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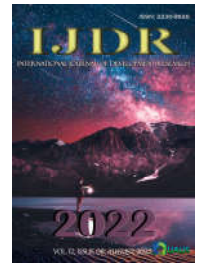
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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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A STUDY ON AWARENESS OF WOMEN POLICIES IN RURAL AREAS

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the general status of the rural Indian women and the Awareness of women Policies in rural areas and impact of women Policies on rural women. Women Plays vital role in our Indian Society. Rural women play a key role in supporting their households and communities in achieving food and nutrition security, generating income, and improving rural livelihoods and overall well-being. They contribute to agriculture and rural enterprises and fuel local and global economies. In concern Government has taken so many Programmes and Policies for women empowerment. The National Policy on Empowerment of Women adopted in 2001 states that All forms of violence against women, physical and mental, whether at domestic or societal levels, including those arising from customs, traditions or accepted practices shall be dealt with effectively with a view to eliminate its incidence. However, some positive intentions of the ground-level officials and the awareness of the beneficiaries can really bring in a revolution in the lives of Indian rural women. The Study is Practical and Theoretical oriented. The Study is based on Primary and secondary data sources. The necessary information about the Policies for Women Empowerment and its various components are collected from Books, Journals, Internet Source or related topic. The Researcher is going to study about Awareness of Women Policies in rural areas. The Research Work includes I. Introduction II. Methodology III. Women Specific Policies in India IV. Conclusion.etc

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INTRODUCTION

Women are less likely to be wage earners, and when they are, they earn less than men. Rural women are often concentrated in low-skilled, low-productivity and rural low or unpaid jobs with long working hours, poor working conditions and limited social protection. Out of 135 crore population of India, 65.13% lives in the rural setups and women constitute 48 % of total rural population. 74.8 % women are agricultural workers, but only 9.8 % own a piece of land. The Constitution of India not only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favor of women for neutralizing the cumulative socio-economic, education and political disadvantages faced by them. The status of women in India has been pushed to second citizenship in the society, even after 50 years of Independence the status of women is still deterioration and development of women folk as it was unsigned in constitution of India under fundamental rights for better social justice, equality and protection of women their goals is yet to be realized. Women continue to discriminated, exploited, and exposed to inequalities at various levels. By empowerment, women would be able to develop self-esteem and confidence and realize their potential

to enhance their collective bargaining power. Awareness building about women's status, discrimination in rights and opportunities is a vital step towards gender equality. Capacity building and skill development, especially the ability to plan, make decisions, organize, manage and carryout activities to deal with people and institution in the world around them enables to bring about greater equality between men and women. Hence it is very significant and vital to study the women Policies in Rural areas in Raichur District Karnataka State. Women's empowerment can be defined to promoting women's sense of self-worth, their ability to determine their own choices, and their right to influence social change for themselves and others. Thus, empowerment is a process of awareness and capacity building, leading to greater participation, greater decision-making, power and control of the transformation action (Sharma, 2001).The empowerment of women covers both individual and collective transformation. It strengthens their innate ability through acquiring knowledge, power and experience. Hence, the study intends to focus on women Rural Women in Raichur district of Karnataka State. A woman is entitled to live in dignity and freedom. Empowering women is also an indispensable tool for advancing development and reducing poverty. Empowered women contribute to the health and productivity of whole families and communities and improved prospects for the

next generation. In this situation Women Policies are very essential for women empowerment. To create awareness to Women about Women Policies in rural area is needed. This Paper described the Women Policies and Awareness of Women Policies in rural areas.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A research methodology or involves specific techniques that are adopted in research process to collect, assemble and evaluate data. It defines those tools that are used to gather relevant information in a specific research study. Surveys, questionnaires and interviews are the common tools of research. To satisfy objectives of the study quantitative and qualitative methodology will be employed. And Participatory approach would be used to get comprehensive understanding of problem. And it would be adopted through descriptive research design, and also evaluative research design.

Universe and Sample: The universe of the study will be women in rural area. A list of the women will be taken from Department of Women and child Development (Government Department). Further, Systematic sampling technique would be adopted in order to have a greater representation of the samples from rural. However, length of years or age of women will be below 60 years will be the main criteria in selection of sample for the study. 18 to 60 years will be the main criteria in selection of sample for the study Women policies, they are Present ongoing Policies to understand the empowerment policies of women in Raichur District Karnataka. The universe of the study has taken in rural areas. All the rural women Beneficiaries by Women and child development Raichur, Karnataka. A list of the women Beneficiaries promoted by Women and child development Raichur, Karnataka. Further, Systematic sampling technique was adopted in order to have a greater representation of the samples from rural. However, The Researcher studied only the following and Policies.

Sampling Design

The sampling size is as follows

Table 1. Total number of Respondents

S/N0.	Talukas	Respondents
1	Raichur	400
2	Devadurga	400
Total		800

Source: Primary data (Field survey)

Therefore, the researcher has selected 800(15%) women Beneficiaries, in such a way that the women selected are associated with Women and child Development Department, Raichur, Karnataka (Government Department). In such a way that these women are related and associated with the Polices for at least five years. For the field work, two talukas from Raichur district of Karnataka state have been selected. Prior to actual field survey a preliminary survey has been undertaken and pre-testing has also been conducted to decide as to the questions and variables that are to be included in and excluded from the interview schedule for the explanation of the field survey findings, simple and complex tables are designed.

Sources of Data collection: Both the primary and secondary data will be collected from various sources.

Primary Data: Primary data will be collected directly from rural women who are members /beneficiaries of Government policies and Programmes. The Researcher has collected the information through semi-structured interview schedule and observation technique.

Secondary Data: The secondary data will be collected from the documents available in libraries, websites, books, journals, news papers, government documents, ledger and registers maintained by Departments, official records of Government Departments. An intensive visit will be made to the fields of Raichur district.

Limitations of the study

- The researcher studied and worked with only in rural area.
- In some Part of interview Schedule, women refuse to share their view honesty.
- Another Problem is that some Part of the secondary data provided in the theory Part may differ the Present Scenario.

Women Specific Policies of Government of India: An in-depth analysis of the national level planning in India especially its five year plans gives us an idea about its approach in devising a plan. Over the years, approaches have shifted from one direction to another. From the early 50s till the mid-80s the approach of development planners has been "welfare oriented". Women and their upliftment have been treated as a separate issue. The Government in different plan documents enunciated the policies advocating women's issues. Also, the Government has tried to create an environment in which women's issues can be reflected and articulated not only by the Government but by Voluntary Agencies also and by the whole world so many policies have been brought forth. Some of the important policy-guiding documents include- The National Plan of Action for Women (NPA) adopted in 1976 became guiding document for the development of women till 1988 when a National Perspective Plan for Women was formulated (Government of India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, 1991). The National Policy for Children (NPC) adopted in 1974 considers children as supreme assets of our country. It is the duty of the state to accept their nurture as its own responsibility and should take necessary action for their improvement. The National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners (1986) examined the condition of women prisoners in the criminal cofferational justice system and made necessary recommendations regarding legislative and prison reforms about the rehabilitation of women prisoners. The National Perspective Plan for Women (NPP) (198 8-2000) by a 14 member committee, headed by Mrs. Margaret Alva, the then Minister of State for Women, Youth Affair and Sports, is more or less a long term policy document advocating a holistic approach for the development of women. According to this plan, some of the objectives to be achieved by 2000 A.D. in regard to women's education are elimination of illiteracy, Universalisation on elementary education and minimization of the dropout rate in the age group 6- 14 years and stagnation to negligible proportions. The plan also emphasized of making education an effective means for women's equality by (a) addressing ourselves to the constraints that prevent women from participating in the educational process, (b) making necessary intervention in the content and processes of education to inculcate positive egalitarian attitude Providing non- formal and part time courses to women and impetus to enroll them in various professional courses so as to increase their number in the medicine, engineering, and other fields substantially. And ultimately creating a new system of accountability, particularly in respect of the basic educational services, to the local community, inter alia by active involvement of women.

Shramashakti- the Report of National Commission on Self Employed Women and Women in informal Sector (1988) examines the entire of issues faced by the women in the unorganized sector and makes a number of recommendations for the betterment of women in the informal sector relating to employment, occupational hazards, legislative protection, training and skill development. Inter ali, the commission made recommendations on the education of women The National Nutritional Policy (NNP), 1993 articulates nutritional considerations in all important policy instruments of Government and identifies short-term and long-term measures necessary to improve the nutritional status of women, children and country as a whole. The National Plan of Action for the Girl Child (NPA), 1991:2000 is an integrated multisectoral decadal Plan of Action, for ensuring survival, protection and development of children with a special gender sensitivity built for girl children and adolescent girls (Geeta Rama Swamy,1997). In addition to these women specific policies, there are many more women related policies like National Policy on Education (1986), which laid emphasis on women's participation in vocational, technical and professional education at different levels.

The policy says that the national system of education will play a possible, interventionist role in the empowerment of women and that women's studies will be promoted as a part of various courses and educational institutions encouraged taking up active programmes to further improve on women's development. National Health Policy (NHP). 1983, advocates the welfare and development of women and children in the Country. The National Commission for Women's Act (NCW) 1990 advocates the safeguards of the rights and interests of women. At the instance of then Minister of State for Women and Child Development, during the budget speech of year 2000-2003 the Governor announced the constitution of a Task Force on Women and Children. The Task Force recommended observance of the year 2001 as the Year of Women's Empowerment. A National Policy for the Empowerment of Women has also been announced on March. 2001. The policy represents the first document brought by the Government stating its aims and objectives in relation to women's issues. It is the culmination of a process of consultation with NGOs, activists, academicians, representatives of State Governments and members of Parliament followed by consideration by a group of Ministers headed by Shri. K.C. Pant, Deputy Chairman, and Planning Commission.

A two-day National Conference of State Ministers and Secretaries in charge of Women and Child Development was held at Vigyan Bhavan on 26 and 27 April 2001. The State Governments and the Central Government agreed to make efforts to substantially step up investment in the social sector to remove severe malnutrition and reduce infant mortality. Further, the State Governments were advised to implement existing laws, rules and guidelines relating to the status of women and working conditions of women in the society. The Conference noted with concern the growing incidence of violence against women. The State governments were advised to set up District level committees for prevention of violence against women. At the initiative of the Department, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, conducted a study on Gender Budgeting, with the ultimate objective of preparing gender profiles and analysis of the national budgets every year. The development of satellite accounts to National Accounts system to quantify the care sector's contribution to the economy would also be covered under the study. The interim report of the study has been submitted in January 2001 for providing inputs for the Annual Economic Survey 2001. In order to take action on recommendations of the study a follow up workshop was conducted on 3-4 October, 2001 to discuss Gender Indicators and Gender Budgeting: Issues and Challenges, with a mix of stakeholders such as representatives from the Finance Ministry, Census, NSO, CSO, and gender study experts and activists. Domestic Violence against Women (Prevention) Bill, 2000. The Bill drafted in consultation with NCW, has been circulated to the concerned Ministerial Departments and is awaiting approval of cabinet for introduction of the bill in the Parliament (A.K. Pandey, 2002)

Women Policies in Raichur District, Karnataka

- National Policy for Women Empowerment (2001)
- National Nutrition Policy (1993)
- National Health Policy (2002)
- The National Environment Policy (2006)
- The National Policy on Education (1986)
- National Population Policy (2000)

The Government of Karnataka has implemented many empowerment Policies, for women through Women and Child Development Department.

National Policy for Women Empowerment (2001): The goal of the National Policy for Women Empowerment (2001) is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. Specifically, the objectives of this Policy include -Creating an environment through positive economic and social policies for full development of women to enable them to realize their full potential. The de-jure and de-facto enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom by women on equal basis with men in all spheres – political, economic, social, cultural and civil. Equal access

to participation and decision making of women in social, political and economic life of the nation. Equal access to women to health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and public office etc. Strengthening legal systems aimed at elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. Changing societal attitudes and community practices by active participation and involvement of both men and women. Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development process. Elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against women and the girl child; and Building and strengthening partnerships with civil society, particularly women's organizations. Therefore, National Policy for Empowerment of Women (2001) made concrete suggestions towards the introduction of a gender perspective in the budgeting process. Specifically, it promised.

- Developing "Gender Development Indices" (GDI), by networking with specialized agencies.
- Undertaking "Gender auditing and development of evaluation mechanisms"
- Undertaking the collection of "Gender-disaggregated data" by all primary data collecting agencies of the Central and State Governments as well as research and academic institutions in the Public and Private Sectors.

National Nutrition Policy (1993): Till the end of the IV Plan, India's main emphasis was on the aggregate growth of the economy and reliance was placed on the percolation effects of growth. In the face of continuing poverty and malnutrition, an alternative strategy of development comprising a frontal attack on poverty, unemployment and malnutrition became a national priority from the beginning of the Fifth Plan. This shift in strategy has given rise to a number of interventions to increase the purchasing power of the poor, to improve the provision of basic services to the poor and to devise a security system through which the most vulnerable sections of the poor (viz. women and children) can be protected.

National Health Policy (2002): A National Health Policy was last formulated in 1983, and since then there have been marked changes in the determinant factors relating to the health sector. Access to, and benefits from, the public health system have been very uneven between the better-endowed and the more vulnerable sections of society. It has been mentioned in the policy document that this is particularly true for women, children and the socially disadvantaged sections of society.

The National Environment Policy (2006): The policy recognises that a diverse developing society such as ours provides numerous challenges in the economic, social, political, cultural, and environmental arenas. All of these coalesce in the dominant imperative of alleviation of mass poverty, reckoned in the multiple dimensions of livelihood security, health care, education, empowerment of the disadvantaged, and elimination of gender disparities. The National Environment Policy seeks to extend the coverage, and fill in gaps that still exist, in light of present knowledge and accumulated experience. It does not displace, but builds on the earlier policies.

The National Policy on Education (1986)

The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, as modified in 1992, emphasises three aspects in relation to elementary education.

- Universal access and enrolment,
- Universal retention of children up to 14 years of age, and
- a substantial improvement in the quality of education to enable all children to achieve essential levels of learning.

National Population Policy (2000): In the new millennium, nations are judged by the well-being of their peoples; by levels of health, nutrition and education; by the civil and political liberties enjoyed by their citizens; by the protection guaranteed to children and by

provisions made for the vulnerable and the disadvantaged. Women in India constitute about 496 million (2001 census) representing 48 per cent of the total population. Such a high per cent of valuable human resource face disparities in access to and control over resources and constitute as one the most vulnerable and marginalized. The Population Policy 2000 recognised the plight of women and prescribed indicative suggestions to resolve these concerns. Women's risk of premature death and disability is highest during their reproductive years. Maternal mortality is not merely a health disadvantage; it is a matter of social injustice. Low social and economic status of girls and women limits their access to education, good nutrition, as well as money to pay for health care and family planning services. Empowering women and enhancing their employment opportunities and participation of women in the paid work force. Since 33 per cent of elected Panchayat seats are reserved for women (73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments Act, 1992), representative committees of the Panchayats (headed by an elected woman Panchayat member) should be formed to promote a gender sensitive, multi-sect oral agenda for population stabilisation, that will "think, plan and act locally, and support nationally". Under-nutrition and micronutrient deficiency goes beyond mere food entitlements to woman's well-being. To the extent that women are over-represented among the poor, interventions for improving women's health and nutrition are critical for poverty reduction.

Improving the conditions of living of minorities

- Equitable share in rural housing scheme
- Improvement in condition of slums inhabited by minority communities.

Prevention & Control of Communal Riots

- Prevention of communal incidents
- Prosecution for communal offences
- Rehabilitation of victims of communal riots.

Objectives of the Study

- To understand the personal background of women in rural areas.
- To know and study about women policies in rural areas.
- To know the importance of policies for women empowerment in Raichur, Karnataka.
- To identify challenges before women adopted policies in successful working of them and
- To give suggestions to better use of government policies.

Table 2. Age wise distribution of the respondents of Raichur and Devadurga talukas

S/NO	Age Groups	Raichur	Devadurga	Total	Percentage
1	18-30	089	030	119	14.875%
2	31-40	170	188	358	44.75%
3	41-50	100	160	260	32.5%
4	51-60	041	022	063	7.875%
	Total	400	400	800	100%

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows the clear picture of Age wise distribution of the respondents of Raichur and Devadurga talukas. The Researcher has selected only two talukas of Raichur District. In Raichur taluka, 89 women Respondents belong to 18-30 age group. 170 women were 31-40 age group. 100 women respondents were 41-50 age group. Only 41 women were belonging to 51-60 age groups. And in Devadurga taluka, 30 women Respondents belong to 18-30 age group. 188 women were 31-40 age group. 160 women respondents were 41-50 age group and 22 women belong to 51-60 age group. The table clearly shows that Most of the women respondents belong to age group of 31-40. These age groups of women were very interested to gather more and more information about society. When the Researcher has

collected primary information, at that time these age of women have given more information about Policies and Programmes for empowerment of women. Thus 44.75% of the women respondents belong to age group of 31-40.

Table 3. Religion of the respondents of Raichur and Devadurga talukas

S/NO	Religion	Raichur	Devadurga	Total	Percentage
1	Hindu	288	294	582	72.75%
2	Muslim	070	076	146	18.25%
3	Christian	022	020	042	5.25%
4	Others	020	010	030	3.75%
	Total	400	400	800	100%

Source: Primary Data

This table shows the Religion of of the respondents of Raichur and Devadurga talukas. In Raichur taluka, 288 women Respondents belong to Hindu Religion. 70 women are Muslims. 22 women respondents are Christians. And only 20 women belong to Other Religions i.e Jain, Sikhs etc. In Devadurga taluka, 294 women Respondents belong to Hindu Religion. 76 women were Muslims. 20 women respondents are Christians. And only 10 women belong to other Religions. They are Jain, Sikhs etc. Here most of the women respondents belong to Hindu religion. 72.75% of the women respondents belong to Hindus.

Table 4. Education of the respondents of Raichur and Devadurga talukas

S/N O	Education	Raichur	Devadurga	Total	Percentage
1	Illiterate	050	075	125	15.625%
2	Literate	090	085	175	21.875%
3	Primary	120	120	240	30%
4	Secondary	040	035	075	9.375%
5	PUC	040	030	70	8.75%
6	Graduation	030	020	50	6.25%
7	Post Graduation	000	000	000	000%
8	Vocational Courses	030	035	65	8.125%
	Total	400	400	800	100%

Source: Primary Data

The table shows the Education of the respondents of Raichur and Devadurga talukas. Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits. Educational methods include teaching, training, storytelling, discussion and directed research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of educators; however learners can also educate themselves. Here 50 women Respondents were illiterates. 90 women were Literates. 120 women respondents have studied Primary education. 40 women respondents have studied Secondary education. 40 women respondents have studied PUC. 40 women respondents have Studied Graduation like B.A, B.SC; B.COM etc. 30 women respondents have Studied Vocational Courses. And no one has done Post Graduation. And In Devadurga taluka, 75 women Respondents were illiterates. 85 women were Literates. 120 women respondents have studied Primary education. 35 women respondents have studied Secondary education. 30 women respondents have studied PUC. 20 women respondents have Studied Graduation like B.A, B.SC; B.COM etc. 35 women respondents have Studied Vocational Courses. And no one has done Post Graduation. Here, most of the Women (21.875%) Respondents have studied Primary education. And most of the women Respondents were Literates. They have acquired reading and writing skills.

Table 5. Respondents Response about they have known about Policies

S/NO	Response	Raichur	Devadurga	Total	Percentage
1	Yes	170	150	320	40%
2	No	230	250	480	60%
	Total	400	400	800	100%

Source: Primary Data

Table 6. Respondents Response about the types of Policies they have known to them

S/NO	Response	Raichur	Devadurga	Total	Percentage
1	National Policy for Women Empowerment (2001)	035	25	60	7.5%
2	National Nutrition Policy (1993)	025	22	47	5.875%
3	National Health Policy (2002)	040	30	70	8.75%
4	The National Environment Policy (2006)	010	15	25	3.125%
5	The National Policy on Education (1986)	040	35	75	9.375%
6	National Population Policy (2000)	020	23	43	5.375%
7	Others	000	000	000	000%
8	Don't Know	230	250	480	60%
	Total	400	400	800	100%

Source: Primary Data

Table 7. Respondents Response about the usefulness of women Policies

S/NO	Response	Raichur	Devadurga	Total	Percentage
1	Yes	280	290	570	71.25%
2	No	120	110	230	28.75%
	Total	400	400	800	100%

Source: Primary Data

Table 8. Respondents Response about Policy services

Sl.No.	Response	Raichur	Devadurga	Total	Percentage
1	Educational facilities	035	25	060	7.5%
2	Health facilities	030	34	064	8%
3	Political facilities	050	50	100	12.5%
4	Legal service and assistance	040	38	078	9.75%
5	Environmental development services	015	15	030	3.75%
6	Gender issues	40	40	080	10%
7	others	000	00	000	000%
8	Don't Know	190	198	388	48.5%
	Total	400	400	800	100%

Source: Primary Data

Table 9. Respondents opinion on the Policies

S/NO	Response	Raichur	Devadurga	Total	Percentage
1	More satisfied	100	095	195	24.375%
2	satisfied	250	240	490	61.25%
3	Not satisfied	025	035	060	7.5%
4	Unknown	025	030	055	6.875%
	Total	400	400	800	100%

Source: Primary Data

Table 10. Respondents opinion about how their life or they have faced problems before adapted the Policies and Programmes

S/NO	Response	Raichur	Devadurga	Total	Percentage
1	Economical Problems	120	125	245	30.625%
2	Social Problems	075	050	125	15.625%
3	Educational Problems	105	120	225	28.125%
4	Political Problems	050	055	105	13.125%
5	others	050	050	100	12.5%
	Total	400	400	800	100%

Source: Primary Data

Table 11. Respondents opinion about how their life changes after adapted the Policies and Programmes

S/NO	Response	Raichur	Devadurga	Total	Percentage
1	Economical changes	130	122	252	31.5%
2	Social changes	100	095	195	24.375%
3	Educational changes	100	100	200	25%
4	Political changes	050	063	113	14.125%
5	others	020	020	040	5%
	Total	400	400	800	100%

Source: Primary Data

The table shows the Respondents Response about the types of Policies they have known. In Raichur taluka, 35 Women Respondents know about the National Policy for Women Empowerment (2001), 25 Women Respondents know about the National Nutrition Policy (1993), 40 Women Respondents know about the National Health Policy (2002), 10 Women Respondents know about The National

Environment Policy (2006), 40 Women Respondents have known about The National Policy on Education (1986), 20 Women Respondents have known about the National Population Policy (2000) and 230 Women Respondents are unaware of the Policies. And In Devadurga taluka, 25 Women Respondents have known about the National Policy for Women Empowerment (2001),

22 Women Respondents know about the National Nutrition Policy (1993), 30 Women Respondents know about the National Health Policy (2002), 15 Women Respondents know about The National Environment Policy (2006), 35 Women Respondents are aware of The National Policy on Education (1986), 23 Women Respondents have known about the National Population Policy (2000). Thus, 250 Women Respondents (60%) are unaware of the Policies. Most of the Women Respondents didn't know about the Policies.

The table shows the Respondents Response about their thought on the usefulness of Policies. In Raichur taluka, 280 Women Respondents said that Policies are useful and 120 Women Respondents said that Policies are not useful to them. In Devadurga taluka, 290 Women Respondents said that Policies are useful and 110 Women Respondents said that Policies are not useful. Most of the Women Respondents (71.25%) said that Policies are useful. The table shows the Respondents Response about the Policy Services. In Raichur taluka, 35 Women Respondents were given Educational facilities, 30 Women Respondents were given Health facilities, 50 Women Respondents got Political facilities, 40 Women Respondents were given Legal service and assistance, 15 Women Respondents were given Environmental development services, 40 Women Respondents were given assistance for Gender issues. And 190 Women Respondents were unaware of the Polices. In Devadurga taluka, 25 Women Respondents were given Educational facilities, 34 Women Respondents were given Health facilities, 50 Women Respondents got Political facilities, 38 Women Respondents were provided Legal service and assistance, 15 Women Respondents were provided Environmental development services, 40 Women Respondents were given assistance for Gender issues. And 198 Women Respondents were unaware of the Polices. Most of Women Respondents (48.5%) were unaware of the Polices.

The table shows the Respondents Response about the Policies. In Raichur taluka, 100 Women Respondents said that Policies are very satisfactory. 250 Women Respondents said that Policies are satisfactory. 25 Women Respondents said that Policies are non-satisfactory. 25 Women Respondents said that they were unaware of the Policies. In Devadurga taluka, 95 Women Respondents said that Policies are very satisfactory. 240 Women Respondents said that Policies are satisfactory. 35 Women Respondents said that Policies are non-satisfactory. 30 Women Respondents said that they were unaware of the Policies. We have known that, 61.25% of Women Respondents are satisfied with the Policies. The table shows the Respondents Response/opinion about how their life before adapted the Policies and Programmes. In Raichur taluka 120 Women Respondents told that before adopted the policies and Programmes they are faced Economical Problems.75 Women Respondents said that Social Problems. 105 Women Respondents faced the Educational Problems.50 Respondents told the Political Problems.50 women faced Others Problems like Decision making, Health Problems, Cultural Problems etc. And in Devadurga taluka, 125 Women Respondents told that before adopted the policies and Programmes they are faced Economical Problems.50 Women Respondents said that Social Problems. 120 Women Respondents faced the Educational Problems.55 Respondents told the Political Problems.50 women faced Others Problems like Decision making, Health Problems, Cultural Problems etc. Finally the result shows that most of the women members faced the problems before adapted the Policies and Programmes.

The table explains that how their life changes after adapted the Policies and Programmes. In Raichur taluka, 130 women respondents express that they are facing economical changes in their life after adapted the Policies and Programmes.100 women respondents told the social changes.100 women said that they are facing educational changes in their families.50 women Respondents told the Political changes in their life.20 women respondents told the decision making, health aspects and cultural changes in their families after adapted the Policies and Programmes. In Devadurga taluka, 122 women respondents express that they are facing economical changes in their life after adapted the Policies and Programmes.95 women respondents told the social changes.100 women said that they are facing educational changes in their families.63 women Respondents told the Political changes in their life.20 women respondents told the decision making, health aspects and cultural changes in their families after adapted the Policies.

Suggestions

- To give conduct awareness programme to rural women about women policies.
- To motivate the rural women to know the women policies.
- To give suggestions to rural women to control the problems of women through women policies.
- Rural women know the Women Policies and their importance.
- Rural women to know the policy services.

CONCLUSION

Empowering women is essential to the health and social development of families, communities and countries. When women are living safe, fulfilled and productive lives, they can reach their full potential. Contributing their skills to the workforce and can raise happier and healthier children. Sustainable rural development is vital to the economic, social and environmental viability of nations. It is essential for poverty eradication since global poverty is overwhelmingly rural. The manifestation of poverty goes beyond the urban-rural divide; it has sub regional and regional contexts. In this way Government has initiated so many Policies for Women empowerment and Awareness about Women Policies in rural areas is also essential and needed.

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