



GOVERNMENT SCHEMES FOR WOMEN DEVELOPMENT IN MAHARASHTRA – A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY



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ABSTRACT

Naturally Men and Women are same but society has been divided to male and female on the basis of sex. Since an ancient age, in Indian society women always kept on secondary place. Most of the countries, also shows same women situation like India. Indian society preserve the mentality about women is as model in the house. Women are the factory of child creation and supporting to the home.

Women are in the social, religion, cultural and familiar track. Educational participation for women had been avoided from ancient time. Therefore women could not develop as per the expectation.

KEYWORDS: Indian Society, Women, Social, Religion, Cultural, Women Movement.

INTRODUCTION

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There are many social workers and thinkers who worked hard for women development viz. Raja Ram Mohan Rai, Maharshee Karve, Dayanand Saraswati, Mahatma Fule, Savitribai Fule, Dr. Ani Besent, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi.

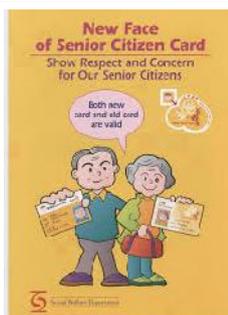
Indian constitution has awarded many provisions for women. Article 15 is especially for women against discrimination about sex in society. Indian constitution made some provisions to male and female in the education, social, economical and political field.

First time 1985, in Nairobi international conference of women had been organized and discussed about education, religion, economic and political authority of women. Also focused in 1995 and 1996 UNDP human council and development.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN DIFFERENT AGE

- 1) Vedic age- women had same authority equivalent with men.
- 2) Post Vedic age- with rising of patrual society and degradation into women authority.
- 3) Hindu origin age –Manusmurti and related epics are responsible for the degradation of women.
- 4) Mourya age – Secondary place for women was at peak level. Marriage and family were only option for women.
- 5) Post Mourya age- The marriage age of women had come down from 8 to 6 years.
- 6) Medial age – Women status became complicated and increase the cases of women exploitation.
- 7) Post independence age- Efforts have been started to improve the status of women.





SOCIAL MOVEMENTS FOR SCHEMES AND PLANS OF MOVEMENTS

In India, during 1970 women inspired towards education, modern values, and self esteemed. Women have set up many organizations and social movements for their development.

Types of social movements:-

1. First stage of women movement (1977-1990)
2. Second stage of women movement after (1990)

Both stages are important for social movement. The effect of western countries also failed on this movement. These movements included the various issues like voting power, education, equality, property, same acts, and reservations in politics. These movements played important role to eradicate many social problems of women.

Women Role in Nation development:-

There is an important place to women in nation as well as society. Women take care of child, family culture. She also plays a role of Guru, teacher, mother, sister etc. Today we can see to women in the form of officer, doctor, reporter, politician, researcher, artist, and social workers.

Chances of women in Globalization:-

Globalization has positive and negative impact on women. Many new chances also opened for women in the age of Globalization.

Many planning's and schemes have been executed for women in current scenario. These plans cover economical, health, social, educational and political area of women.

Following are the important schemes and planning's for women development:-

- 1) To provide the cycles for school girls.
- 2) To purchase the stitching machine for economically poor ladies.
- 3) To organize the medical camp for women and child.

- 4) Prizes to Anganwadi and Balwadi workers.
- 5) Commodities provides to Balwadi/ Anganwadi schemes.
- 6) To organize the various competition for expose the qualities of women and girls.
- 7) To provide the life skill education to adult child.
- 8) Counselling centres for women.
- 9) Collective group marriages for poor families.
- 10) Eradication of malnutrition programme.
- 11) Tour of women representative.
- 12) Artificial supplements to handicapped child, youths and women.
- 13) Distribution of school cloth plan.
- 14) Economical helping planning for outsider girls who take education in other districts.
- 15) MS-CIT training to 12th passes girls.
- 16) Technical and professional education to girls and women.
- 17) Training for women to physical protection and development.
- 18) Legislative guidance to women.
- 19) Opening of new Balwadi/Anganwadi.
- 20) To run libraries and adult education camps.
- 21) Construction of toilets for women
- 22) To provide saris to economic backward women.
- 23) Buffalo, cow and hens provide to needy women.
- 24) Help to poor girl for marriage.
- 25) Basic articles and things provide to poor women.
- 26) Agriculture instrument provide to divorce culprit, widow and economical backward women.
- 27) Financial help to homeless women.
- 28) To run hostels for girl at Taluka level.
- 29) To run kindergarten for poor women's children.
- 30) Training to women representative of Panchayat Raj System.

In this research following conclusion can noticed after carried out the research:-

- 1) Most of the women are native and they have their own house.
- 2) Most of women are house wife and service, job holders women are less in rural area.
- 3) Maximum rural women are aware about family planning because they have less than two kids.
- 4) Women are the member of saving groups and invest their money in various saving groups.
- 5) Due to the member of saving groups, women take less amounts from financial institutions.
- 6) Stitching machine scheme beneficiaries women are more in number.

- 7) Some of the women got benefit of cycle distribution schemes for their girls.
- 8) There is a positive response from women to Anganwadi and Balwadi scheme.
- 9) Due to less participation and benefits of women in government schemes, there is a need to create awareness among women about the government schemes and planning's.
- 10) There is a less response to cumulative marriage scheme.
- 11) Most of the women oppose to sex determination process.
- 12) Even today also women get suffer of domestic violence and supplementary problem.
- 13) Maximum houses have modern things for entertainment.
- 14) The drug addiction and bad habits found among family members in research area and its proportion is raising in tobacco, wine, gutkha and smoking habits.
- 15) Counseling benefits getting to very less number of women. Lack of awareness is a main reason behind this scheme.
- 16) Most of the women are active in practice of voting and they select suitable candidate for voting.
- 17) Villages have the cast system and they are not easily ready for inter cast and religion marriage.
- 18) Most of the women want to do job and become the members of women organization. This is a effect of modern thoughts.
- 19) Women have great believe on God even in modern age



SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

- 1) There is a need of strict implementation of government scheme for overall women development in rural society.
- 2) Government scheme should be implemented through non government organization.
- 3) For economic and educational status development of women, particular agency should be indulged for suitable implementation of scheme.

- 4) Government has to create strict acts and rules to stop the exploitation of women.
- 5) Through social programmes, the awareness to be created about various government schemes and planning's.
- 6) Women should be aware about government scheme and its benefits.



CONCLUSION

Women are an important part of family and society. In social, economical, religious and politically women are playing positive role. Women empowerment brought expected results in current scenario.

There is a need of time to implement social welfare schemes and plans for overall development of women in India.

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