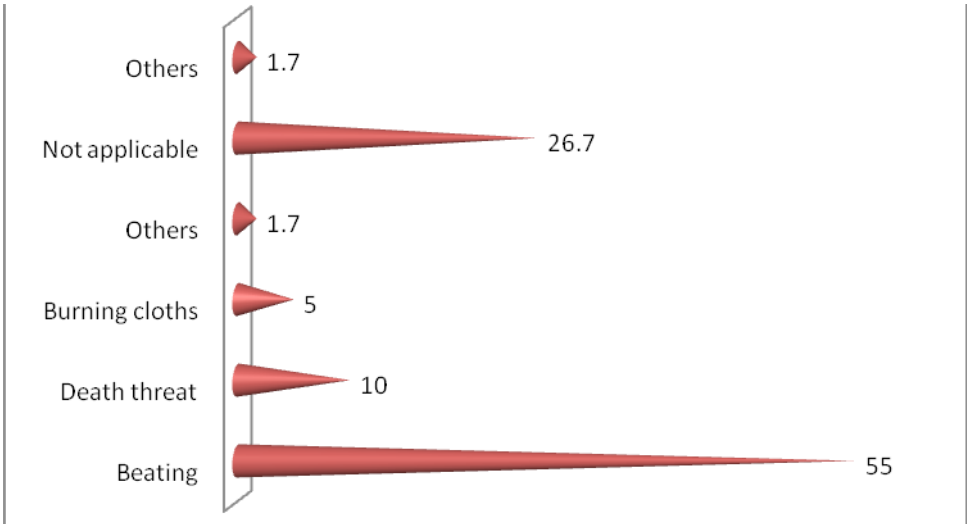


A large majority of the women (71.7%) informed that they had faced physical violence in their life time. However, 28.3% had no such experience.

In the pre-project period, 64% of the respondents said they experienced physical violence.

More percentage of women came to reveal that they had faced physical violence, at the end of the project.

**90. If yes, what type? (%)**

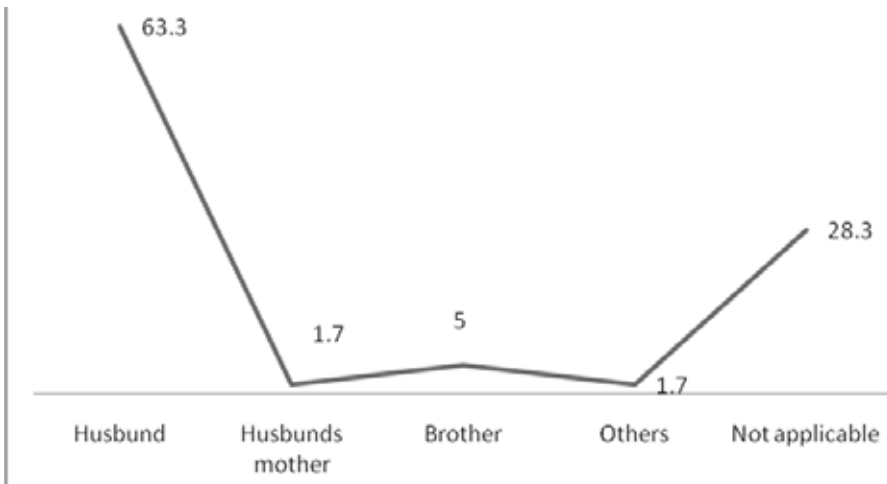


Most of the instances of violence were in terms of beating (55%), threat of death (10%) and burning clothes (5 %).

In the earlier analysis, it was found that 95.8% of women respondents experienced physical violence, followed by threat to kill (10%) attempt to burn (5.5%).

Less percentage of women reported at the end of the project that they experienced physical violence.

**91. If yes, from whom? (%)**

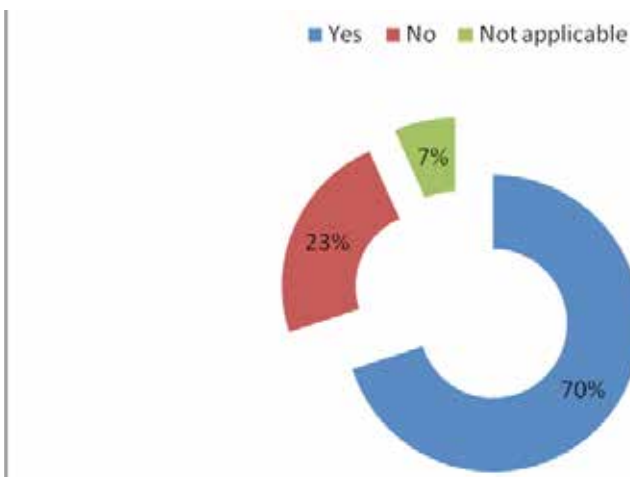


Majority of the women experienced domestic violence from their husbands (63.3%); 5% had it from husband's brother. Only one said that it was from husband's mother.

According to the baseline data, majority of FVW informed that they were aware of women experiencing violence mostly from their neighbours. Surprisingly, no mention violence from their husbands is found there.

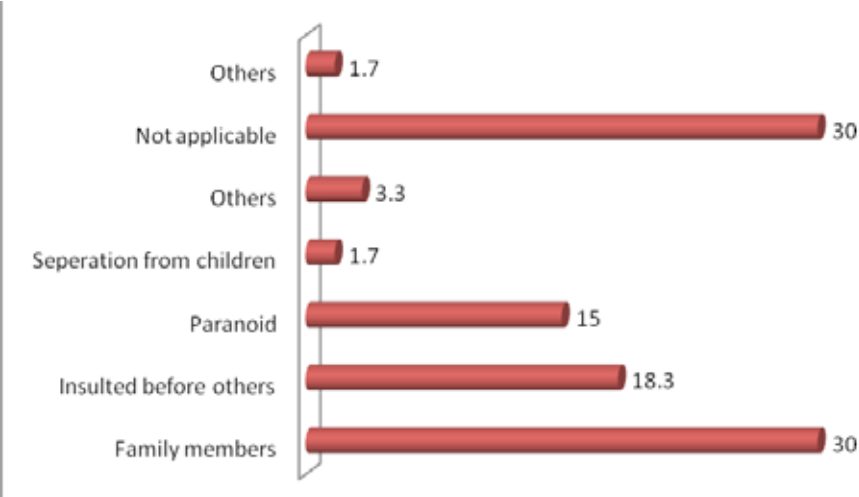
However, in the post project data, majority had informed about husband's violence.

## 92. Mental torture (%)



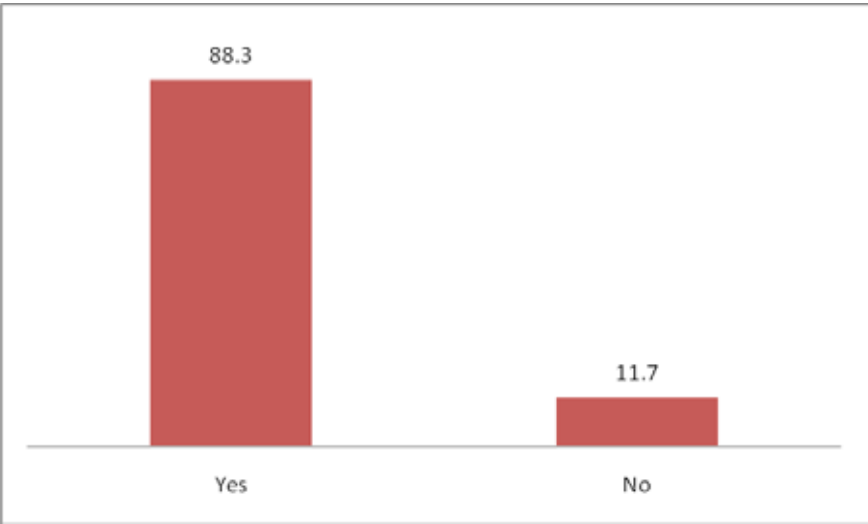
Majority of women (70%) experienced mental torture, while 23.3% did not have such experience.

93. If yes, which type? (%)



According to the respondents, the types of psychological harassments were humiliation in front of family members (30%), insult in front of others (18.3%) and suspicion (15%).

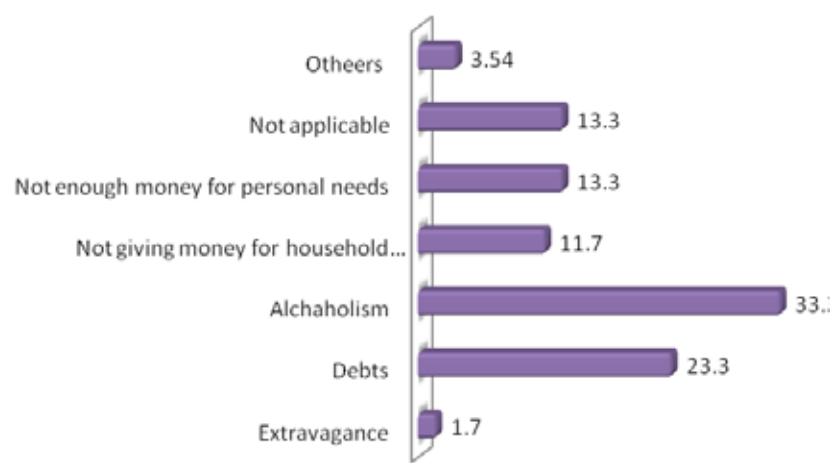
94. Financial harassment (%)



A large majority (88.3%) said that they were financially harassed, while a small section did not have such experience.

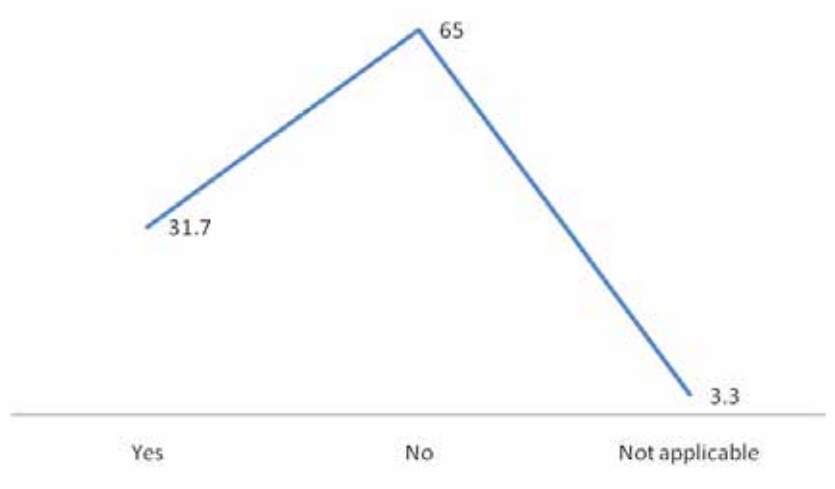


95. If yes, which type? (%)



Major types of financial harassments were reportedly the pressure to give money to husbands for drinking alcohol (33.3%), pressure to repay debts incurred by the husband (23.3%), husband's unwillingness to give money for house hold expenses (11.7%), and personal needs of women (13.3%).

96. Sexual harassment (%)

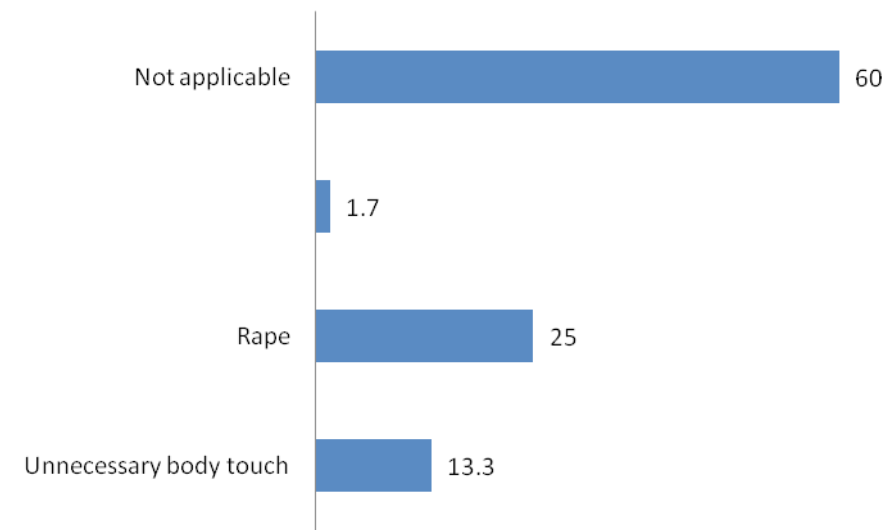


Majority of women (65%) had no experience of sexual harassment in their life time, while 31.7% had it.

In the pre-project analysis, it was found that only 15% experienced sexual harassment.

More percentage of women came up to reveal more about sexual violence faced by them at the end of the project.

**97. If yes, which type? (%)**

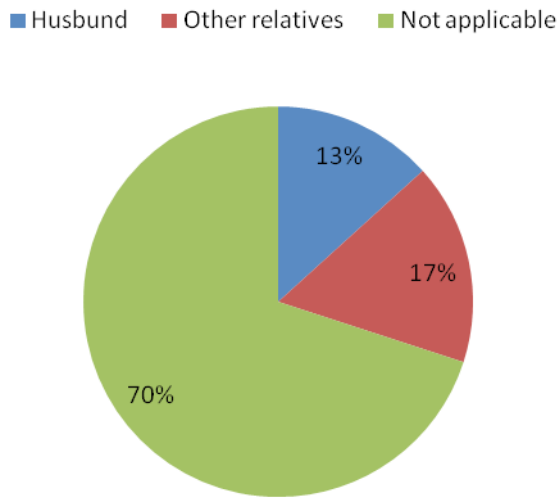


Rape (25%) and unnecessary body touch (13.3%) were the major types of sexual harassment the respondents faced in their life time.

In the pre-project data, it was found that the largest section (44%) had the experience of unnecessary touch, followed by rape (39.7%) and forced to see pornography (16.4%).

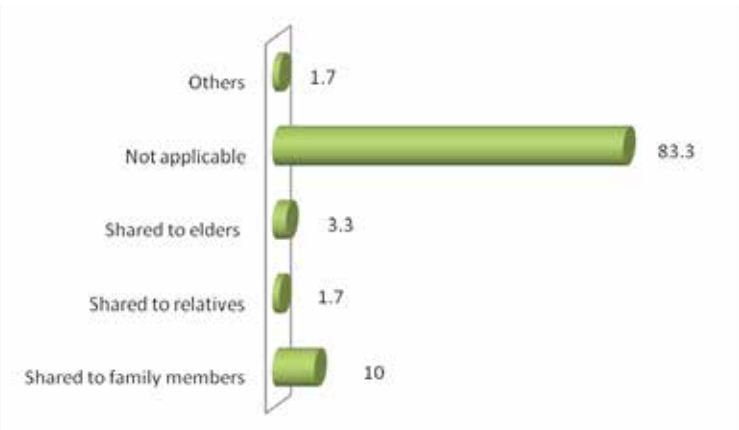
At the end of the project, according to the latter survey, it was reported that less percentage of women had the experience of rape and unnecessary body touch.

98. If yes, from whom? (%)



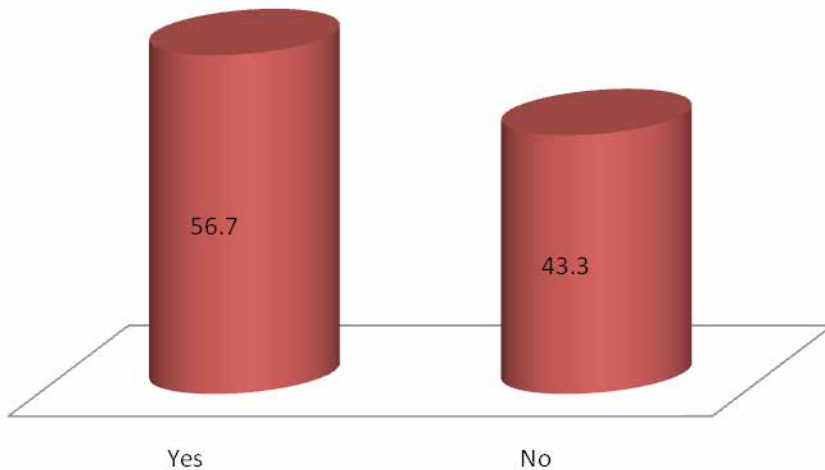
Surprisingly, it was reported that sexual harassments were caused by relatives (16.7%) and husbands (13.3%).

100. Did you depend on anyone for solution? (%)



Most of the victims among the respondents shared their experience with family members (10%) or elders in the village (3.3%).

### 101. Harassment during pregnancy (%)

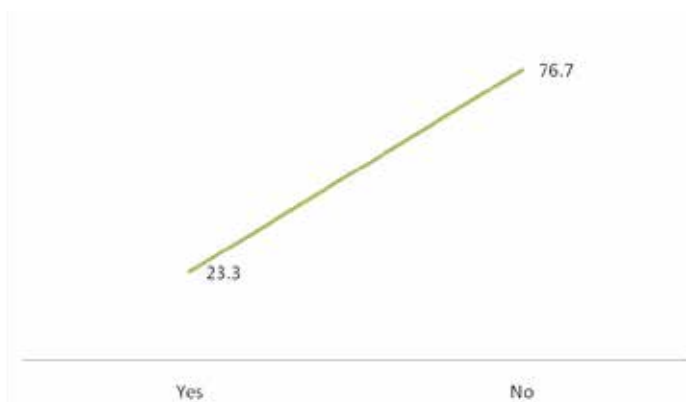


A large section (56.7%) said that they experienced harassments during pregnancy, while several others did not have that experience (43.3%).

In the pre-project scenario, it was reported that only 39.1% experience of violence during pregnancy.

It implies that higher percentage of women revealed about harassments during pregnancy, in the post project survey.

### 102. Husband's right to beat wife. (%)



While a large majority of the respondents said that husbands did not have any right to beat their wives (76.7%), surprisingly, 23.3% of women said that husbands have the right to beat their wives.

In the pre-project survey, 38.3% expressed their opinion that their husbands had the right to beat their wives.

At the end of the project, lower percentage of women subscribed to the view that their husbands had the right to beat their wives.



## Part III

# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

## Introduction

Having done the analysis of the data collected in the post project period and comparison with the pre-project findings, three categories of findings are identified. Findings of the post project data merely refers to the situation existing after the end of the project, that is, these findings need not necessarily be considered as the result of the project, though the project may have had some impact on the situation.

The first category consists of findings which inform that there is improvement in the situation after the project. Second category informs that there is no improvement or more negative situations. The third category lists status quo even in the post-project period.

A caution is required to be taken in understanding all the three categories of findings. The method used to collect data on the situation of fish vending women (FVW) on both the occasions was interview schedule. It therefore implies the each and every piece of information has to be interpreted as reported by the FVW. Their education, experience and opinions might have had a major influence on the information shared by them.

The data were collected within an interval of two years and this is a very short period to measure changes in the social situations. Many questions were raised to FVW regarding their past life, say, for example, the dowry issues. They were telling the same stories of the past on two occasions.

Another factor to be borne in mind is that the sample size varied from 483 in the pre-project situation to 60 in the post project period.

## 1. Situations improved in the post project phase

The family size of the respondents of the post- project survey is 5.2 against the family size of the respondents of the baseline survey, that is, 6.4. Sex ratio found in the baseline is 709 against the sex ratio in the post-project survey - 748. Post-project survey findings show that sex ratio is more favourable to women compared to the findings in the baseline survey.

75% of the families have children studying in schools or colleges against the baseline status of 54%.

More women set apart their time for family and household work, in spite of their long working hours.

The age at which both groups of respondents had started fish vending work is more or less the same, with the baseline group starting it little later in the age group of 26-30 years, while the post project respondents at the age of 20-25 years. This can be seen as an indication of

decreasing stigma against the job in the society. More young people might have entered in the job and in the samples selected. In both the studies, more than 30% of women started fish vending before their marriage. This is a sure indication of a decline in the social stigma against the job in the project area.

All the locations of fish vending such as markets, house-to-house and road sides, seem to be attractive for fish vending as indicated by the increase in the percentage of women opting for these three locations.

The decrease in the percentage of FVW who preferred to take loans in the post project scenario for capital for fish vending business shows that more women have started using their own money indicating a higher economic position or they might have utilized some of the Government sources available at lower interest and easier terms.

The toilet facilities seem to have improved during the period, or some of the women might have moved to markets with more toilet facilities. The post project situation indicates an improvement in the case of quality of toilets. The conditions are better than those in the pre-project situation, when we consider the reasons for the poor conditions of the toilets in the markets.

While in the earlier baseline report it was found that 20% of the respondents had pure drinking water in the markets, in the latter survey, it is seen that 31.7% affirmed that they had pure drinking water in the markets, pointing to an improvement in the case of availability of drinking water.

This is a higher level of involvement in the post project phase with regard to membership in trade unions.

Increase in spending for education and girl children's marriage is considered indicators of improvement.

An increase in the share of husbands' income to the families is reported from 57% in the pre-project review to 68.3% in the post-project phase.

There is a reduction in the number of women spending major part of their family income for household expenses, from 93.37% in the pre-project phase to 78.3% in the post project situation.

The post project scenario shows that the sources of debt are limited to three items such as banks, SHGs of TSSS and individuals against 8 sources in the pre-project situation.

There is an improvement in the number of FVW who affirmed going to school. The second group of respondents had better education than the first one.

In the latter investigation, more women revealed that their parents had to give dowry, may be, due to the effect of the increased awareness about it during the project period.



More percentage of women informed about the availability of toilets at home at the end of the project.

In the pre-project study, more diseases were reported among the respondents, than the diseases reported in the latter survey. More percentage of women went to Government hospitals after the end of the project than those who went there in the beginning of the project. While in the pre-project study, 18 diseases were reported by the respondents, in the post project study, it was only 6 diseases.

More women seem to have come out to reveal about sexual matters before the enumerators after the project. Mothers are rightly found more influential for the girls in the matter communication on sexuality. In both the surveys, women informed that their mothers told them about menstruation. The percentage of those who used cloth at the time of menstruation decreased from 93.71% to 81.7% after the project. Women must have received answers to many of their sexual problems during the project processes.

The percentage of women using contraceptives came down from 76% in the pre-project survey to 65% at the end of the project.

In the latter survey, more percentage of women informed that they had normal delivery.

More women seem to have taken membership or revealed that they had membership in faith-based organizations. Membership in such organizations is considered as key to one's exposure to the outside world.

Participation of FVW in Grama Sabha (GS) meetings increased at the end of the project.

Overall, women feel that there are more economic reasons than social reasons to get involved in social, political and faith based organizations.

At the end of the project, more women came to know about the programs implemented by the Grama Panchayats.

At the end of the project, more percentage of respondents came up to reveal about women suffering from domestic violence. Less percentage of women reported at the end of the project that they experienced physical violence. More percentage of women came up to reveal more about sexual violence faced by them at the end of the project.

At the end of the project, according to the latter survey, it was reported that less percentage of women had the experience of rape and unnecessary body touch.

At the end of the project, lower percentage of women subscribed to the view that their husbands had the right to beat their wives.

## **2. More negative situations in the post project phase**

There is a corresponding increase in market tax rates in comparison with the increase in the price of goods and services in general.

While an increase was expected in the awareness about trade unions due to the interventions of the project, a decrease is found, in fact.

The market infrastructure conditions got worsened, according to FVW.

It was noted in the baseline survey report that 32% of the husbands shared 100% against the later picture of 23.3%, which means a reduction of 8.70 percentage points in the number of husbands sharing their income for the family household needs. The husbands' attitude has not changed positively to share the responsibility of family debts.

More percentage of women switched on to public pipe as their source of water, while some women stopped using own pipe. Some of them switched on to neighbors' drinking water source.

At the end of the project, it was found that more percentage of people threw their domestic waste into the sea, and more percentage of women put the waste into a pit. The issue of waste management seems not to have been addressed properly.

In the pre-project survey, almost 100% had knowledge on sexuality before marriage. In the latter situation, the percentage of FVW who reported that they had knowledge of sexuality before marriage declined.

Percentage of people who are in leadership has come down after the end of the project. All the FVW who are members are not active, nor are in leadership roles in such organizations.

Though more FVW have become members in the post project period, their role as active workers or leaders was limited.

It seems that not all respondents are members of fish vending women's forum, because in the latter survey, their percentage has come down.

A slight decline in the percentage is noted in the case of women's opportunity to express themselves in GSs.

The situation at the end of the project is not encouraging, in the case of influencing decisions of the Panchayats. The percentage of women who said that they were aware of various services provided by the Grama Panchayats reportedly declined at the end of the project.

Majority informed about husband's violence. More percentage of women came to reveal that they had faced physical violence, at the end of the project. It was reported that sexual

harassments were caused by relatives (16.7%) and husbands (13.3%). Higher percentage of women revealed about harassments during pregnancy, in the post project survey.

### **3. Areas where no apparent change observed**

The age composition of the respondents of the present sample survey corresponds very closely to the age composition of the respondents in the baseline

Marital status found in the baseline was nearly the same as that found in the post-project survey.

In both the surveys, the more or less the same trend of higher percentage of females above 60 years of age than males is found with a percentage increase of 3.3 in the post project situation.

The situation remains the same in the pre-project survey in the matter of housing. While 71% of fish vending women lived in their houses prior to the project, 70% live in their own house in the post project stage. The largest sections that do not have their own house in both the phases live with their children.

Both in the baseline and post project situation, it is found that 90% of the respondents had good ( including 'not bad') experience during travel, in the market and at other places and that more or less 10% of women still face bad experience during their travel to the markets, in the markets or at other places.

More or less the same percentage bought fish for sales from the harbour/ fish landing centers in both the cases.

It was found that the same percentage of women paid market tax (81%). There is no change in the system in the payment of tax for using market space.

More or less the same percentage of women fish vendors had reported that they could save for future needs out of the profit from their business.

Though the responses were not consistent in the pre and post project reviews, the factors influencing the education of the respondents were more or less the same.

In both the situations, fish vending women or those who entered into this business got married at very young age.

The finding reflects more or less the same situation before and after the project, with regard to availability of drinking water at home.

No major change has happened in the post project period in terms of the number of women taking treatment for their diseases. According to both the surveys, most of the people take allopathic medicines in the pre and post project situations.

Almost similar sexual problems existed before and after the project. Information from the both the surveys reveal that majority of women have undergone some kind of birth control methods during their life time. In most of the cases, women had to make surgical operations and not men for birth control. More women reported in the post project survey that they underwent hysterectomy.

In both the occasions, lack of individual benefits was reported as a major reason for non-participation in GSs.

Lack of time seems to be the most important reason for FVW for not participating in social organizations, followed by resistance from husbands, inability to save a certain amount every month/week.

The source of violence on both the occasions was more or less the same.

## **Concluding Remarks**

The post project review of the situation of FVW in terms of their life and work reveals that there is positive change at the end of the project in several important matters, though the change is slow and small. The period under consideration is too small to achieve a long term social impact on critically marginalized groups. The process needs to be continued with more scientific and systematic methods of project management, community education and mobilization.

There are certain areas where it is found that no change has happened either positively or negatively. More intensive efforts are demanded by the situation to make positive changes in the identified areas.

However, there are certain areas where the change has been negative. Activities implemented to address the areas may not be sufficient in quality and/or quantity. Reversal is possible with more efficient and more professional approach to community education and project management.

## Post Project Survey: Frequency Table

### 1. Age-wise Distribution of Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	20-30 years	1	1.7	1.7	1.7
	30-40 years	14	23.3	23.3	25
	40-50 years	27	45	45	70
	50-60 years	13	21.7	21.7	91.7
	60-70 years	5	8.3	8.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

### 2.Marital status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Married	52	86.7	86.7	86.7
	Widow	7	11.7	11.7	98.3
	Deserted	1	1.7	1.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

### 3. No. Females in the families

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Female	12	20	20	20
	2 Females	28	46.7	46.7	66.7
	3 Females	12	20	20	86.7
	4 Females	5	8.3	8.3	95
	5 Females	2	3.3	3.3	98.3
	6 Females	1	1.7	1.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

### 4. No. Males in the families

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Males	13	21.7	21.7	21.7
	2 Males	19	31.7	31.7	53.3
	3 Males	19	31.7	31.7	85
	4 Males	4	6.7	6.7	91.7
	5 Males	1	1.7	1.7	93.3
	Not applicable	4	6.7	6.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

5. No. of Boys in the families					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Boy	26	43.3	43.3	43.3
	2 Boys	17	28.3	28.3	71.7
	3 Boys	4	6.7	6.7	78.3
	4 Boys	1	1.7	1.7	80
	5 Boys	2	3.3	3.3	83.3
	Not applicable	10	16.7	16.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

6. No. of Girls in the families					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Girl	25	41.7	41.7	41.7
	2 Girls	14	23.3	23.3	65
	3 Girls	6	10	10	75
	5 Girls	1	1.7	1.7	76.7
	Not applicable	14	23.3	23.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

7. No. of students in the families					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 student	9	15	15	15
	2 students	19	31.7	31.7	46.7
	3 students	14	23.3	23.3	70
	4 students	3	5	5	75
	Not applicable	15	25	25	100
	Total	60	100	100	

8. No. of females above 60 years					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 female above 60 years	17	28.3	28.3	28.3
	Not applicable	43	71.7	71.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

9.No. of males above 60 years					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Male above 60 years	15	25	25	25
	Not applicable	45	75	75	100
	Total	60	100	100	

9. Types of houses					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Owned	42	70	70	70
	Rented house	2	3.3	3.3	73.3
	In government land	2	3.3	3.3	76.7
	Husband's family house	1	1.7	1.7	78.3
	Wife's family house	3	5	5	83.3
	With married children	10	16.7	16.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

Types of fish vending and related jobs					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	fish selling	60	100	100	100

10. Availability of time for household works					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	53	88.3	88.3	88.3
	No	7	11.7	11.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

11. Approach of people during travel to the market places					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Good	22	36.7	36.7	36.7
	Not bad	29	48.3	48.3	85
	Bad	7	11.7	11.7	96.7
	Not applicable	2	3.3	3.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

12. Approach of people in markets					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Good	19	31.7	31.7	31.7
	Not bad	32	53.3	53.3	85
	bad	4	6.7	6.7	91.7
	Not applicable	5	8.3	8.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

### 13. Approach of people in other places

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Good	19	31.7	31.7	31.7
	Not bad	30	50	50	81.7
	bad	4	6.7	6.7	88.3
	Not applicable	7	11.7	11.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

### 14. Age of FVW at the time when they started work

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Below 15 years	12	20	20	20
	15-20 years	13	21.7	21.7	41.7
	20-25 years	15	25	25	66.7
	25-30 years	13	21.7	21.7	88.3
	30-35 years	4	6.7	6.7	95
	35-40	2	3.3	3.3	98.3
	40-45 years	1	1.7	1.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

### 15. When did you start fish vending?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Before marriage	23	38.3	38.3	38.3
	After marriage	37	61.7	61.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

### 16. How many times do you go to market in one day?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 time	55	91.7	91.7	91.7
	2 times	5	8.3	8.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	



17. Locations of fish selling					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Markets	41	68.3	68.3	68.3
	House to house	11	18.3	18.3	86.7
	Road side	3	5	5	91.7
	12	5	8.3	8.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

8. Locations of purchase					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Village	35	58.3	58.3	58.3
	Market	13	21.7	21.7	80
	Harbour	12	20	20	100
	Total	60	100	100	

19. Sources of capital for the business					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Own cash	7	11.7	11.7	11.7
	Debt	44	73.3	73.3	85
	Savings	8	13.3	13.3	98.3
	4	1	1.7	1.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

20. Basic necessities in markets					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	30	50	50	50
	No	23	38.3	38.3	88.3
	Not applicable	7	11.7	11.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

21. Payment of market Tax					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	49	81.7	81.7	81.7
	No	6	10	10	91.7
	Not applicable	5	8.3	8.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

22. If you pay market tax, how much is it?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	10-20 rupees	10	16.7	16.7	16.7
	20-30 rupees	27	45	45	61.7
	30- 40 rupees	7	11.7	11.7	73.3
	40-50 rupees	1	1.7	1.7	75
	Above 50	5	8.3	8.3	83.3
	Above 100	3	5	5	88.3
	Not applicable	7	11.7	11.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

23. Toilet facilities					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	33	55	55	55
	No	23	38.3	38.3	93.3
	Not applicable	4	6.7	6.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

24. Usability of Toilets					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	19	31.7	31.7	31.7
	No	16	26.7	26.7	58.3
	Not applicable	25	41.7	41.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**25. If toilet is not usable, why do you say so?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No water	12	20	20	20
	No door	1	1.7	1.7	21.7
	Not clean	4	6.7	6.7	28.3
	Not applicable	43	71.7	71.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**26. Availability of water facility in market**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	19	31.7	31.7	31.7
	No	38	63.3	63.3	95
	Not applicable	3	5	5	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**27. Awareness about trade unions in market**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	25	41.7	41.7	41.7
	No	30	50	50	91.7
	Not applicable	5	8.3	8.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**28. Membership in trade union**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	8	13.3	13.3	13.3
	No	28	46.7	46.7	60
	Not applicable	24	40	40	100
	Total	60	100	100	

### 29. Difficulties faced in the markets

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	23	38.3	38.3	38.3
	No	31	51.7	51.7	90
	Not applicable	6	10	10	100
	Total	60	100	100	

### 30. Savings

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	57	95	95	95
	No	3	5	5	100
	Total	60	100	100	

### 31. Purpose of savings

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Children's education	23	38.3	38.3	38.3
	Buying gold	1	1.7	1.7	40
	House construction	2	3.3	3.3	43.3
	For marriage expenses	7	11.7	11.7	55
	Old age security	2	3.3	3.3	58.3
	Day to day expenses	25	41.7	41.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

### 32. Husband's income shared to the family

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	41	68.3	68.3	68.3
	No	16	26.7	26.7	95
	Not applicable	3	5	5	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**33. If husband shares his income with the family, how much percentage?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Below 25%	1	1.7	1.7	1.7
	Between 25-50%	11	18.3	18.3	20
	Between 50-75%	12	20	20	40
	100%	14	23.3	23.3	63.3
	Not applicable	22	36.7	36.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**34. Items for which family income is spent**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Day to day expenses	47	78.3	78.3	78.3
	Childrens education	8	13.3	13.3	91.7
	Medical expenses	2	3.3	3.3	95
	Debt settlement	1	1.7	1.7	96.7
	Husbund's alcoaholic habit	1	1.7	1.7	98.3
	123	1	1.7	1.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**35. Debts**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	56	93.3	93.3	93.3
	No	4	6.7	6.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**36. Source of Debts**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Bank	19	31.7	31.7	31.7
	SHGs	15	25	25	56.7
	Individuals	19	31.7	31.7	88.3
	Not applicable	3	5	5	93.3
	23	4	6.7	6.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

### 37. Do you take the sole responsibility of repayment of family debts?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	53	88.3	88.3	88.3
	No	3	5	5	93.3
	Not applicable	4	6.7	6.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

### 38. Education of FVW

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	45	75	75	75
	No	15	25	25	100
	Total	60	100	100	

### 39. If educated, how many years ?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Below 8 years	38	63.3	63.3	63.3
	8 years	9	15	15	78.3
	10 years	5	8.3	8.3	86.7
	Not applicable	8	13.3	13.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

### 40. If not educated, why?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Poverty	22	36.7	36.7	36.7
	Not intrested	1	1.7	1.7	38.3
	Spent time for caring siblings	4	6.7	6.7	45
	Health problems	1	1.7	1.7	46.7
	Not good in studies	1	1.7	1.7	48.3
	Not applicable	31	51.7	51.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

41. Age at the time of marriage					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	15-20 years	40	66.7	66.7	66.7
	20-25 years	16	26.7	26.7	93.3
	25-30 years	2	3.3	3.3	96.7
	30-35 years	2	3.3	3.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

42. Received dowry					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	52	86.7	86.7	86.7
	No	6	10	10	96.7
	Not applicable	2	3.3	3.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

43. Type of dowry					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Money	27	45	45	45
	Gold	12	20	20	65
	House	2	3.3	3.3	68.3
	Fishing equipments	1	1.7	1.7	70
	not applicable	6	10	10	80
	12	12	20	20	100
	Total	60	100	100	

44. Husband's family demanding dowry at the time of marriage					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	38	63.3	63.3	63.3
	No	15	25	25	88.3
	Not applicable	7	11.7	11.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

45. If not at the time of marriage, latter demand for dowry					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	6	10	10	10
	No	26	43.3	43.3	53.3
	Not applicable	28	46.7	46.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

46. If they demanded dowry at a latter stage, when was it?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	At child birth	7	11.7	11.7	11.7
	During house construction	1	1.7	1.7	13.3
	Others	4	6.7	6.7	20
	Not applicable	48	80	80	100
	Total	60	100	100	

47. Drinking water availability					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	51	85	85	85
	No	9	15	15	100
	Total	60	100	100	

48. Source of drinking water					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Own pipe	22	36.7	36.7	36.7
	Common pipe	28	46.7	46.7	83.3
	Neighbourers	6	10	10	93.3
	Not applicable	4	6.7	6.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

49. Toilet facilities at home					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	52	86.7	86.7	86.7
	No	8	13.3	13.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	



50.Availability of waste management facilities at home					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Per- cent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	21	35	35	35
	No	38	63.3	63.3	98.3
	Not applicable	1	1.7	1.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

51. If waste management facilities are available at home, what are they?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Kudumbasree system	4	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Others	20	33.3	33.3	40
	Not applicable	36	60	60	100
	Total	60	100	100	

52. If waste management facilities are not available, how do you dispose of your domestic waste?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Dumping in to sea	35	58.3	58.3	58.3
	Burying in to pit	10	16.7	16.7	75
	Open places	4	6.7	6.7	81.7
	Fire	2	3.3	3.3	85
	Not applicable	3	5	5	90
	Others	6	10	10	100
	Total	60	100	100	

53. Are you taking treatment?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	58	96.7	96.7	96.7
	No	2	3.3	3.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**54. If you are under treatment, what are the diseases?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Blood pressure	12	20	20	20
	Diabetess	7	11.7	11.7	31.7
	Lung diseases	10	16.7	16.7	48.3
	Bone diseases	13	21.7	21.7	70
	Urinary diseases	1	1.7	1.7	71.7
	Skin diseases	4	6.7	6.7	78.3
	Eye problems	2	3.3	3.3	81.7
	Others	6	10	10	91.7
	Not applicable	2	3.3	3.3	95
	Others	3	5.1	5.1	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**55. What system of medical practice you make use of?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Aloppathy	54	90	90	90
	Ayurveda	4	6.7	6.7	96.7
	Homeopathy	1	1.7	1.7	98.3
	Not applicable	1	1.7	1.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**56. Type of hospitals you depend**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Government hospital	48	80	80	80
	Ayurveda	11	18.3	18.3	98.3
	No response	1	1.7	1.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

### 57. Diseases common in your palce

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Rat fever	3	5	5	5
	Dengue fever	21	35	35	40
	Cancer	22	36.7	36.7	76.7
	Utrus problems	6	10	10	86.7
	Diarrhea	2	3.3	3.3	90
	TB	1	1.7	1.7	91.7
	Others	1	1.7	1.7	93.3
	46	4	6.8	6.8	100
	Total	60	100	100	

### 58. Information about menstruation before it started

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	23	38.3	38.3	38.3
	No	36	60	60	98.3
	Not applicable	1	1.7	1.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

### 59. If you had knowledge of menstruation before it started, what was the source of that information?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Mother	10	16.7	16.7	16.7
	Siblings	1	1.7	1.7	18.3
	Friends	5	8.3	8.3	26.7
	Books	1	1.7	1.7	28.3
	Catechism	6	10	10	38.3
	Others	1	1.7	1.7	40
	Not applicable	36	60	60	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**60. Things used during periods**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Cloth	49	81.7	81.7	81.7
	Napkin	10	16.7	16.7	98.3
	Not applicable	1	1.7	1.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**61. Knowledge about sexuality before marriage**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	19	31.7	31.7	31.7
	No	41	68.3	68.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**62. If you had knowledge about sexuality before marriage, what was the source of that information?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Mother	6	10	10	10
	Friends	6	10	10	20
	Catechism	6	10	10	30
	Others	1	1.7	1.7	31.7
	Not applicable	41	68.3	68.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**63. Do you discuss sexual matters with your husband ?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	34	56.7	56.7	56.7
	No	24	40	40	96.7
	Not applicable	2	3.3	3.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

64. Prevalence of problems in sexual life					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	17	28.3	28.3	28.3
	No	41	68.3	68.3	96.7
	Not applicable	2	3.3	3.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

65. What are the problems in sexual life?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not trust	9	15	15	15
	Forced to sexual act	5	8.3	8.3	23.3
	husbund not intrested	2	3.3	3.3	26.7
	Others	1	1.7	1.7	28.3
	Not applicable	42	70	70	98.3
	No response	1	1.7	1.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

66. Dependence on others for the solutions of sexual problems					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	8	13.3	13.3	13.3
	No	27	45	45	58.3
	Not applicable	25	41.7	41.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

67. Use of pregnancy prevention methods					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	39	65	65	65
	No	18	30	30	95
	Not applicable	3	5	5	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**68. What are the pregnancy prevention methods?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Tablets	1	1.7	1.7	1.7
	Vasectomy	2	3.3	3.3	5
	Tubectomy	37	61.7	61.7	66.7
	Not applicable	20	33.3	33.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**69. If Tubectomy was adopted, at what age?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Between 20-25 years	21	35	35	35
	Between 25-30 years	21	35	35	70
	Between 30-35 years	4	6.7	6.7	76.7
	35-40 years	1	1.7	1.7	78.3
	40-45 years	1	1.7	1.7	80
	45-50 years	1	1.7	1.7	81.7
	Not applicable	11	18.3	18.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**70. Type of delivery**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	normal delivery	59	98.3	98.3	98.3
	cesarean	1	1.7	1.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**71. Uterus removal operation undergone**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	9	15	15	15
	No	50	83.3	83.3	98.3
	Not applicable	1	1.7	1.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

72. Membership in faith-based groups					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Others	1	1.7	1.7	1.7
	Yes	39	65	65	66.7
	No	20	33.3	33.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

73. Working in faith-based organizations					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	41	68.3	68.3	68.3
	No	15	25	25	93.3
	Not applicable	4	6.7	6.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

74. Leadership in faith-based and other organizations					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	17	28.3	28.3	28.3
	No	34	56.7	56.7	85
	Not applicable	9	15	15	100
	Total	60	100	100	

75. Membership in political parties					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	11	18.3	18.3	18.3
	No	48	80	80	98.3
	Not applicable	1	1.7	1.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

76. Membership in any other organization					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	54	90	90	90
	No	4	6.7	6.7	96.7
	Not applicable	2	3.3	3.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**77. If you have membership in any other organization, what are they?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	TSSS fish vending forum	53	88.3	88.3	88.3
	Cooperative society	1	1.7	1.7	90
	SHGs	2	3.3	3.3	93.3
	Not applicable	1	1.7	1.7	95
	Others	3	5	5	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**78. If you are not a member of such organizations, why?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No time	1	1.7	1.7	1.7
	Not applicable	59	98.3	98.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**79. Participation in Grama Sabhas**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	51	85	85	85
	No	7	11.7	11.7	96.7
	Not applicable	2	3.3	3.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**80. If you participate, do you get opportunities to express your opinions and ideas?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	39	65	65	65
	No	13	21.7	21.7	86.7
	Not applicable	8	13.3	13.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**81. If you participate, does your opinion influence the decisions?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	20	33.3	33.3	33.3
	No	28	46.7	46.7	80
	Not applicable	11	18.3	18.3	98.3
	Others	1	1.7	1.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	



**82. If you do not participate in Grama Sabhas, why?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not got personal benefits	2	3.3	3.3	3.3
	No use	5	8.3	8.3	11.7
	Not getting information	2	3.3	3.3	15
	Not applicable	51	85	85	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**83. Advantages of being a member of social or political or religious groups**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Work together outside home	27	45	45	45
	Savings habit created	14	23.3	23.3	68.3
	Free from the high interest of private	5	8.3	8.3	76.7
	Self development	1	1.7	1.7	78.3
	Helped paying debts	8	13.3	13.3	91.7
	Not applicable	2	3.3	3.3	95
	15	1	1.7	1.7	96.7
	145	1	1.7	1.7	98.3
	123456	1	1.7	1.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

**84. Difficulties in working with these groups**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	27	45	45	45
	No	30	50	50	95
	Not applicable	3	5	5	100
	Total	60	100	100	

### 85. What are difficulties in working with such groups?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No time after market	9	15	15	15
	Opposition from husbund	5	8.3	8.3	23.3
	Financial stress	4	6.7	6.7	30
	No projects of stable income	7	11.7	11.7	41.7
	Not applicable	35	58.3	58.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

### 86. Awareness of welfare and develomental programmes of panchayats

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	47	78.3	78.3	78.3
	No	12	20	20	98.3
	Not applicable	1	1.7	1.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

### 87. If you are aware, what are they?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Various welfare activities	41	68.3	68.3	68.3
	Others	6	10	10	78.3
	Not applicable	13	21.7	21.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

### 88. Knowledge about anyone facing domestic violence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	40	66.7	66.7	66.7
	No	19	31.7	31.7	98.3
	Not applicable	1	1.7	1.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

89. If you know, who are causing it?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Relatives	10	16.7	16.7	16.7
	Neighbours	19	31.7	31.7	48.3
	Friends	7	11.7	11.7	60
	Not applicable	21	35	35	95
	12	2	3.3	3.3	98.3
	123	1	1.7	1.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

90. Do you face physical harrassment?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	43	71.7	71.7	71.7
	No	17	28.3	28.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

91. If yes, what type?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Beating	33	55	55	55
	Death threat	6	10	10	65
	Burning cloths	3	5	5	70
	Others	1	1.7	1.7	71.7
	Not applicable	16	26.7	26.7	98.3
	Others	1	1.7	1.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

92. If yes, from whom?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Husbund	38	63.3	63.3	63.3
	Husbunds mother	1	1.7	1.7	65
	Brother	3	5	5	70
	Others	1	1.7	1.7	71.7
	Not applicable	17	28.3	28.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

93. Mental harrassment					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	42	70	70	70
	No	14	23.3	23.3	93.3
	Not applicable	4	6.7	6.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

94. If yes, which type?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Family members	18	30	30	30
	Insulted before others	11	18.3	18.3	48.3
	Paranoid	9	15	15	63.3
	Seperation from children	1	1.7	1.7	65
	Others	2	3.3	3.3	68.3
	Not applicable	18	30	30	98.3
	Others	1	1.7	1.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

95. Financial harrassment					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	53	88.3	88.3	88.3
	No	7	11.7	11.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

96. If yes, what type?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Extravagance	1	1.7	1.7	1.7
	Debts	14	23.3	23.3	25
	Alchaholism	20	33.3	33.3	58.3
	Not giving money for household expenses	7	11.7	11.7	70
	Not enough money for personal needs	8	13.3	13.3	83.3
	Not applicable	8	13.3	13.3	96.7
	Othes	2	3.4	3.4	100
	Total	60	100	100	

97. Sexual harrassment					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	19	31.7	31.7	31.7
	No	39	65	65	96.7
	Not applicable	2	3.3	3.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

98. If yes, what type?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Unnecessary body touch	8	13.3	13.3	13.3
	Rape	15	25	25	38.3
		1	1.7	1.7	40
	Not applicable	36	60	60	100
	Total	60	100	100	

99. If yes, from whom?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Husbund	8	13.3	13.3	13.3
	Other relatives	10	16.7	16.7	30
	Not applicable	42	70	70	100
	Total	60	100	100	

100. Dependence on others for solution					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Shared to family members	6	10	10	10
	Shared to relatives	1	1.7	1.7	11.7
	Shared to elders	2	3.3	3.3	15
	Not applicable	50	83.3	83.3	98.3
	12	1	1.7	1.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	

101. Harrassment during pregnancy					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	34	56.7	56.7	56.7
	No	26	43.3	43.3	100
	Total	60	100	100	

102. Husband's right to beat wife					
Row Labels		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	14	23.3	23.3	23.3
	No	46	76.7	76.7	100
	Total	60	100	100	