

**A Study on Awareness about Women Welfare Programme and Policies: Special
Reference to Dharwad District, Karnataka**

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Abstract

India's social security system is composed of a number of schemes and programs spread throughout a variety of laws and regulations. However, that the government-controlled social security system in India applies to protect and welfare of the people. Social security is basic fundamental human right, felt need and demand of the people for their wellbeing in the society, its fulfilment will contribute in achieving various developmental goals of the nation. Article 15(3), the Constitution of India allows for positive discrimination in favor of women. The article, under right to equality, states that: "Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children." In addition, the Directive Principles of State Policy 39(A) states that: "The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood." The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (National Credit Fund for Women) was set up in 1993 to make credit available for lower income women in India. More recent programs initiated by the Government of India include the Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS), the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana, Conditional Maternity Benefit plan (CMB), as well as the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls – Sabla, "Stree Shakthi", "Santhwana" and etc., Hence, paper bring forth about Awareness of Women Welfare Programme and Policies: Special Reference to Dharwad District. The main objectives are, a) To identify the socio-economic profile of the study areas. b) To find out the awareness and utilization of women welfare schemes. c) To give suitable recommendation for their welfare

The study will be data collect from both primary and secondary sources. The study will use probability sampling method. Total sample to be selected for this study are 50 respondents. In this study from different age groups, geographical areas will be selected as respondents. The data analysis will be use qualitative and quantitative manner. The researcher will be used for social science methods to this entire study. This paper is an attempt to list and map the various women welfare schemes of the State of Karnataka.

Key words: Women empowerment, development, Government schemes,

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Introduction

The Govt. of India as well as Karnataka State Government has initiated a number of projects and programmes for socio – economic empowerment of women. The Women Development Government took initiated so many Programmes for Women Empowerment. The strategy adopted for the programmes in the areas of women development involves empowerment of women through awareness and utilization. The emphasis is on helping women to become self sufficient and economically independent with the help of training and income generating activities so as to enhance their earning capacity and to bring up their status in life. The department aims at the economic development and integration of women into the main stream of society and also as individuals with a right to human dignity. Like, on-going programmes, the department has evolved some innovative schemes such as "Stree Shakthi", "Santhwana" etc., According to Moser (1989) Women Empowerment is the capacity of women to increase their self – reliance and internal strength. The World Bank has suggested that empowerment of women should be the key aspect of Social Development Programmes (World Bank, 2001). India has also ratified various international convention committed to securing equal rights to women. The policy also speaks of “a wide gap between the goals enunciated in the constitution, legislative policies, plans, programmes, and the related mechanisms on the one hand and the situational reality of the status of women in India, on the other gender equality manifests itself in various forms, the most obvious being the trend of continuously declining female reaction in the population in the last few decades. Socio strangling and violence at the democratic and societal levels are some of the other manifestations”.

Review of Literature

Satyanarayana and Dr.R.Jayaprakash (2012) in their article entitled, " Labor welfare measures in cement ventures in India" featured on to know the fulfillment levels of representatives about work welfare measures in KCP constrained (Cement Division). Subsequent to dissecting the entire information it can be expressed that the general fulfillment levels of representatives about welfare measures in the association cover under investigation is attractive.

Murthy (2012) in their article entitled, "Wellbeing and welfare measures for workmen" featured on HBL Power Systems Ltd, Hyderabad Welfare measures assume an essential part

in the worker's commitment towards work. The fulfilled laborer in regards to security and welfare can play his consideration on his activity. Work welfare infers that the setting up of least attractive models and the arrangements like wellbeing, nourishment, dress, therapeutic help, training, protection, employer stability and so forth., and such offices empower the specialists to give the efficiency. Work welfare measures additionally work life, life and social life. Work welfare is essential certainty of mechanical Relations, the additional dimension, offering fulfillment to the specialist in a way which levels a decent wage can't. It is an exhaustive term including different administrations, benefits and offices offered to representatives by the business.

Richard and Chasin (1992) investigations government intercession in Kerala In various regions of arrangement (1985-90) viz , nourishment, wellbeing and instruction The Important finding is that the achievement of female education program has prompted the acknowledgment of the objectives in medicinal services and family welfare

Saxena (1992) assesses the Total Literacy Program in Narasingpur Madhya Pradesh amid 1990-91 He watches that the commonness of calculated rank framework possesses the advance of Total Literacy Program In the examination region and proposes that there ought to be research assessment of the financial state of a dismember before implementing any welfare program

Atkinson (1970) expelled this lack. He presented not added substance utility but rather the idea of similarly dispersed comparable income. Fundamentally here we focus on that level of income that gives same measure of utility. The accentuation is clear. Income isn't helpful with respect to itself as the neo-established accepts yet for the utility and fulfillment it can deliver.

Statement of the Problem

Both Central and State Governments have introduced various novel schemes for the development of women community. The success of a scheme could be measured by ascertaining the level of utilization by the beneficiaries and aware of the selected schemes for promoted to women by the Government. The reason behind low level of utilization of Government schemes may be the ignorance of women poverty and poor. Thus, an attempt has been made in this study to identify the level of awareness of schemes introduced by the Government for the development of women community in Karnataka state

Significance of the Study

The present research work will be useful to women welfare and government. The study may help the government to understand how far women developments are aware of the schemes promoted by it. Thereby, Government may frame suitable strategies for creating awareness among women particularly in rural areas. Furthermore, the research work assists to women for understand the schemes offered by the Government and to utilize the same to a maximum extent.

Objectives of the Study

- 1. To identify the socio-economic profile of the study area of Amblikoppa and Murakatti Village in Dharwad District.*
- 2. To find out the awareness and utilization of women welfare schemes*
- 3. To give suitable recommendation for their welfare*

Research Methodology

The data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. the Primary data have been collected using questionnaire. Research methodology of the study was used probability sampling method. The total sample size of this study is 50 women respondents from different age groups; geographical areas have been selected as respondents. The respondents were selected from the area of *Amblikoppa and Murakatti Village in Dharwad District*. The data analysis was use qualitative and quantitative manner. The researcher was used the social science research methodology to this entire study. The secondary data has collected from various books, journals, internet source and etc.,

Scope of the Study

The present research work has been taken up to explore the awareness of Government schemes among women in Dharwad district.

Data analyse and interpretation

Table: 1

Distribution of the Respondents on the Socio-economic of Background

P. S.N	Variables	No. of women respondent	Percentage
Pattern 1	Age (Years)		
	Below 30	12	24
	31-50	30	60
	Above 51	08	16
Pattern 2	Gender		
	Male	0	0
	Female	50	100
Pattern 3	Education		
	Not literate	09	18
	Primary	11	22
	Middle	10	20
	High school	11	22
	Degree / Diploma	02	04
	Can read and write	07	14
Pattern 4	Religion		
	Hindu	50	100
	Christian	0	0
Pattern 5	Community groups		
	Scheduled caste / Scheduled Tribes	27	54
	OBC	12	24
	Others	11	22
Pattern 6	Marital Status		
	Unmarried	02	04
	Married	41	82
	Widow/ Separated	07	14
Pattern 7	Occupational Background of Family		
	Government	02	04
	Private	05	10
	Coolie	43	86
Pattern 8	Monthly income		
	less than 2000	09	18
	2001 - 4000	25	50
	4001 - 6000	16	32
	Above 6001	06	12

Sources:- from primary date

The socio economic status of respondents is said to have a greater bearing on the performance in the activity selected. The indicators are age, sex, marital status, education level, and community groups, religion and occupation of family are presented in above table.

- 🌍 More than fifty percent of the respondents from the age group of 31 to 50 years.
- 🌍 More than 18 percent of the respondent's not literate, which means they are illiterate.
- 🌍 100 percent of the respondents followed Hindu religions.
- 🌍 More than fifty percent of the respondents from Social category of SC/ST community.
- 🌍 Nearly 85 percent of the respondents are married.

- More than 86 percent of working coolie.
- Nearly 50 percent respondent's income per monthly 2001 to 4000.

Table: 2

Awareness about Women Welfare Programme and Policies in Dharwad District

S.No	Programmes for Women Development	Yes	Percentage	No	Percentage
1.	Stree Shakti	16	32	34	68
2.	Santhwana	13	26	37	74
3.	Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane (KMAY)	19	38	31	62
4.	Scheme for construction of working women's hostel	08	16	42	84
5.	Swadhar	13	26	37	74
6.	Udyogini	21	42	29	58
7.	Marketing Assistance Scheme	16	32	34	68
8.	State Resource Centre	02	04	38	76
9.	Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme	26	52	24	48
10.	Asare Scheme	03	06	47	94
11.	Family Counseling Centre	11	22	39	78
12.	Janani Suraksha Yojana	22	44	28	56
13.	Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)	17	35	33	66
14.	Mahila Kisan Sashatikaran Priyojana (MKSP)	06	12	44	88
15.	Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)	07	14	43	86
16.	National Maternity Benefits Scheme (NMBS)	46	92	04	08
17.	Rashtriya Mahila Kosh	21	42	29	58
18.	Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) - SABLA Yojana	03	06	47	94
19.	Scheme for Working Women Hostels	22	44	28	56
20.	Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)	24	48	26	52
21.	Ujjawala Scheme	15	30	35	70
22.	Vocational Rehabilitation of Women with Disabilities	28	56	22	44
23.	Widows And Marriage Of Devadasis Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane (KMAY)	42	84	08	16
24.	Kittur Rani channamma Award	02	04	48	96
25.	Financial Assistance to Women Law Graduates	04	08	46	92
26.	Any other schemes	09	18	41	82

Sources:- from primary source

- Most of respondents are did not get awareness about the above mention schemes and programmes due to lack of the socio-economic causes and education levels. for example above table disclose about their awareness about Kittur Rani channamma Award only 04 parentage respondents are only knows. Only 08 percentage respondents are aware about financial Assistance to Women Law Graduates.

Analysis and Discussion

Women Empowerment is multidimensional Process. Women empowerment is a one of the important prospectus of empowering of women. The government aims at economic development and integration of women into the mainstream of economy, equity, equality and social justice. The strategy adopted for the programmes in the areas of women's development involves empowerment of women through awareness generation, education and greater emphasis on skill development and income generating activities, so as to enable women to enhance their earning capacity and status in life. To ensure that children get protection against neglect, abuse and exploitation, the department has taken up programmes and schemes to guarantee their basic rights including survival, protection, development and full participation in social, cultural, educational and other endeavour for their individual growth and well-being. The emphasis has been on improving the delivery of services to the children and also to achieve convergence of services available for women. Some of important promoting Govt. programmes for promoting women empowering by building up social work capacity through all their procedures and methods implementing of women empowerment by social work and social aspects. Thus most of the studies on women related policies and development programmes have confined to the general nature of the programmes and future that made it success or failure. Here National policy for empowerment of women (2001) is successful policy in India's the study attempted awareness and utilization of programmes on rural women through one of the aims of the programmes is to uplift rural women through the implantation of the programme. Main findings have finalised in this paper a) the personal background of Women and other variables have something to do with the aspect of empowerment. b) Women in rural area are so innocents and they are leading simple life. c) Most of the rural area women are unaware about thus schemes. They don't know the government programmes and policies for women empowerment in particular. d) The women of rural area are facing so many basic problems. In such a way policies and programmes are major role in bringing desirable changes with reference to social and economic life of women. e) Government Policies, programmes and rural women empowerment have a variation as the methodology and approach varies in functioning of them.

Suggestions

- Government should take responsibility to reach out to the women entrepreneurs through social media, public campaigns, the local chambers of commerce etc.
- Educational institutions in Dharwad district should join hands with the Government to create awareness about government schemes and entrepreneurship schemes.
- Similarly, should Non Government Organization (NGO) also much more extend necessary assistance to Government for promoting awareness of entrepreneurship schemes among women.

Conclusion

Women empowerment is a very important aspect. Women Empowerment Programmes have taken significant role in society. Women empowerment is a one of the important prospectus of empowering of women in Women groups. So government should be take necessary action for prepare evolution and monitoring

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