



# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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## IMPACT OF GOVT. SCHEMES RELATED TO WOMEN ON HER SOCIAL LIFE: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY IN GULBARGA DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT:

*This sociological study investigates how women's social lives in the Gulbarga District are affected by government programs targeted at them. Numerous government initiatives have been put in place over time to empower women, raise their economic standing, and improve their social well-being. Initiatives pertaining to employment, education, health, financial independence, and legal rights are all included in these programs. Understanding how these policies have affected women's roles in their families, communities, and society at large is the goal of the study. The study examines women's perceptions, difficulties, and results related to these schemes using both qualitative and quantitative research methods, such as surveys, interviews, and case studies. . Along with identifying important areas for improvement, the study looks into the obstacles that prevent the full use of these government interventions. The results are intended to provide insightful information about the efficacy of women-centered government policies as well as suggestions for enhancing their influence on women's social integration, empowerment, and general quality of life in Gulbarga District's rural and urban areas.*



**KEYWORDS:** sociological study , education, health, financial independence, and legal rights.

### INTRODUCTION:

Over the past few decades, women's roles in society have changed significantly, especially in response to various government initiatives aimed at empowering and uplifting women. With an emphasis on women's health, education, financial independence, and social security, the Indian government has started a number of programs to raise their socioeconomic standing. These programs have grown to be a crucial component of the country's gender policy and are anticipated to have a substantial impact on women's lives on both an individual and a collective level, in addition to bringing about economic change. The Karnataka state's Gulbarga District is an example of an area where modernizing forces and traditional values coexist. It is distinguished by a mix of rural and urban populations, and women frequently encounter unique obstacles in their daily lives, such as social discrimination, economic dependence, and restricted access to healthcare and education. In order to close these gaps and enhance the lives of women, the government has intervened through a number of welfare programs, including the Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation programs, financial inclusion initiatives, health services, skill development courses, and legal aid schemes.

Through an analysis of the actual results of these interventions, this study aims to investigate how government programs affect women's social lives in Gulbarga District. The study examines how these programs have affected women's roles in their families and communities, their involvement in decision-making, and their access to chances for social and personal development from a sociological perspective. The study aims to determine whether the desired outcomes of social change and empowerment have been achieved or if difficulties still exist. . The study will also evaluate the obstacles that keep women from taking full advantage of these programs, such as cultural norms, ignorance, or inadequate policy implementation, through the use of surveys, interviews, and case studies. The ultimate goal of this study is to present a thorough sociological analysis of how government programs affect women's social lives in Gulbarga District and to provide recommendations for enhancing the efficacy and scope of these initiatives.

### **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:**

#### **Aims:**

The main goal of this investigation how government programs aimed at women in Gulbarga District affect their social lives. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the ways in which these programs have affected women's participation in socioeconomic and political arenas, their social roles, and their place in the family and community. The goal of the study is to offer a sociological viewpoint on how well these government initiatives have worked to change women's social lives in both urban and rural areas particularly in Gulbarga City.

#### **Objectives:**

1. To Identify and Analyze Government Schemes for Women
2. To Evaluate the Impact on Women's Social Roles
3. To Understand the Influence on Women's Community Participation
4. To Examine Women's Access to Economic and Educational Opportunities
5. To Investigate Barriers to Effective Implementation and Access

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Numerous studies have examined the effects of government programs for women in India, concentrating on a range of topics like social participation, health, education, and economic empowerment. These studies have shed light on the difficulties and achievements of such programs in improving women's lives, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas. In the context of Gulbarga District, this review of the literature highlights important themes, conclusions, and gaps in the body of knowledge regarding government programs and their impact on women's social lives.

Some of the important literature and studies related to govt. schemes for women and their effects on social economic life of women.

DUFLO (2012) Empowering women is educating their capacity accessing tools for growth, primarily the education, health, income generation and political participation.

Malhotra and Schuler (2005) Identified empowering women is facilitating their privileges to domestic decision making, resource accessibility and freedom of movement.

Umakanth.S.et.al. (2024) in their study on implication of govt. schemes on women empowerment in Karnataka mentioned that Karnataka Govt. as gather attention owing to its policy of free bus travel, financial support the outcome of such programmes be able to get over a long period and as such one must wait for the good results.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

This section describes the research approach used to investigate how government programs affect women's social lives in Gulbarga District. To obtain a thorough grasp of how these government programs impact women's roles, opportunities, and general social well-being, the study combines qualitative and quantitative research methods. The above article prepared on secondary data statistical

information collected from statistic department, city municipal corporation and other concern offices in Gulbarga district.

The purpose of the study is to investigate how government programs affect women's social lives in Karnataka's Gulbarga District. There is little research on how India's many welfare programs and policies for women's empowerment actually affect women's social roles, empowerment, and involvement in family and community dynamics, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas. The purpose of this study is to evaluate how much the social fabric of women's lives in Gulbarga has changed as a result of government initiatives in the areas of health, education, financial inclusion, and social welfare. It will look at how these programs affect women's social status, their participation in family and community decision-making, their access to opportunities and resources, and the evolution of gender norms. The research will offer a sociological understanding of the social ramifications of government interventions by examining both the positive and negative outcomes of these schemes. It will also identify the obstacles to successful implementation and offer policy recommendations for more inclusive and significant initiatives aimed at women's empowerment. In order to comprehend how intersectionality influences their experiences with government programs, the study will concentrate on women in both rural and urban areas, giving special attention to marginalized groups like Dalits and tribal women.

### Area of Study

The study will concentrate on Gulbarga District women who directly benefit from government programs. In order to ensure a thorough representation of a range of socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds, the target population will comprise women from both urban and rural areas.

### Government and Their Impact on Women's Social Life's

By examining the ways in which different government programs affect women's roles, empowerment, and participation in their families and communities, this study seeks to evaluate the effects of government programs on the social lives of women in Gulbarga District, Karnataka. Numerous welfare programs aimed at women's health, education, economic empowerment, and social security have been introduced by the Indian government over the years. The goals of these programs are to improve women's autonomy, address gender inequality, and raise their social status. Health care programs (like Janani Suraksha Yojana), financial inclusion programs (like Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana), education programs (like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao), and job opportunities (like MGNREGA) are all included in the study's scope. In order to comprehend the disparate effects of these schemes, the study focuses on women from Gulbarga District's urban and rural areas, accounting for a range of socioeconomic backgrounds, including marginalized communities like Dalits and Adivasis. The goals of the study are to determine how women's social roles have changed, analyze the obstacles to the scheme's implementation, comprehend intersectional elements like caste and class, and investigate how these programs have altered social structures and gender norms in the district. The research aims to record women's individual experiences and viewpoints regarding the efficacy of these programs in enhancing their social lives by collecting data via surveys, interviews, and focus groups. The study is predicated on a number of theories, one of which is that government programs positively impact women's economic standing, decision-making authority, and general empowerment. It also suggests that the success or failure of these programs is significantly influenced by socioeconomic factors like caste, class, and the rural vs. urban divide. It also makes the assumption that women in marginalized groups have a harder time getting access to and using these programs.

### 1. Government Schemes and Women's Empowerment

Government schemes for women in India, such as the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swasthya Bima Yojana, and state-specific programs like those in Karnataka, are designed to address gender disparities by promoting economic, educational, and social inclusion.

## 2. Women's Economic Empowerment

Many studies have focused on economic empowerment through government programs. For example, Yadav and Singh (2016) point out how rural women have had access to microcredit, skill development, and income-generating activities through the Self-Help Group (SHG) model under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

## 3. Impact on Health and Education

Two essential facets of women's social lives are their health and education. Maternal health and child nutrition have improved as a result of government programs like the Janani Suraksha Yojana and the Kishori Shakti Yojana. Sharma (2017) claims that these programs have improved women's health and social participation by lowering maternal and infant mortality rates, especially in rural areas. The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao initiative, which aims to increase girls' school enrollment and retention, has had a big impact on women's education. Girls who receive education through such programs are more likely to postpone marriage, have fewer children, and experience higher levels of social mobility, according to a number of studies, including those by Reddy (2015).

## 4. Social Participation and Changing Gender Norms

Gender norms have changed significantly as a result of government initiatives, especially those that improve women's access to resources. By taking part in skill development programs or economic schemes like MGNREGA, women have gained the ability to participate more actively in public and political life. Women in rural Karnataka who participated in such programs reported being more visible in their communities and having a bigger say in matters pertaining to the family and village, according to Patel and Babu (2020). Through the development of a sense of agency and social recognition, these programs have assisted women in moving beyond traditional domestic roles.

## 5. Challenges in Implementation and Access

Although some areas have seen success with government programs, numerous studies highlight the ongoing gaps in these programs' efficient execution. These programs' reach is hampered by problems like ineffective bureaucracy, ignorance, and inadequate infrastructure, especially in rural and isolated areas. A 2019 National Commission for Women report found that low literacy rates, traditional attitudes, and restricted access to technology cause large disparities in the distribution of benefits in rural Karnataka.

## RESULTS:

The results of the study on how government programs affect women's social lives in Gulbarga District are summarized in the following results.

**1. Awareness and Access to Government Schemes:** A sizable percentage of women in both urban and rural regions were aware of government programs like the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, and Janani Suraksha Yojana that were designed to empower women. Approximately 75% of participants said they were aware of at least one such program.

**2. Economic Empowerment and Decision-Making:** Women's financial independence increased as a result of their involvement in economic programs like the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, MGNREGA, and self-help groups (SHGs). After participating in such programs, half of respondents from rural areas said they had more control over household finances. Women who took part in financial empowerment programs were more likely to be involved in household decisions, especially those pertaining to healthcare, education, and income distribution.

**3. Social Roles and Community Participation:** Women who had access to healthcare, education, and financial assistance through government programs reported a discernible improvement in their social standing in their communities. Higher social visibility was a result of women participating more in local decision-making and social activities through SHGs or community health programs.

**4. Health and Education:** Women who benefited from health-related programs like Swachh Bharat Mission and Janani Suraksha Yojana reported better access to sanitation and maternal health. After the program was put into place, 70% of women in rural areas reported receiving better prenatal care and healthcare services. Girls' school enrollment in the area increased as a result of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao and other educational initiatives. According to 80% of women surveyed with children enrolled in school, their daughters were more likely to continue their education because

**5. Socio-Economic Barriers:** The study made clear that the degree to which women could benefit from these programs depended heavily on caste and class. Compared to women from Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, women from higher castes or wealthier backgrounds had easier access to resources and schemes. For instance, only 45% of Dalit women were able to access government financial schemes, compared to 75% of women from higher-income groups.

## CONCLUSION:

The results of this study demonstrate how important government programs have been in influencing the social lives of women in Karnataka's Gulbarga District. Women's health, economic independence, and social standing have all improved as a result of these programs. Nevertheless, the study also identifies a number of obstacles and constraints that hinder these programs' effective execution and accessibility. The main conclusions and their ramifications for women's social empowerment are covered in detail below.

### 1. Increased Awareness but Limited Access

The study's most startling conclusion is that women are aware of government programs. Although a sizable percentage of women in both urban and rural regions were aware of government programs like Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, and Janani Suraksha Yojana, access to these programs varied. Due to greater awareness, greater literacy rates, and easier access to resources, 85% of urban women were able to successfully participate in these programs. On the other hand, access to these programs was severely hampered for rural women. Numerous issues were brought up, including inadequate infrastructure, ignorance, language barriers, and trouble comprehending the application and documentation processes. Another important factor was social exclusion; Dalit, Adivasi, and economically disadvantaged women faced additional obstacles when trying to access government programs.

### 2. Economic Empowerment and Social Mobility

Women's economic status and their involvement in household and community decision-making were clearly impacted by government programs that promote economic empowerment, such as MGNREGA, self-help groups (SHGs), and Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana. Through these programs, women reported feeling more financially independent; many were able to directly contribute to household income and, in certain situations, even take charge of their finances. Because of this empowerment, women are now able to have a greater say in family decisions, especially those pertaining to the financial management, healthcare, and education of the children. These programs have also helped to promote social mobility.

### 3. Health and Educational Benefits

Women's health outcomes improved as a result of government healthcare initiatives like the Swachh Bharat Mission and the Janani Suraksha Yojana, especially in rural areas. Women reported increased awareness of healthcare issues, better sanitation, and easier access to maternal care. Women's physical health was directly impacted by these programs, which resulted in healthier pregnancies and better delivery outcomes. Because they frequently take on the role of primary caregivers in the home, women's participation in these programs has also resulted in improved family health management.

#### 4. Social Norms and Cultural Resistance

Even though women benefited greatly from these government initiatives, there was a lot of cultural opposition to shifting gender roles, particularly in patriarchal and rural areas. Male family members opposed women who became more self-reliant and assertive in their roles, and in certain situations, their involvement in these programs was seen as a challenge to conventional gender norms. In rural areas, where women's roles were largely restricted to taking care of the home and raising children, patriarchal resistance was especially noticeable. Women who participated in economic schemes or SHGs were more visible in society, but many still encountered resistance when they tried to question the traditional roles that were set by their communities and families.

#### 5. Policy Gaps and Recommendations

Delays in implementation and ineffective scheme delivery were frequent grievances, especially in rural regions. Despite being eligible, many women said they faced insufficient support, delays in financial aid, or bureaucratic obstacles. Another major obstacle for women, particularly older women or those living in remote areas, was a lack of digital literacy and localized knowledge. These women found it difficult to use online platforms or comprehend digital documentation for scheme applications.

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