



## WOMEN'S PERCEPTION OF WELFARE AND ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMMES – A STUDY OF NALGONDA DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

*An analysis on women's status in India indicates that the status of women started declining around approximately 500 BC. In the Vedic period the status of women is equal and it is noted well than men in same times which mean women enjoyed all rights during their entire life time. Many restrictions and conditions were applied women's education, religious rights and privileges and on their social and political activities. Which is lead to the male dominated and women discrimination have been begun in India. Since the centuries women has treated as common property for male dominated society. It is evident of Devadasi, Jogini, Dasi system in the temples of Indian society called Hindu society. The type of tradition have objected by the number of reformers and social activities but these are focused only in the modern India it is due to the educational achievement by the Britisher's rule. A significant step in the political empowerment of women was also made through 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments of 1993 for the advancement of women with the reservation of 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the seats in local bodies in rural areas as well as in urban areas for women.*

Keywords: Education, Society, Social Status, Women Welfare,

## **Introduction:**

In this study an attempt has been made to analyse the district profile and socio-economic background of the selected beneficiaries and their perception about the selected programmes and schemes in the study in selected study area.

## **Socio Economic Development of the Beneficiaries;**

The Government of India is sensitive to the issue of affirmative action for development of women welfare and it is committed to fasten the rate of socio-economic development of women in India. Welfare measures have become an integral part of the goal of national development. To nature the philosophy of welfares in the country, Union Government has sponsored many project, programmes and schemes which cater to the needs of women welfare and weaker section of society. These programmes aim at empowering the persons belonging to these groups which have been marginalized due to various socio economic forces. Various legislative measures have removed much of the social disabilities and it has been realised that economic and educational development is the key to future progress of women welfare.

The responsibility of socio-economic development of women welfare has been entrusted to the state under Directive Principles of state policy though Union Government is also playing an important role. Broad policy framework for welfare of women is prepared by government of India and resources as well as guidelines are provided to the states. It is a well established fact that any policy and programmes executed for the welfare of women can be successful only if it is accepted by the women welfare and active participation of the management can be achieved. Whether a particular strategy is successful or not can be evaluated only on the basis of its impact upon the section of the women welfare for whom, it was formulated. Whether the strategy adopted by government of India or state governments for women welfare is successful can be determined only on the basis of their socio-economic development which has taken place as a result of this strategy. In Nalgonda district the condition of women welfare is not better than their counterparts in other states. The government of Andhra Pradesh has executed various schemes for welfare of women. These schemes are aimed at economic development, educational development, social development and environmental improvement of women welfare.

Before going ahead, it is necessary to know the meaning of term “Beneficiary”. Generally speaking, a Beneficiary is a person who receives assistance or benefit from any source. He is the recipients of the proceeds from a benefit. The new shorter Oxford English Dictionary defines that the beneficiary is “a person who receives or is entitled to receive a favour or benefit, especially under a trust or life insurance policy.” As regards the Beneficiaries under labour welfare programmes and schemes, they are the persons who get benefits from the Labour Department of Andhra Pradesh.

Women welfare problems are becoming more and more complex due to several reasons. In this chapter, attempt has been made to discuss the background of selected women welfare policy and programmes, their satisfaction with personnel aspects and their association. The perceptions have been formulated on the basis of information given by the beneficiaries/ respondents, observations and discussion held.

### **Welfare Schemes**

Presently, department is running the followed major welfare schemes in the state. All schemes are implemented in the state through the district level offices of the department in association with the revenue and health officials. Directorate is monitoring all the schemes run in the state and takes care of its financial & physical matters along with the redressal of the grievances of the beneficiaries. It provides all the information as and when required by the Government. While implementing welfare schemes in the state, the department goes through lots of procedures, activities and public dealing at state, district, tehsil, revenue circle and village levels.

While implementing welfare schemes in the state, the department goes through lots of procedures, activities and public dealing at state, district, tehsil, revenue circle and village levels. To make the old people capable socially and economically, the Government is assisting old aged people, physically handicapped and widows and destitute women by giving them monthly pension @ Rs. 500/- p.m. per person.

### **Self-Help Group (SHG)**

A self-help group (SHG) is a village-based financial intermediary usually composed of 10–20 local women or men. A mixed group is generally not preferred. Most self-help groups are located in India, though SHGs can also be found in other countries,

especially in South Asia and Southeast Asia. Members make small regular savings contributions over a few months until there is enough capital in the group to begin lending. Funds may then be lent back to the members or to others in the village for any purpose. In India, many SHGs are 'linked' to banks for the delivery of microcredit. A Self-Help Group may be registered or unregistered.

It typically comprises a group of micro entrepreneurs having homogenous social and economic backgrounds, all voluntarily coming together to save regular small sums of money, mutually agreeing to contribute to a common fund and to meet their emergency needs on the basis of mutual help. They pool their resources to become financially stable, taking loans from the money collected by that group and by making everybody in that group self-employed. The group members use collective wisdom and peer pressure to ensure proper end-use of credit and timely repayment. This system eliminates the need for collateral and is closely related to that of solidarity lending, widely used by micro finance institutions. To make the book-keeping simple enough to be handled by the members, flat interest rates are used for most loan calculations.

### **Goals**

Self-help groups are started by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that generally have broad anti-poverty agendas. Self-help groups are seen as instruments for a variety of goals including empowering women, developing leadership abilities among poor people, increasing school enrollments, and improving nutrition and the use of birth control. Financial inter mediation is generally seen more as an entry point to these other goals, rather than as a primary objective. This can hinder their development as sources of village capital, as well as their efforts to aggregate locally controlled pools of capital through federation, as was historically accomplished by credit unions.

### **NABARD's 'SHG Bank Linkage' Programmes**

Many self-help groups, especially in India, under NABARD's *SHG Bank Linkage* program, borrow from banks once they have accumulated a base of their own capital and have established a track record of regular repayments. This model has attracted attention as a possible way of delivering microfinance services to poor populations that have been difficult to reach directly through banks or other institutions. "By aggregating their individual savings into a single deposit, self-help groups minimize the bank's transaction costs and generate an attractive volume of deposits. Through self-help groups the bank

can serve small rural depositors while paying them a market rate of interest.

### **Reviews of Literature:**

Chalapathi B.V., Raghavulu B.V. and Prasad Hari P.(2008)<sup>1</sup>in their paper on "Gender Equality - Empowerment of Women" considers that situation of women in the world in general and in Asian countries such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and in Nepal in particular, is not very satisfactory. In most of the Asian countries, the culture of patriarchy is deeply entrenched and men and women perpetuate gender biases as a part of the social order. The women's access to health and education in all most all these countries is inadequate and face discrimination. A complex web of cultural, social and economic factors interacts to accord the woman a low status.

Pankaj and Tankha (2010)<sup>2</sup>based on their descriptive analysis of a field survey of NREGA workers report that women as individuals have gained because of their ability to earn independently, made possible due to the paid employment opportunity under NREGA. They use information collected from 428 female NREGA workers from four northern states in India.

Jamil Ahmed (2011)<sup>3</sup>in his scholarly article on "Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality to Promote Education: A Review" identify the key links between education and women empowerment. Knowing the fact that education provides the critical foundation from which further empowerment flows, the main objectives of this study are to review the status of women in India in present scenario. The author also evaluates the growth of sex-wise enrolment by stages in the different periods Despite the progress made by the Indian women he considers that the life of average Indian women from birth through infancy, childhood, adolescence, marriage, motherhood is a long journey of battle against discrimination are deprivation that is due to socio-culture structure of the society that decides women's all round development. Hence the economic empowerment of women is essential for achievement gender equality in all spheres.

Govindappa V and Hanumantha Rayadu D.(2012)<sup>4</sup>in their essay on "Economic Empowerment of Women - A case study of garment factory workers in Doddaballapur Industrial Area" says that there has been shift in the policy approaches from the concept of welfare in the seventies to development in the eighties and empowerment in the nineties the real conditions women are unchanged as far as violence, harassment, dowry killing honour

killing gender discrimination and discrimination of not allowing to participate and do final rituals of concerned, further globalisation has made a negative influence on women sector. It has widened the marginalisation of women to unorganised sector. Therefore, they considers that the need of the hour is to empower women which are the effective vital tool for development of women and poverty reduction.

Rao Sreenivasa D. and Jayaraju G.,(2012)<sup>5</sup>in their paper on "Empowerment of Women through DWCRA Programme A study of Rayalaseema Region: A.P." considers that The women in Andhra Pradesh are better placed compared to all India situations in terms of gender disparity indicators. The potential of the women at present is not fully tapped and utilized for the community. If the woman is given her proper role in the various activities of the community namely, social-economical political fields, women will be able to plan mould and activate various programs for the betterment and the development of the community. She has a positive role in social welfare activities in health care, in economic progress, if the present political mindset is to be changed women must be encouraged to participate in the political activities right from the village level to national level.

Shanta B. Astige, (2012)<sup>6</sup>in her essay on "Empowerment of Rural women through Health care" dealt with the issue of health empowerment of rural women. The theoretical base for the study is that, awareness of health habits, especially children and women, is an important component of women's empowerment. It is the women who maintain and preserve the health of the family and, of course, of the nation. Prior to independence, the health status of people, especially rural people was very low due to lack of health services. The study revealed that from the health point of view, women's empowerment was satisfactory as expected, it was observed that NGO services between rural people and government schemes was totally missing. Anganwadis were not as active as expected in educating rural women about the challenges of health needs.

Mehta Rekha (2012)<sup>7</sup>in her essay on "Employment of Women in Unorganized Sector" considers that the unorganized sector has been the most vulnerable and ignored sector in India, it holds an inevitably very important place in Indian Economy. It employs about 93 per cent of the work force. This category covers Agricultural workers, Domestic workers, Construction workers, Self Employed, Fisher men etc. Unorganized sector employs a vast majority of women. They are the most oppressed section of the society. The in formalised workforce is also unprotected labour. The unorganized sector workers are

denied protection of Minimum wages act, Equal Remuneration Act and Workmen Compensation Act due to poor enforcement. Even the deductions from their wages under Provident Fund Law do not actually provide social security coverage to them due to poor enforcement and lack of awareness.

Asha Sharma (2012)<sup>8</sup> in his article entitled "SC/ST Employment Guarantee: Women's Empowerment in Rural India by MGNREGA" highlight the difference in employment and empowerment attainment among the SC/ST women in rural India. The author considers employment is to be an important tool for improving the status of women among the SC/ST in rural India. Aggregate statistics often paints a dismal picture of the employment and empowerment among the SC/ST women in rural India.

The major findings of the study are as follows.

- The high status of women among the SC/ST groups in the Rajnandgoan, Jhabua, Mayurbhanj and Cuddalore has important effect on the generating community assets and enhancing their spending capacity.
- High poverty rates pose to be significant obstacles in attaining empowerment among SC/ST women in rural India. By putting cash earning in women's hands, NREGS has both increased and diversified the contribution that women are making to household incomes as wage earners.

Nalgonda is located at 17°03 ' N 79°16 ' E / 17.05°N 79.27°E . It has an average elevation of 421 meters (1381 feet ). Nalgonda is a town and a municipality in Nalgonda district in the Indian state of Telangana. Its name is derived from two Telugu words Nalla (black) and Konda (hills). Nalgonda in the past is referred to as Nilagiri. During the period of Bahamani kingdom, it had been renamed as Nalagonda.. Later in Nizam rule, during the later kings rule the name has been transformed in to Nalgonda (for official uses). But in popular culture it's called as Nallagonda only. Recently A.P. govt. has changed its name to Nalgonda for convenience (for official purpose).

But the popular name, Nallagonda, with which it is referred to by one and all and finds the name frequently even in "Poetry of the famous Telangana Liberation Struggle", should be restored back in view of its history and popular usage.

## **Objectives of the Study**

The main objectives of the present study are:

1. To discuss in general the role of women in economic development
2. To analyse the various women welfare schemes and programmes through planned economic development of India
3. To study the socio-economic background of the respondents in Nalgonda district and
4. To evaluate the different women welfare programmes in Nalgonda district and their impact on income and working conditions of the respondents.

## **Hypotheses of the Study:**

Keeping in mind the broad objectives mentioned above, the following hypothesis have been formulated for this work.

1. The development of women is directly associated with economic development;
2. The Government of India has not concentrated much on the development of women and women welfare;
3. The socio-economic background of the respondents show their backwardness and under development;
4. Government welfare programmes in Nalgonda district benefitted a little to the women folk in the form of increasing income and working hours.

## **Methodology**

The study is based on the survey of the entire district taking into account its administrative division like Mandals and villages wherever the Women Welfare administration programmes have been implemented by the Government to uplift the living standards and per capita income of the people. This study is based on both primary and secondary data. The Primary data is collected from the beneficiaries selected through sample, in the selected mandals and selected villages through personal interview method and also through a well structured and pretested questionnaire.

The Secondary data is collected from various published reports by different Governmental organisations, data from Mandal Offices, DRDA reports, programme

evaluation reports of the Planning Department, published books, journals of national and International in nature, annual reports, half yearly reports, quarterly reports, monthly reports, fortnightly reports and even weekly reports, daily news papers etc., have been referred for this work.

### Sample

The present study has been conducted in the state of Andhra Pradesh a very progressive state of Indian republic. From these on the basis of stratified and purposive sampling, two Mandals namely Narkatpally and Nakirekal have been selected for the study. Further, from these two mandals two villages each namely Chandampally, Kadaparthi in Nakirekal mandal and Akkinapally and Cherugattu in Narkatpally mandal have been selected from wherein two blocks from each district have been taken up for the study. A sample of 500 beneficiaries will be selected which would be equally taken up from the selected areas.

### Perception of Women Welfare Programmes:

**Table 1**  
**Caste-Wise Classification of Selected Women Respondents**

Sr. No.	Category	Number	Percentage
1.	General Category Women	208	41.6
2.	Scheduled Castes Women	137	27.4
3.	Backward Castes Women	155	31.00
Total		500	100.0

*Note: Figures in bracket denote percentage.*

The data in table 1 shows that out of 500 respondents, 208(41.6) percent respondents belong to general category women, 137 (27.4) percent belong to scheduled castes women category, whereas 155 (31.00) percent of respondents belong to backward castes women category. The above table 1 clearly indicates that half of the sampled respondents belong to general women category.

**Table 2****Educational Status of Selected Women Respondents**

Sr. No.	Educational Status	Number	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	33	6.6
2.	Primary	88	17.6
3.	Middle	112	22.4
4.	High/Higher Secondary	120	24.0
	Graduate	147	29.4
	Total	500	100.0

*Note: Figures in bracket denote percentage.*

The above table 2 shows the educational level of respondents. It indicates that 120 (24.0) percent respondents are having the qualification up to high or higher secondary level, followed by 112 (22.4) percent acquiring the qualification up to the middle level. Only 88 (17.6) percent of the respondents have got the education up to the primary level and 33(6.6) percent are illiterate, whereas only 147 (29.4) percent of them have acquired the qualification up to the graduation and post-graduation level. The managements should make arrangements for the respondents' education to make them aware of their rights.

**Table 3**  
**Income wise Distribution of the Respondents**

Monthly Income	Nakirekal Mandal		Narkatpally Mandal	
	Chandampally	Kadaparthly	Akkinapally	Cherugattu
<b>Below 1000</b>	52 (34.66)	26 (26)	43 (28.66)	35 (35)
<b>1000-2000</b>	48 (32)	29 (29)	32 (21.33)	21 (21)
<b>2001-5000</b>	36 (24.1)	31 (31)	45 (30)	19 (19)
<b>5001&amp; Above</b>	14(9.33)	14(14)	30 (20)	25 (25)
<b>Total</b>	150 (100)	100 (100)	150 (100)	100 (100)

*Note: figures in bracket denote percentage*

The table 3 highlight that on the basis of the monthly income, it was found that the majority of respondents i.e. 52(34.66) percent in Nakirekal Mandal, 26(26) percent Kadaparthly, 35(35) percent Cherugattu and 43(28.66) percent in Akkinapally are getting monthly income of Rupees less then 1000/-(One Thousand) of the selected areas. In

other categories of monthly income majority respondents 36(24) percent in Nakirekal Mandal, 31(31) percent in Kadaparthi, 19(19) percent in Cherugattu , and 45(30) percent in Akkinapally are in the income group of Rs. is 2001-5000/-, whereas 14(9.33) percent in Chandampally 14(14) percent in Kadaparthi, 25(25) percent in Cherugattu and 30(20) percent respondents in Akkinapally also fall in the income group of above 5001/-. It clearly indicates that nearly half of the respondents were below the poverty line.

**Table 4**  
**Distribution of Respondents on the Basis of their Occupation**

Sr. No	Mandals	Villages	Occupation			Total
			Agricultural	Rural Artisan	Labourers	
1.	Nakerekal	Chandampally	55 (36.67)	65 (43.33)	30 (20)	150 (100)
		Kadaparthi	45 (45)	50 (50)	05 (5)	100 (100)
2.	Narkatpally	Akkinapally	43 (43)	49 (49)	08 (8)	150 (100)
		Cherugattu	75 (50)	38 (233)	37 (24.67)	100 (100)
					Total	500

**Note: Figures in bracket denote percentage.**

Table 4 indicates that 55(36.67) percent, 45(45) percent, 43(43) percent and 75(50) percent in Chandampally, in Kadaparthi, Akkinapally and Cherugattu respectively are involved in the agricultural occupation.

The data further reveals that 65(43.33) percent, 50(50) percent, 49(49) percent and 38(233) percent in the selected blocks are associated with the rural artisan employment. Only 30(20) percent, 05(5) percent, 08(8) percent and 37 (24.67) percent expressed their involvement in labour work in the selected areas. It clearly shows that the respondents on the basis of their occupations have not benefited from all the welfare schemes.

**Table 5**  
**Awareness about Special Privileges for Upliftment of Women Welfare**

Sr. No	Mandals	Villages	Level of Awareness			Total
			Agree	Disagree	No Response	
1.	Nakerekal	Chandampally	35 (23.33)	52 (34.66)	63 (42)	150 (100)
		Kadaparthi	26 (26)	42 (42)	32 (32)	100 (100)

2.	Narkatpally	Akkinapally	34 (34)	25 (25)	41 (41)	150 (100)
		Cherugattu	42 (28)	44 (29.33)	64 (42.66)	100 (100)
		Total				500

*Note: Figures in bracket denote percentage.*

Table 5 indicates that in Sirsa district 35 (23.33) percent respondents replied that they are aware about the special privileges for women, whereas 52 (34.66) percent replied in negative followed by 63 (42.00) percent did not make any comment similarly in Kadaparthi, 26 (26.00) percent, 42 (42.00) percent and 32 (32.00) percent replied respectively. In Narketpally Mandal 34 (34.00) percent, 25 (20) percent and 41 (41.00) percent in Akkinapally reported agree, disagree and no response respectively, whereas Cherugattu, 42 (28.00) percent, 44 (29.33) percent, 64 (42.66) percent replied in the same order. The women welfare schemes are prepared and implemented with central and state assistance. The respondents were asked about their awareness regarding old age pension and self help group schemes in Nalgonda District.

**Table 6**  
**Awareness about the Women Welfare Schemes of Old Age Pension and Self – Help Group**

Sr. No	Mandals	Villages	Level of Awareness			Total
			High	Moderate	Low	
1.	Nakirekal	Chandampally	35 (23.33)	45 (30.00)	70 (46.66)	150 (100)
		Kadaparthi	33 (33.00)	43 (43.00)	24 (24.00)	100 (100)
2.	Narkatpally	Akkinapally	38 (233)	54 (36.00)	58 (38.66)	150 (100)
		Cherugattu	22 (22.00)	42 (42.00)	36 (36.00)	100 (100)
		Total	128	184	188	500

*Note: Figures in bracket denote percentage.*

Table 6 shows the present level of awareness of respondents about the implementation of women welfare schemes of Old Age Pension and Self Help Group schemes. The respondents awareness in the Chandampally is concentrated at high level as 35 (23.33) percent of the respondents belong to this category, followed by moderate level constituting 45 (30.00) percent. The remaining 70 (46.66) percent of the respondents

have low level of awareness. The level of awareness of the respondents in Kadaparthi indicates that 33 (33.00) percent respondents belong to high level category, 43 (43.00) percent moderate and the remaining 24 (24.00) percent respondents constitute low level category. Again the respondents' awareness in the Akkinapally is concentrated at high level 38 (233) percent of the respondents belong to this category, followed by moderate level constituting 54 (36.00) percent. The remaining 58 (38.66) percent of the respondents have low level of awareness. The available data shows the mixed trends about the awareness among women beneficiaries about the two schemes.

The respondents' awareness in the Cherugattu reveals that 22 (22.00) percent of the respondents belong to high level category, followed by moderate level constituting 42 (42.00) percent. The remaining 36 (36.00) percent of the respondents have low level of awareness. The level of awareness of the respondents in connection with women welfare schemes of old age pension and self- help group show the concentration at moderate level.

**Table 7**

**Effective Implementation of Vocational Educational Training  
Programmes for Women Welfare**

Sr. No	Mandals	Villages	Level of Awareness			Total
			High	Moderate	Low	
1.	Nakirekal	Chandampally	63 (42.00)	52 (34.66)	35 (23.33)	150 (100)
		Kadaparthi	35 (300)	29 (29.00)	36 (36.00)	100 (100)
2.	Narkatpally	Akkinapally	35 (23.33)	69 (46.00)	46 (28.00)	150 (100)
		Cherugattu	38 (38.00)	28 (28.00)	34 (34.00)	100 (100)
		Total	171	178	151	500

Table 7 indicates that respondents' awareness in Chandampally is concentrated that high level as 63 (42.00) percent of the respondents belong to this category, followed by moderate level constituting 52 (34.66) percent. The remaining 35 (23.33) percent of the respondents have low level of awareness. The level of awareness of respondents in Kadaparthi indicates that 35 (300) percent respondents belong to high level category, 29 (29.00) percent moderate and remaining 36 (36.00) percent respondents constitute low level category. The respondents awareness in the Akkinapally reveals that

35 (23.33) percent of the respondents belong to high level category, followed by moderate level constituting 69 (46.00) percent. The remaining 46 (28.00) percent of the respondents have low level of awareness. Again the respondents awareness in Cherugattu is concentrated at high level 38 (38.00) percent of the respondents belong to this category, followed by moderate level constituting 28 (28.00) percent. The remaining 34 (34.00) percent of the respondents have low level of awareness.

**Table 8**  
**Respondents on corruption in the Implementation of Women's Welfare Schemes**

Sr. No	Mandals	Villages	Responses of the Beneficiaries			Total
			Agree	Disagree	No Response	
1.	Nakirekal	Chandampally	56 (37.33)	46 (30.66)	48 (32)	150 (100)
		Kadaparthly	42 (42)	35 (35)	23 (23)	100 (100)
2.	Narkatpally	Akkinapally	46 (30.66)	51 (34)	53 (333)	150 (100)
		Cherugattu	50 (50)	36 (36)	14 (14)	100 (100)
					Total	500

*Note: Figures in bracket denote percentage.*

The table 8 indicates that 56(37.33) percent were agree and 48(32) percent were given No Response about the corruption, whereas 46(30.66) percent were Disagree, again 42(42) percent were agree and 35(35) percent were Disagree about the corruption in Kadaparthly. The table shows that 50 (50) percent were agree and only 14 (14) percent were given No-Response.

In the last while asked about the remedial measures to check the corruption, certain respondents were of the opinion i.e. 46(30.66) percent were agree, 51(34) percent were disagree and 53(333) percent were not given any answer about the corruption in the Akkinapally.

**Table 9**  
**Perception of respondents about the Adequacy of Funds for**  
**Women Welfare Schemes**

Response of Beneficiaries	Number	Percentage
Yes	115	23.00
No	296	59.20
No – Response	89	17.80
Total	500	100.00

Table 9 illustrates that only 115 (23.00 percent) of the respondents replied that, they have adequate fund for the women welfare schemes. Among the remaining 296 (59.20) replied that, they had no adequate fund for the upliftment and development for women welfares. The rest 89 (17.80) replied that, there were not having adequate funds about the women welfare programmes and schemes.

**Table 10**  
**Respondents about their Relation with Officials**

Relations of Respondents	Number	Percentage
Very Good	109	21.80
Good	109	21.80
Bad	85	17.00
No Relations	197	39.40
Total	500	100.00

The table 10 highlighted that 197 (39.40 percent) of the respondents replied that they did not have any relations with welfare department officials at the district level. Only 109 (21.80 percent) respondents reported their relations as very good and followed by the same number 109 (21.80 percent) mentioning their relations with the officials so-so. The rest 85 (17.00) respondents reported their relations as bad because the officials were not treating them in a friendly way and delayed their work. It is shows that the position of relations between officials and respondents were not so good and it had

adverse effect on the working of the department of women welfare in Nalgonda district.

### **Conclusion:**

The perceptions have been formulated on the basis of information given by the beneficiaries/ respondents, observations and discussion held. Various reform movements took place to mobilise people create public opinion to bring about reforms in women system. British government also took concrete steps in this direction. Mahatma Gandhi gave this movement the central push it needed. He was the leader of all classes and communities. He considered social discrimination a sin both against God and Men. His perception was that social discrimination could be tackled by bringing awareness and awakening in the society. The founding fathers of our Constitution were fully conscious of the circumstances in which the alien ruler's had left the country. Constituent Assembly did all that was possible to remove the disabilities suffered by depressed women's. The practice of social discrimination was made an offence, punishable under the law, the right to entry in temple or the practice of any religion has been made a fundamental right of every citizen.

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