Chapter – V

TESTING OF HYPOTHESES

CONCLUSION

RECOMMENDATIONS
Chapter 5

Testing of Hypotheses

After ascertaining the research problems some postulates or possible answers are derived on the concerned topic. Based on the primary data of the research problems, some assumptions are taken up on the selected research problem. These assumptions are the hypotheses of the present study.

In any social research, the social problems or social issues are taken up for a close study. The topic of the present research is ‘An Analytical Study into the impact of Government Welfare Programme on Women and Children in Akola District’. Different welfare schemes of the department of Women and Child Welfare are implemented in Akola district. The present study attempts to understand the mutual relation between the welfare schemes and the development achieved in the of the underprivileged women and children who are taking benefit of these scheme.

Women are the half the population of the country and drafting policies ignoring their presence is today unaccepted and that would be a gross mistake. The development of women is not taken as the development of women alone; it is the development of her family and her children, then of the town, district, state and the nation. Thus, it is important to stress the welfare of women.

Similarly, children are seen as the promising future of the country. They are
entitled to receive their rights since their childhood. If necessary requirements and facilities these children receive in their growing age, they would be better citizens of the tomorrow and could take the nation to a new height of the development. Therefore, it is also important to give attention to the development of children.

Despite 66 years of Independence, the development of women and children are not seen in the required quantum. In post Independence, the government took a series of initiatives to bring development of the underprivileged sections. Different programmes and welfare schemes are implemented. But no better change is brought about in the lives of women and children. The disparity is so vast that on one side the nation thinks of becoming a Superpower by 2020; but if women in the society remain deprived how she could make her children into the better citizens? How can they see better future of their children? How can she became self reliant? It is important that women should be self dependent to gyrate the development of the society. Her development is not restricted to herself but of her family and her children. Thus, it could fairly be deduced that women's development is important to give better future to their children.

The reasons behind delay in the progress of women lie hidden in the social system and its patriarchal families where women are given secondary position in families and social lives. If the deprived and underprivileged women received the hand of help of the government through different welfare schemes of the Women and Child Welfare department, then, they could achieve their own progress and the progress of their children and consequently the progress of the nation. They could give more attention to food, nutrition, education and health of their children. To study these pivotal aspects and the impact of the government welfare schemes of Women and Child Welfare Department, the present research work is undertaken.

After collecting the relevant data of the selected research topic, these data has been tabulated and put in graphs to validate the facts and make analysis of the authenticated data. Depending on the statistical analysis of the facts and figures, qualitative study has been conducted. The statistic data and the qualitative study have been interpreted to arrive at the final output of the research which is findings.

After collecting the data of the research topic and interpretation of the data, it is an important step to check the validity of the hypotheses formed at the initial stage
of the research. Before reviewing these hypotheses, correlative method has been adopted to prove these hypotheses as valid statements.

The correlation between the different welfare schemes implemented by Women and Child Welfare department and the development brought into the lives of the beneficiaries of these schemes has firstly been searched out. Depending on the correlative factors, scientific analysis of the factors causing impediments in the development of the underprivileged women and children has been made to establish the interpretation.

The present chapter focuses on checking validity and truth of the hypotheses assumed at the beginning of the study. The review of these hypotheses is taken on the detailed analysis of the data.

1) “Government Programmes of Women and Child Welfare Department are required for the rehabilitation of women and children.”

The validity of the statement is testified in the present study. The information in the Table no 4.2.2 and 4.2.4 in the second part of the fourth chapter point out the need of the Government Welfare Programme to ensure empowerment and development of underprivileged women and children. Similarly, the lives of the beneficiaries and their family members are found to be improved.

Table No 4.2.5, 4.26, 4.6.6 and 4.6.7 point out that the available welfare schemes are not enough for the empowerment and development of women and children. Thus it highlights the more welfare schemes so that it would help to solve their social and economical problems.

Table No 4.2.12, 4.3.4 and 4.3.5 point out that the beneficiaries of the welfare schemes are cooperating with the implementing agencies. It also point out positive changes brought into the lives of the beneficiaries. Similarly, table No 4.6.8 points out that the government welfare programme provide benefit to the needy and underprivileged women and children.

When the responses of the beneficiaries are sought on whether there is need of the Government Welfare Scheme, Statement No 1 (table No 4.7.1), statement No 2 (table NO 4.7.2) and Statement NO 5 (Table No 4.7.5) make it clear that beneficiaries are in agreement with the view that government welfare schemes are essential for the
rehabilitation of women and children.

The present hypothesis, “Government Programmes of Women and Child Welfare Department is required for the rehabilitation of women and children” is true and valid. Thus, the thought expressed in the hypothesis is proposed as a proposed theory.

2) **The percentage of change brought about by Government Welfare Programme into the lives of women and children is less.**

The second hypothesis is found out to be a fact in the present research. The information in the Table no 4.3.1 in the third part of the fourth chapter points out that prior taking the benefit of the development scheme 50.5 percent respondents’ economical condition was average while economical condition 49 percent beneficiaries was abject. Table No 4.3.2 the change in the social condition of the respondent after he became beneficiaries of the government welfare scheme is seen in average scale. Table No 4.3.3 points out that the duration of the employment opportunity received through the Government Welfare Scheme is six month duration while table No 4.3.4 points out that some changes have taken place in the lives of the beneficiaries but the percentage of the change is negligible. It means that the welfare schemes have brought some positive changes in the lives of the beneficiaries but the percentage of the change is scanty.

Table No 4.3.6 points out that the women themselves make effort to collect the documents required for the schemes. It brought about a change in the level of confidence and personality of the beneficiaries but the percentage of change was less. These facts are tabulated in Table No 4.3.7 and 4.3.8.

Table No 4.5.7 in the fifth part of the fourth chapter points out that despite Domestic Violence Act, 2005, the crime against women is less. Similarly, table No 4.5.9 points out that despite Prohibition to Dowry Act, 1961, the crimes are on increase due to false prestige attacked to the ignoble custom of dowry. Similarly, table No 4.6.8 in the sixth part of the chapter fourth points out that the benefits of the government welfare schemes have reached to women and children to some extent.

Similarly, the statement No 2 (table No 4.3.7) points out the beneficiaries agreement with the statement that the welfare schemes help to some extent in change
in the lives of women and children. It points out that the government welfare programme has brought positive change in the lives of women and children. However, the percentage of the social change is less.

The above analysis points out that whatever welfare schemes implemented at the government level for empowerment and development of the underprivileged sections have brought some changes in the lives women and children. But the momentum of the change is tiny.

Thus, it validates the fact that the percentage of change brought about by Government Welfare Programme into the lives of women and children is less. Thus, the thought expressed in the hypothesis is proposed as a proposed theory.

3) “Corruption and administrative lethargy is seen in the implementation of the Government Welfare Scheme.”

The present hypothesis is valid by the data tabulated in table No 4.4.1, 4.4.21, 4.4.2(B), 4.4.3, 4.45 and 4.4.6. The department of Women and Child Welfare implement various scheme welfare schemes. But these schemes are not completely successful due to dereliction and corruption of the employees during the implementation schemes. Therefore, the positive impacts of these schemes are not positively seen.

According to Table No 4.4.1, 4.4.2A, 4.4.2 B, implementation of the welfare scheme is not made transparently. It means that corruption is daubed into the implementation of these schemes to some extents. Without corruptions and bribe, nowhere the works are seen completed. Similarly, table No 4.4.3, table No 4.4.5 and 4.4.6 point out that the officers and employees continue to neglect the demand of the information. It is clearly seen that with the dereliction and pervasive corruption, the deprived section could not take benefit of the schemes meant for them to achieve their development.

According to the table No 4.6.3 and 4.6.10 in the sixth part of the fourth chapter, it is essential curb down the corruption and dereliction in the implementation of the welfare schemes of Women and Child Welfare department to achieve the objective behind the welfare schemes of the department of Women and Child. Similarly, the research highlights the need of new development projects to be
Similarly, statement No 7 (table No 4.7.7) “Corruption and administrative lethargy is seen in the implementation of the Government Welfare Scheme” also points out the need of transparency in the implementation of the government schemes.

The above analysis makes it clear that beneficiaries of the Government welfare schemes have to face either dereliction or corruption at various levels. Thus, the present hypothesis is found to be valid. Thus, the thought expressed in the hypothesis is proposed as a proposed theory.

4) Proper implementation of different legal provisions concerning Women and Children is required.

The validity of the above statement is proved from the following analysis. The table No 4.5.2 in the fifth part of the chapter fourth make it amply clear that the legal provisions of different welfare schemes are not properly implemented; and organizing workshops and seminars is one of the solutions on it. Table No 4.5.3 points out that most of the women have not given attention to understand the legal provisions of these welfare schemes. Table No 4.5.7 points out that despite Domestic Violence Act 2005, domestic violence is reduced to very little extent. Similarly, despite “Prohibition of Dowry Act 1961, the custom of dowry is on increase in the society. Thus, the present analysis makes it clear that only laws are not enough but active implementation of this law is required.

Table No 4.5.10, 4.5.11 and 4.5.12 point out that the laws regarding the Child Labour are not rigoursly followed. Despite law of Child Labour, children below 14 years of Age are employed a works. Similarly table No 4.5.3 points out that despite the different legal provisions for the welfare of women and children, the percentage of the change is negligible. Similarly, table No 4.5.14 points out that parents are not bringing up their children following different Child Rights. Therefore, a need is stressed to give complete awareness of child laws to the parents.

The above analyses make it clear that there are different laws available to ensure empowerment and development of Women and Children. But the provisions of these laws are not rigourously followed. Thus, the target beneficiaries do not get the
desired benefits of the different welfare schemes. Thus, it could be pointed out that the proper implementation of different legal provisions. The above analyses make the present hypothesis valid.

Similarly, statement No 10 (table No 4.7.10) "Officers and Employees completely involve in the welfare schemes" is inclined towards disagreement. It shows that proper implementation of different legal provisions is required. It makes clear that the implementing authorities and employees do not help the beneficiaries and as a result the benefit of the welfare schemes could not reach to the beneficiaries. Therefore, the present hypothesis highlighting the need of proper implementation of legal provisions is proved to be valid. Thus, the thought expressed in the hypothesis is proposed as a proposed theory.

5) It is required to bring positive change in the development policies of the Government Welfare Programme.

The validity of above fact is established from the following analysis. As per table No 4.6.1, 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 make it clear that though the government is aware of the objectives of the welfare schemes, it is partially achieved. To achieve the objectives of these schemes, the government has first to curtail the corruption in the implementation of the schemes. Table No 4.6.4 points out that though the welfare of women and children is achieved to some extent but its percentage is less.

Table No 4.6.5 points out the requirement of change in the different welfare schemes. Similarly, table No 4.6.6 and 4.6.7 points out that if positive changes are made in the government scheme, the momentum of the development can be increased. Similarly, the data also stress the need of more development schemes. Table No 4.6.9 and 4.6.10 points out the need of taking the information of the welfare of the schemes to common man through mass media. Similarly, the new development schemes should be made corruption free. Similarly table No 4.6.13 points out the need of social workers for the implementation of the welfare schemes.

Similarly, responses of the beneficiaries on the statements No 8 and 9 (table No 4.7.8 and 4.7.9) have met disagreement of the most of the beneficiaries. It is crystal clear that the needs of the needy people are not taken into account. The schemes are implemented following the age old pattern. Following the social change,
no change is brought in the implementing procedures. Therefore, need of change is stressed in the development policies regarding Government Welfare Scheme.

The above analysis makes it crystal clear that different welfare schemes are implemented by the department of Women and Child Welfare. But the benefits of these schemes could not reach to the beneficiaries as they should expectedly to reach. Thus, the expected changes are not achieved. The study finds out a need of change in the implemented welfare schemes.

The change in the Welfare Programme of the government is further stressed as the success of Government Welfare Programme is insignificant. The validity and truth of above hypothesis is proved in the present study. Similarly, it also concurs with the findings of other researchers, the hypothesis is established as a proposed theory.

Similarly, statement No 8 (table No 4.7.8) “Government Welfare Programmes are launched only after interacting with people” has received agreement of the most of the beneficiaries. The present hypothesis is crystal clear that the schemes launched for the welfare for the people should first be discussed with the people for whom the welfare schemes are meant. Therefore, a change is sought in the government welfare programme. Similarly the statement No 9 “The welfare programme is reevaluated or reassessed with change in society” is inclined towards disagreement. As the development schemes have been planned and launched without needed change following the age old pattern, the positive impact of the welfare schemes is not seen. Thus, the present hypothesis citing a need of change in the welfare policy is valid.
CONCLUSION:

The fifth chapter of the present research has been divided into two parts. The first part is devoted to the finding derived from the collected data and analysis of the fact.

The research topic has been “An Analytical Study into the impact of Government Welfare Programme on Women and Children in Akola District”. The findings of the research points out that the benefits of the different schemes implemented by the department of Women and Children have reached only a handful of the beneficiaries. Therefore, quantum of the development of these neglected sections is scanty.

It clearly points out that despite the comprehensive policies implemented for the welfare of women and children fall short in achieving far reaching benefits. On this backdrop, it is required to eradicate loopholes in actual implementation and to take these schemes directly to the doorsteps of the desired beneficiaries. Welfare of these denied sections could be achieved only after creating proper awareness of the benefit of the welfare schemes and rigorous implementation on these schemes to achieve large goal of women, children and community welfare.
The second part of the chapter V suggests different recommendations on the different welfare schemes implemented by district Women and Child Development Department and the development achieved or tangible with the schemes. A free dialogue with the interviewees was possible as the interview method was adopted for data collection. Along with the interview schedule, broader interaction with them enabled to get broader insight into their routine lives, dietary habits, their attitude towards the government schemes, the actual aids they receive through these schemes etc. It also throws light on the employment started through the grant in aids, the profit, if incurred through such employment, their future and other related issues regarding their socio-economic lives. Actual understanding about the implemented of the different welfare schemes, there tangible reach to only a few resulting into somber optimism leaving other deprived are better understood by a free interaction with these selected research units. Taking the different aspects in view, the researcher tried to suggest some of the recommendations for better and comprehensive implementation of these schemes reaching to the last of the beneficiaries.

Respondents’ Individual and Family Information:

Out of the total respondents, largest numbers of them are in the age group of 27 to 38 years (i.e. 39 percent); while lowest number of respondents (i.e. 9.5) are from age group of 49 to 60 years. To take the benefit of the government welfare programmes, the beneficiaries have to collect necessary documents and for the purpose they have to take much efforts and visit of the government offices. For such rigorous exercise it is required that they should have some energy. And that fitness and energy is available in the age group of 27 to 38. Therefore, largest amount of respondents are from this age group while the lowest respondent is obviously from the elderly group.

26 percent of respondents from the total selected figure are married; 25.5 percent respondents are divorced while 11.5 percent, which is the lowest, are abandoned. These respondents are the selected from the beneficiaries of the government welfare schemes.

The largest numbers of the beneficiaries who take benefit of the government welfare schemes include the beneficiaries who have received higher secondary education (i.e. 43 percent) while the percentage of illiterate beneficiaries in negligible.
The largest beneficiaries who take benefit of the welfare schemes are Buddhists (39 percent) while the percentage of Christians is negligible.

Out of the total beneficiaries of the schemes of the women and child welfare department, 57 percent beneficiaries are from split families.

The beneficiaries who include in annual income group ranging from Rs 4000 to Rs 50,000 are highest (i.e. 42 percent). Annual income of these families and education when taken correlated, it is found out that families with more income group have more level of education, Higher Secondary (14.5 percent), degree (25.5 percent) and post graduate (1.5 percent). Thus, education is seen corollary with the income group.

From the above discussion, the following findings could be stressed out.

1) Most of the beneficiaries of the Women and Child welfare department are married and divorced.
2) Most of the beneficiaries are educated up to Higher Secondary classes.
3) Beneficiaries of Buddha religion are largest in number and they live in split families.
4) Annual income of the beneficiaries and education when are correlated, it is found out that families with more income group have more level of education.

Need of the Government Welfare Programme:

Information has been received from the beneficiaries of the different government schemes implemented by Women and Child Welfare department.

The second part of the fifth chapter discussed whether the needy persons in the society have information about the welfare schemes of the government. Similarly their opinion on the schemes has been sought and adjudged whether they are satisfied on the benefits received to them under the welfare schemes.

The information of the different schemes implemented by Women and Child Development department is largely received to the beneficiaries through their
relatives while very few beneficiaries have received the information by the department. It makes it clear that the department does not create awareness of the schemes.

Most of the respondents (i.e. 97.5 percent) feel the need of the different welfare schemes while 74 percent of the total respondents included in the study take benefit of the women welfare programme.

Most of the respondents’ lives (i.e. 60 percent) have been improved with the welfare schemes implemented by the Women and Child Welfare department; these schemes brought improvement to some extent in the lives of 30.8 percent. Therefore, the respondents (71.5 percent) feel that the present welfare measures not enough.

The welfare schemes implemented by the government are mostly (i.e. 97 percent) helpful in solving social and economical problems. 65.5 percent of the respondents feel that the government aids received to the beneficiaries should be deposited directly into their accounts and most of the respondents (i.e. 95.5 percent) feel that it is necessary to increase the help received for the children.

Different schemes have been implemented to ensure the empowerment of women and children. But most of the beneficiaries (i.e. 76 percent) found out fault in the process of the receiving benefits of the government schemes.

Most of the beneficiaries (85.5 percent) are not satisfied on the implementation of the welfare schemes due to corruption. But the development schemes of women and child development are implemented to some extent; most of the beneficiaries (i.e. 86.5) get support from these welfare schemes.

The following findings can be pointed out about the different welfare schemes implemented by the Women and Child Welfare Scheme.

1) Different welfare schemes are required for the empowerment of women and children.
2) The beneficiaries of the schemes of Women and Child Welfare department are more and these schemes have brought about a positive change in their lives.
3) Most of the beneficiaries feel that the welfare schemes are not enough but these schemes undoubtedly help to solve their social and economical problems.
4) Most of the beneficiaries feel that the grants received to their children should be increased.

5) The beneficiaries are not properly selected. It shows that the selection method of the beneficiaries have some errors. Financial corruption occurs in the selection process of the beneficiaries.

6) Due to the prevailing corruption, most of the beneficiaries are not satisfied with the receiving help.

7) However, the scheme implemented by the government provides a hand of help to the beneficiaries of the schemes.

**Changes in the lives of the Beneficiaries:**

After receiving benefits, what changes are found in the lives of the beneficiaries are discussed in the third part of the chapter fifth. Different schemes are implemented for the empowerment of women and development children so that positive changes occur in the lives of the beneficiaries.

Out of the total beneficiaries of the different welfare schemes of the Women and Child Welfare department, the financial condition of 50.5 percent beneficiaries was average while the condition of 49 percent beneficiaries was less than average while few beneficiaries are from better conditions.

After they became beneficiaries of the schemes, some average changes occurred in their financial condition and these schemes give employment for merely 32.5 percent beneficiaries for a period of six months.

Social status of the beneficiaries (84 percent), who take benefit of the government welfare schemes, is changed to some extent while it brought change in most of the beneficiaries (89.5 percent).

It is necessary to collect necessary documents to get benefits of the schemes. And for the purpose, the beneficiaries to take rounds of different offices. Most of the
beneficiaries themselves receive their documents. It thus added a sense of confidence to their personalities.

Above elaboration elucidates following findings regarding the changes occurred in the lives of the beneficiaries of the different welfare schemes.

1) Economical condition of the most of the beneficiaries of the government scheme was average and poor.
2) After receiving the benefits of the government welfare schemes, average changes occurred in the financial condition.
3) Most of the beneficiaries received employment for six months and brought about a positive change in their lives. Their family status also improved to some extent.
4) Most of the beneficiaries collected the required documents on their own. It created a sense of confidence in their personalities.

**Corruption and Dereliction of Government Employees :**

The part fourth of the fifth chapter attempts to point out the corruption and irregularities at the hands of the officers and employees in the implementation of different welfare schemes. Light is also thrown on the troubles and losses faced by the beneficiaries.

The implementation of Women and Child Welfare department’s different schemes is often not transparent. Most of the beneficiaries (i.e. 98.5 percent) find corruption in the implementation of the schemes. Most of the beneficiaries (i.e. 91 percent) fell victim to the corruptions.

When a needy person approach the office to take information about the scheme, the employees used to ignore him and around 26.5 percent of the beneficiaries asked them reason for their rude behavior.

To get the information of the government schemes, the beneficiaries have to make numerous rounds of the offices. Mostly 56.5 percent of the beneficiaries take information either from their relatives or friends.

Most of the beneficiaries (i.e. 95 percent) took government employees responsible for the failure of the schemes and why the deprived section could not
achieve development despite having welfare scheme. Most of the beneficiaries (50.5 percent) suggest the use of Right to Information.

Most of the beneficiaries (98.5 percent) of the welfare schemes found that lapses and errors in the implementation of the welfare schemes. These lapses and errors evince high level of corruption.

The above discussion points out the corruption and dereliction of the employees. Following are the findings.

1) Implementation of the government schemes is not transparent.
2) Corruption is made in the implementation of different welfare schemes of the government. Most of the beneficiaries are victimized.

3) The employees do not give sought information on government welfare schemes to the beneficiaries. They often sought the reasons of the rude behavior of the employees.
4) Most of the beneficiaries from the deprived sections of the society could not make development. They take the corruption and an attitude of indifference of the employees as responsible for it.
5) Most of the beneficiaries find drawbacks and mistakes in the government schemes due to corruption.

The impact of the Legal Provisions:

Fifth part of the fifth chapter throws light on the legal and the constitutional provisions for the beneficiaries of the different welfare schemes of the women and children welfare department. The chapter attempts to through light on the changes brought about by the legal and constitutional framework regarding the implementation of the government welfare schemes. Despite the different legal and constitutional provisions, a compressive change in the life of women is yet to come.

Most of the beneficiaries (i.e. 83 percent) do not know about the legal and the constitutional provisions. Similarly 93 percent of the beneficiaries feel that the implementation of these welfare schemes is not properly made. A corrective remedy over it is to organize a workshop on the matter. Most of the beneficiaries (i.e. 67 percent) do not take any effort to understand the legal provisions of these schemes. It
shows utter lack of awareness about the different provisions made by the Constitution to protect women and children and safeguard their rights.

Despite these initial rights, women were subjugated and subjected to violence. To bring such violence under control, the government passed the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act 2005. Around 54.5 percent women know about the law. As women are aware of the law, family violence is reduced to some extent.

The awareness about the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act 2005 and reduction in domestic violence cases has a co-relation. As women are aware of the law, family violence is reduced to some extent. (Table No 5.5.8)

Large number of beneficiaries of the government schemes informed that they faced family violence on the issue of dowry. Though the Anti Dowry Act is implemented, it shows that it is not carefully implemented as dowry is made a part of social custom. Despite a law of Prohibition of Dowry Act, 1961, the laws are not implemented rigorously and the percentage of dowry is on rise. (Table No. 5.5.10)

Children are regarded as the future of Nation. Children have some special rights and those should be given to them. Some laws are made to ensure dissemination of those rights to them. But these laws are not carefully implemented. (Table No. 5.5.11) Most of the beneficiaries (i.e. 75.5 percent) do not know that it is a serious offence to send children below 14 years age. Large number of parents sent their children on work as their meager income is not enough for their family expenses.

There are different laws regarding the welfare and protections of women and children. But these laws could not bring about any positive change in the society. (Table No. 5.5.14) Simply drafting of laws is not enough, the actual implementation of these laws are required. Even today, whether girl child of 2 to 3 years or elderly women of 65 to 70, are subject of contempt and humiliation. Unless the public mindset and morality is changed, it is hard to see any significant changes towards the betterment of women and children.

Most of the beneficiaries (i.e. 89.5 percent) of the government schemes do not take any effort to rear their child pertaining to the child's rights and Juvenile Justice Act.
1) Most of the beneficiaries do not know about the legal and the constitutional provisions.

2) Most of the beneficiaries do not take effort to know these provisions. The laws are not properly implemented. A remedy over it is to organize a workshop on the matter.

3) Most of the beneficiaries know about the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act 2005. The awareness of the law has safeguarded from the domestic violence reducing the domestic violence.

4) Most of the beneficiaries informed that they were harassed for dowry. According to them, despite the Anti Dowry Act, 1961, the custom of dowry is on increase due to the misplaced social status attached to it.

5) Most of the beneficiaries opined that the laws related with the prohibition of Child Labour have not been rigorously implemented. Though it is a punishable offence to send a child below 14 years on work, large number of poor parents sends their children on work to ease the financial crunch.

6) Despite many legal and the constitutional provisions for women and children the condition of women are not changed.

7) Most of the beneficiaries do not take any effort to rear their child pertaining to the child's rights and Juvenile Justice Act.

Information regarding the changing Policies of the Development:

A study into the changes sought in the development programme of the government in the sixth part of the fifth chapter. Women and Child Welfare department implements different welfare schemes of the government. The sixth chapter discussed the cores issues of the welfare schemes. The study attempts to see whether these schemes are successful in bringing about any positive changes in the lives of women and children or some new initiatives or schemes are required or some changes to be sought.

The most of the beneficiaries of the government scheme (i.e. 84.5%) are aware of the government's objectives behind starting of the schemes. These objectives are achieved to some extent. To further achieve these objectives and reduce the
corruption in government offices, 28.5 percent of the beneficiaries suggest some solutions.

Different schemes implemented by the government have brought about some changes and development in the life of around 55.5 percent of the beneficiaries. As the pace of development is slow, around 88 percent of the beneficiaries expect changes in the development schemes. Most of the beneficiaries (i.e. 97 percent) are of the opinion that if positive changes are brought into the schemes, it would definitely increase the pace of overall development of women and children in deprived sections of the society.

Though the schemes have been implemented by the government for the development of women and children, the actual pace of the development is negligible. Therefore, the most of the beneficiaries (i.e. 95.5 percent) suggest starting some new scheme. As the present schemes have brought about a slight development.

The development achieved with the welfare schemes is less. Around 27.5 percent of the beneficiaries think it indispensible to take the information of these welfare schemes to people through newspapers and other mass media. Similarly 45.5 percent of the beneficiaries expect corruption free implementation of the welfare schemes.

Largest number of beneficiaries of the development schemes, i.e., 65 percent of them takes benefit of the maternity welfare schemes of the government while the next users are of Girls welfare scheme.

Around 95 women beneficiaries opined that the role of social worker is crucial in implementation of women and child welfare schemes.

1) Most of the beneficiaries know the objectives of the welfare schemes but these objectives are not achieved.

2) To achieve the objectives, most of the beneficiaries expect to reduce the corruption at the government offices.

3) If the pace of the development will increase, most of the beneficiaries feel that their development being achieved through the implementation of the welfare schemes.
4) Most of the beneficiaries feel the need of the new welfare schemes which could reach benefits to the largest sections of the society.

5) Many of the beneficiaries expressed the need of creating awareness about the schemes and taking knowledge of the welfare schemes to the beneficiaries. They also feel that the welfare programmes should be devoid of corruption.

6) Most of the beneficiaries opined that the role of the social worker is vital in the proper implementation of the schemes of the women and child welfare department.

**Recommendations:**

1) The Government schemes implemented for the welfare of deprived Women and Children should be based on the need and requirement of the beneficiaries whereby their welfare could sustainably be sought.

2) The government provides professional training to women. The government aid or scholarship given during the period of training is required to be increased.

3) It should be made compulsory that beneficiary women should be a part of Women Self Help Group because she can start her own permanent business out of the received professional training and loan received through SHG.

4) The government should take initiative in establishing either co-operative credit societies or rural Banks to curb the financial exploitation of women at the hands of men in their family. Often it is seen that men especially from rural or semi urban set up take it their right to spendthrift the earning of their wives.

5) Women should not rely only on the government help. Instead they should make their cooperative society and take efforts to achieve self sufficiency.

6) Women should also give attention to their girls and make them also self sufficient by imparting professional training and giving them needed expertise.

7) The government should provide information about the different government scheme through printed handbills. It should take the information of different government schemes to the target beneficiaries and enable them to get benefits of those schemes.
8) Women do have different skills. But often materials made by small scale or cottage industry do not have proper market, putting a serious question of proper market outlet for such products. Similarly price of readymade products and handmade products also vary and people are inclined to choose readymade products and materials.

9) Government should encourage Social Organizations engaged in the task of disseminating information of these schemes and taking different government schemes to the beneficiaries by providing more grants.

10) The government should put condition of education for getting benefit of the schemes so that women would be inclined to take education.

11) The effective public relation is important to create awareness among people to take the benefit of different government schemes to the target beneficiaries.

12) The government should give orders to the Grampanchayat that these welfare schemes should be implemented with the help of Non Government Organization, so that deprived women could get benefit of the government schemes.

13) Detail information of women and child welfare department schemes should be given at Grampanchayat.

14) Women should come together and form organization to make a pressure group to approve their demands with the government.

15) Pregnant women should take benefit of the free nutritious diet provided through Aganwadi.

16) Efforts should be made on government level to give employment to abandoned girls. As these girls have to stand on their own after 18 years of age. Therefore, the government should take an initiative to give her employment on the basis of her professional training. It could make them stand on their own and earn their respectful earning.

17) Caretakers at NGOs runs child care homes should be more than one so that the children there should not feel alienated.

18) The government should appoint a separate department to inform of the different welfare schemes to the beneficiaries.

19) The government should declare prizes to informers who could inform of the place where children below 14 are put on work.
20) Non Government Organization runs any government welfare scheme. But the person engaged with the social activities has also to adopt wrong practices like corruption for receiving the grants. To control such cases, efforts should be made by the Chief Executive Officer.

The topic of the present research may have been discussed at different places. But the conditions and circumstances at each place are not similar. Some changes are all set to occur with change in time, place and prevailed conditions. Thinking of the present context, the condition women is hardly changed during the period of last 65 years of independence. Few women proved themselves in some of the selected fields. It would be a grave misunderstanding if we take the development of handful women for the complete women. But it is necessary to redress the misconception. The country could not achieve the pace of development if the same condition is continued to be prevailed in the society. The efforts should be made right from the government level for the welfare of the two vital sections of the society. These schemes should be implemented precisely and efforts should be made to keep the implementation corruption free. The objectives with which these schemes are implemented for the welfare of needy women and children should be fulfilled. In view to achieve the welfare of the neglected sections of women and children, the present study attempted to suggest above recommendations.

The development of deprived women and children should be achieved through the implementation of these schemes. The schemes should be properly implemented. Corruption should be rooted out. Women should have legal awareness so that they could avoid injustice or raise their voice against it. The welfare schemes should insure that no impediment would be allowed to come in the pace of their development. The main objective of the present research is to awake a new morning of reforms in the lives of the deprived women and children in the society.