

Economic Status of Women in Shree Kshethra Dharmasthala Rural Development Projects: A Sociological Study

¹Siddappa D O

Assistant Professor of Sociology
Government First Grade College for Women, Chitradurga
Karnataka, India-577501.
E-mail ID: siddappaclk@gmail.com

²Dr. A. Ramegowda

Professor
Department of PG studies and Research in Sociology
Kuvempu University, Jnanasahyadri,
Shankaraghatta, Shimoga-577451.

ABSTRACT:

This present study focuses on the rural development schemes of Shree Kshethra Dharmasthala in Chitradurga district and the economic conditions of women in its taluks. This project is working on the economic development and empowerment of women in the rural area of Chitradurga district. And the survey informed that what kind of economic conditions, reasons, and objectives of meeting women. The study includes some findings such as the majority 41.1 per cent of the respondents joining this organization for self-reliance, 47.7% per cent of respondents claimed that they would get Rs. 30,000-40,000 of annual income, a total of 93 per cent of respondents having their savings account in this organization and the majority 45.65 per cent of the respondents indicate that the meeting conduct on women empowerment etc.,

[**Key words:** Economic status, Dharmasthala, Rural development, Women empowerment, Development project]

I. INTRODUCTION

India is a country with villages, "India is one of the most prestigious and progressive countries in the world". The fact that India is made up of villages does not mean that there are no cities in India. Every society is made up of villages and cities. Villages are identified. India is known as the home of diverse and unique ideas. It is a fact that justice is not available to everyone considers as the social background of diversity, observation of culture, culture, lifestyle, religion, language, and race throughout the civilization. The hierarchy, caste system, and traditions in society are the cause of the ladder. Laws and regulations, which were enacted within the framework of religion, created a sense of superiority among females, stigmatizing that a woman was weak and helpless. It is a fact that the economically affluent class of society has been persecuting the lower classes since then. Indian women have been vocal in their opposition to these issues and have been involved in many sectors of society including social, economic, political, educational, and other issues. India is the largest democratic country in the world and the villages of India were the lifeline of India. The real development of India lies in the upliftment of the villages. India has embarked on several welfare programs to ensure that all citizens have equal rights, social, economic, and political justice to meet their democratic aims and objectives. The central government has implemented many projects to deliver the fruits of these programs to the grassroots level. Several new projects have been launched for this purpose. That will make it difficult for central and state governments to adequately manage their workloads. Rural development can be achieved through the establishment of voluntary organizations for the speedy implementation of these. Does empowerment of women empower women in line with existing men's positions? Or do women grow up against the backdrop of male-dominant role models? You

have to find answers to such confusing questions. Only then will the scope of empowerment be known. Empowerment is the ability to have confidence in productive resources and take control of productive resources at the individual and community levels. Empowerment is the process by which women empower their self-reliance and internal strength as a social face. Established to empower women, the Shree Kshethra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project, launched in 1982, three and a half decades ago, is one of the major rural transformation initiatives of Virendra Hegadde, the trustee of the Shree constituency. Shree Kshethra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project is an active organization looking for local solutions to local problems by organizing rural poor and working with them to make dreams come true. The organization, which advocates a self-sustaining seed mantra for the vulnerable but helps out if needed, has given birth to several models of rural development. As the venerable Veerendra Hegde said, "I was confused about what I should do in a job that would truly embrace my heart. But this dilemma is now solved. I have found the heartbreaking work of the village people to tears. Forget me in this job. Look at the worthiness of life".

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

H.S Srimathi, 2000, in Women's Studies Volume-II, said that Women Empowerment Strategies and How Women's Development Has Gone are how women's power groups have come into existence as a solution to the abuse, oppression, and oppression of women. In Indian history, a woman has inevitably been living as a second-class creature, a dwarf, and a dwarf. Different books such as Dasi, Mother, and Goddess are passed into her life and kept in hell. Basavaraja Sabara, 2005 describes the twentieth century marks the turning point in women's empowerment in the book "Education and Women Empowerment. Women Universities and Universities are changing their thinking process by providing higher education and awareness to women. Women who grew up in a rational setting. Some men caused the feminist movement to emerge. This resulted in the launch of feminist movements around the world in this century. The feminist movement is not just a feminist movement but the struggle of all minds to bring about equality in the social system and thus not just women in the empowerment of women. Male interest is equally important. Attempts have been made to convey some such great information. Manjunatha L. H 2007 explained the "Shree Kshethra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project" Shree Dharmasthala Manjunatha Prakashane Male, Uzare, 2007, gives a detailed description of the various programs and projects of the Shree Vidyalaya Dharmasthala Rural Development Program and the ten various programs of the institute. Through this book, it can be said that it helps to collect the relevant information according to the study. Sampath Kumar B. P. 2007 describes in the book by 'Padmabhushana Dr. Veerendra Hegde' the visionary and mentor of Shree Rama Dharmasthala Rural Development Project, the main objective of the venerable Dr. D. Veerendra Hegde was to promote the noble principles of world peace, social welfare, and coexistence, non-violence, and life violence. Doing. Glittering humanity. And informing them that they intend to alleviate the evils of the community.

II. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This present study focused on the economic status of women in Shree Kshethra Dharmasthala Rural Development Projects of Chitradurga district and its taluks. This is the extent to which the Shree Kshethra Dharmasthala Rural Development Projects strives for the economic empowerment of women in the villages of six taluks of Chitradurga district. The article has been prepared using women from different religions to this extreme.

IV. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The statement of the problem is entitled on Women Empowerment and Shree Kshethra Dharmasthala Rural Development Projects in Chitradurga District: A Sociological Study and The current research article was selected under the above mentioned main title and surveyed as a subtitle.

V. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Chitradurga district is one of the 30 districts in Karnataka, and the place of Chitradurga is a historical place in the state. The Madakarainayaka Fort is a historical monument in Karnataka. The Seven Fort, built using natural hills, is still secured. It is a tourist attraction, both in-country and abroad. The current research study is 'Women Empowerment and Shree Kshetra Dharmasthala Rural Development Projects: A Sociological Study of Chitradurga district' has selected on the subject. The subject of study has recently gained prominence. This subject

has been select for the study as there are very few studies on it. The statement of the problem is Women Empowerment and Shree Kshethra Dharmasthala Rural Development Projects in Chitradurga District: A Sociological Study and The current research article was selected under the above mentioned main title and surveyed as a subtitle.

VI. METHODOLOGY

The primary data for the research article has collected through a field survey conducted in the areas of taluks and villages of Chitradurga district and the villages of taluks of the district. A total of 70 questionnaires have randomly distributed among the girls of rural areas, and we have received 46 answered questionnaires and systematically analyzed them. The research article has prepared using women from different religions to this extreme. The survey focused on the economic status of women in Shree Kshethra Dharmasthala Rural Development Projects of Chitradurga district and its taluks.

VII. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1) Reviewing the historical background of Shree Kshetra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project.
- 2) To study the social, economic, and educational aspects of the members of the organization of Shree Kshethra Dharmasthala Rural Development Organization.
- 3) To address the particular amenities of the Shree Kshethra Rural Development Project for women.
- 4) Analyze the opportunities and issues for women's participation in the Shree Kshetra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project.
- 5) Analyzing the significance of the Shree Kshetra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project in the present instance.
- 6) To study the schemes and programs undertaken by the Central and State Governments for the Empowerment of Women.

VIII. ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The data has been collected by different methods. Then analyzed and interpreted the same presented in the bellow tables and figures included with findings.

Table – 1: Shows the number of distributed questionnaires on religion wise

Religion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Hindu	33	71.73
Islam	5	10.86
Kristian	2	4.34
Sikh	1	2.17
Jain	3	6.52
Boudh	2	4.34
Others	0	0
Total	46	100

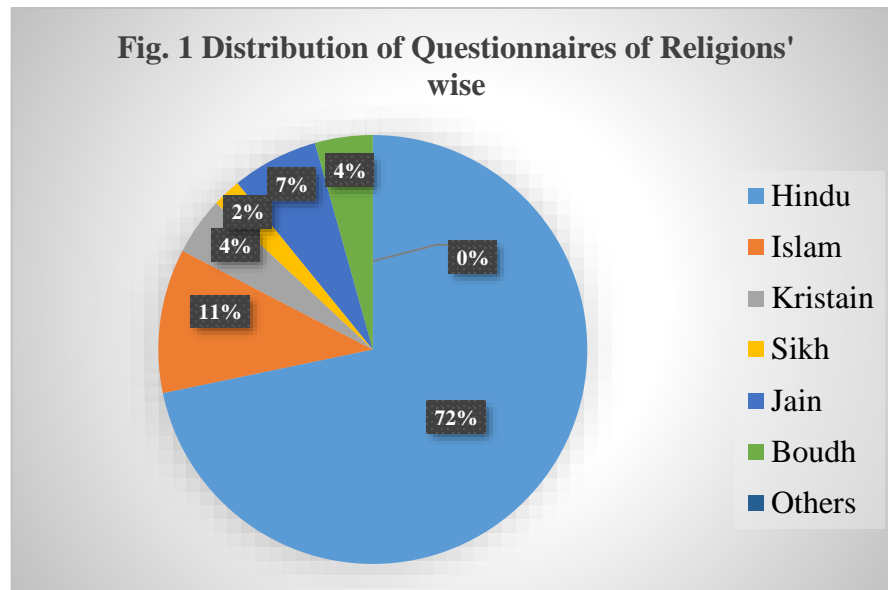


Table-1 and figure 1 shows that 70 of the questionnaires are distributed equally and received 46 answered questionnaires. The majority 33 (71.73%) were from the Hindu, 5 (10.86%) were from Islam, 3 (6.52%) were from Jain, 92 (4.34%) were from the Kristian and Boudh, and 1 (2.17%) were from Sikh religion’s respondents.

Table – 2: Shows the number of distributed questionnaires to the designation wise.

Designation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Supervisor	18	39.13
Co-ordinator	5	10.86
Treasurer	9	19.56
Member	12	26.8
Delegate	2	4.34
Total	46	100

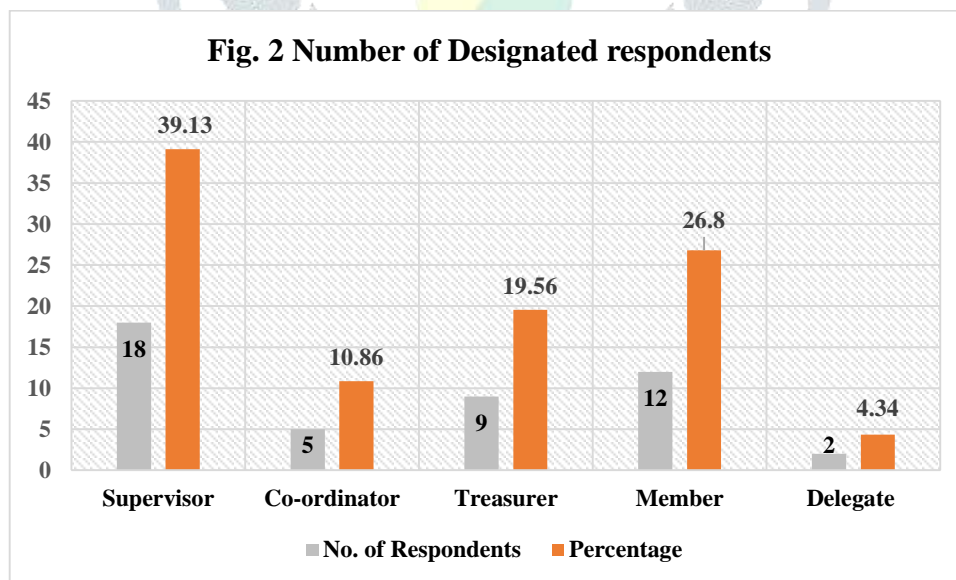


Table 2 and figure 2 detail the respondents of the designation of the study. The majority 39.13 per cent of the respondents of the ‘Supervisors’, 26.8 percent the respondents, of the ‘Members’, 19.56 per cent of the respondents of the ‘Treasurer’, 10.86 percent of the respondents of the ‘Coordinators’ and less 4.34 per cent of the respondents of the ‘Delegates’ have given the responses on this survey.

Table – 3: Shows the Purpose of belongs to the SKDRDP organization

Purpose	No. of respondents	Percentage
For self-reliance	19	41.30
For Economic Empowerment	10	21.73
Savings mindset	9	19.56
Aim to take advantage of project	8	17.39

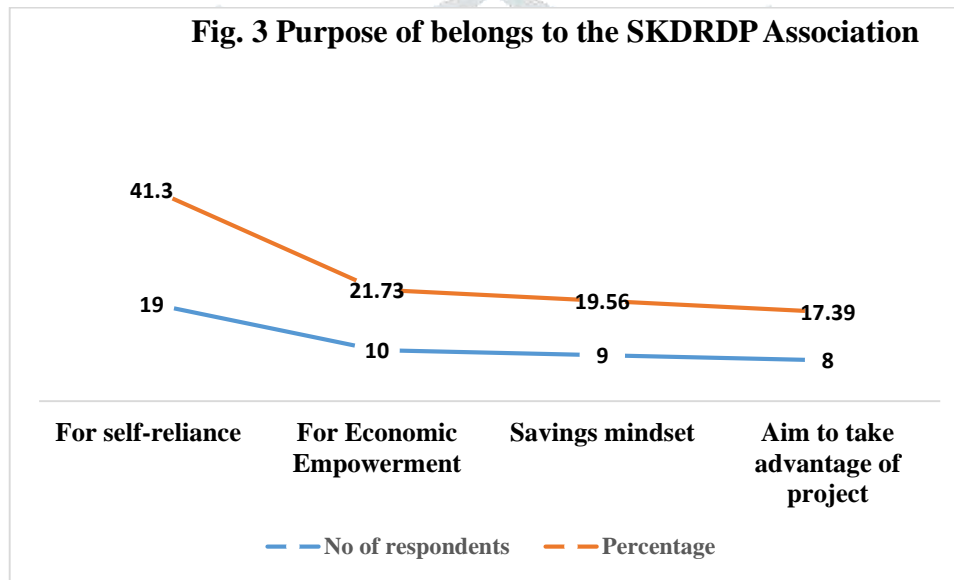


Table 3 and figure 2 shows that the purposes for which women fall into this organization were analyzed here. The majority 41.1 per cent of the respondents joining this organization for self-reliance, 21.73 per cent of the respondents for Economic Empowerment, 19.56 per cent for savings mindset. Less than 17.39 per cent of the respondents joining this organization for aim to take advantage of the project.

Table – 4: Shows the annual income of the respondents

Annual Income	No. of respondents	Percentage
10, 000-20,000	2	4.34
20,001-30,000	11	23.91
30,001-40,000	22	47.82
40,001-50,000	8	17.39
50,000-Above	3	6.52

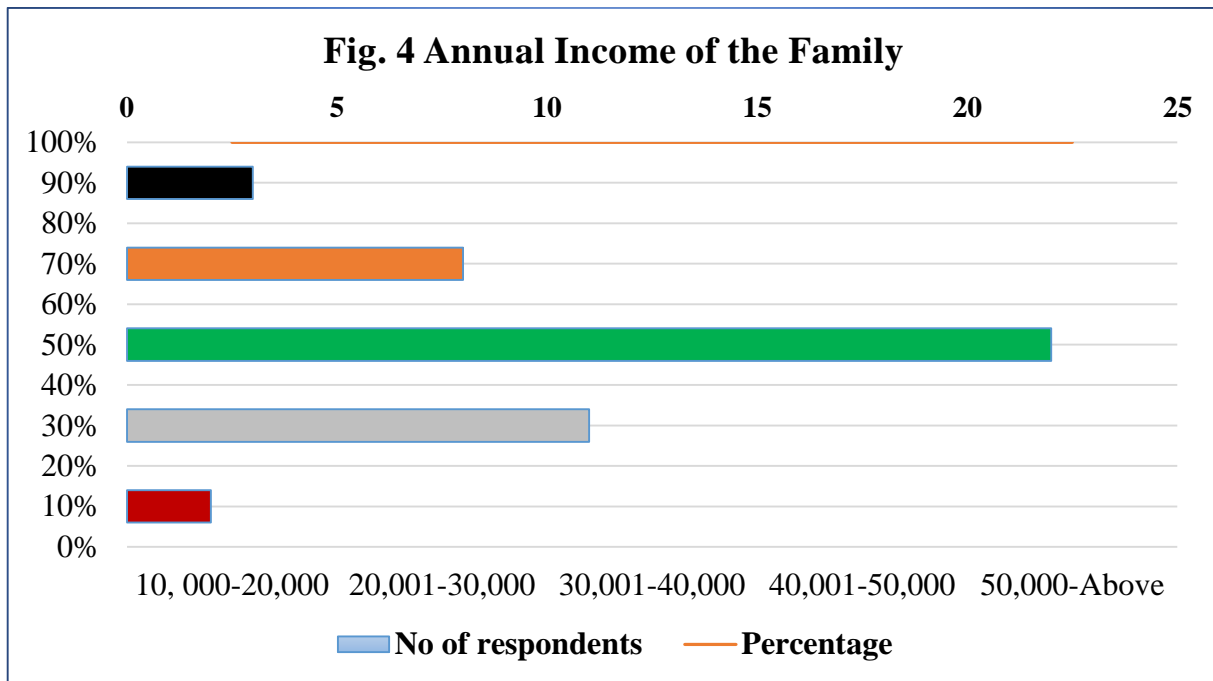


Table 4 and figure 4 shows that the details about of how much income women earn annually in the organization. 47.7% per cent of respondents claimed that they would get Rs. 30,001-40,000, 23.91 per cent claimed that they would get Rs. 20,001-30,000, 17.39 per cent of respondents claimed that they would get Rs. 40,001-50,000, 6.52 per cent of respondents claimed that Rs. 50,000-Above and 4.34 per cent of respondents claimed that they would get Rs. 10,000-20,000 annual income in the study area.

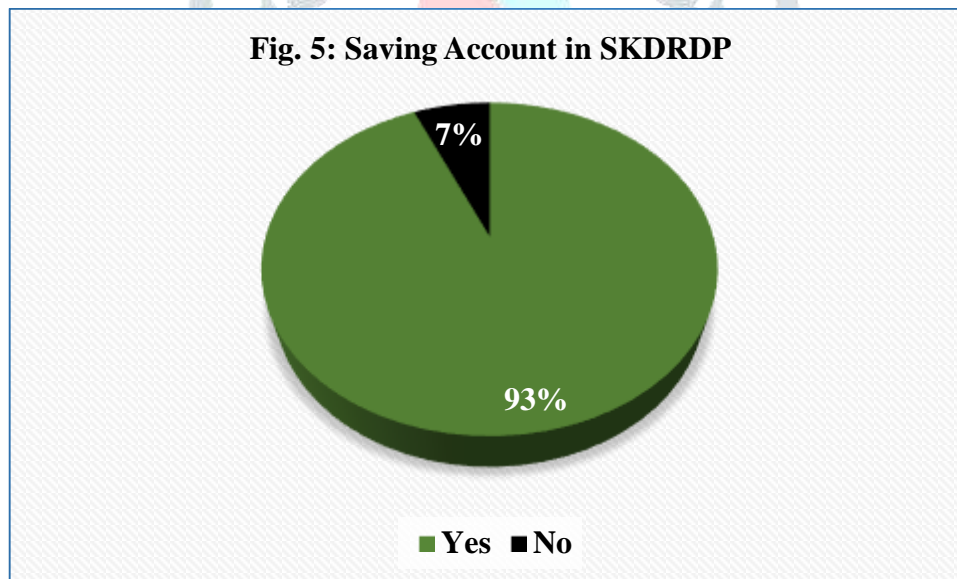
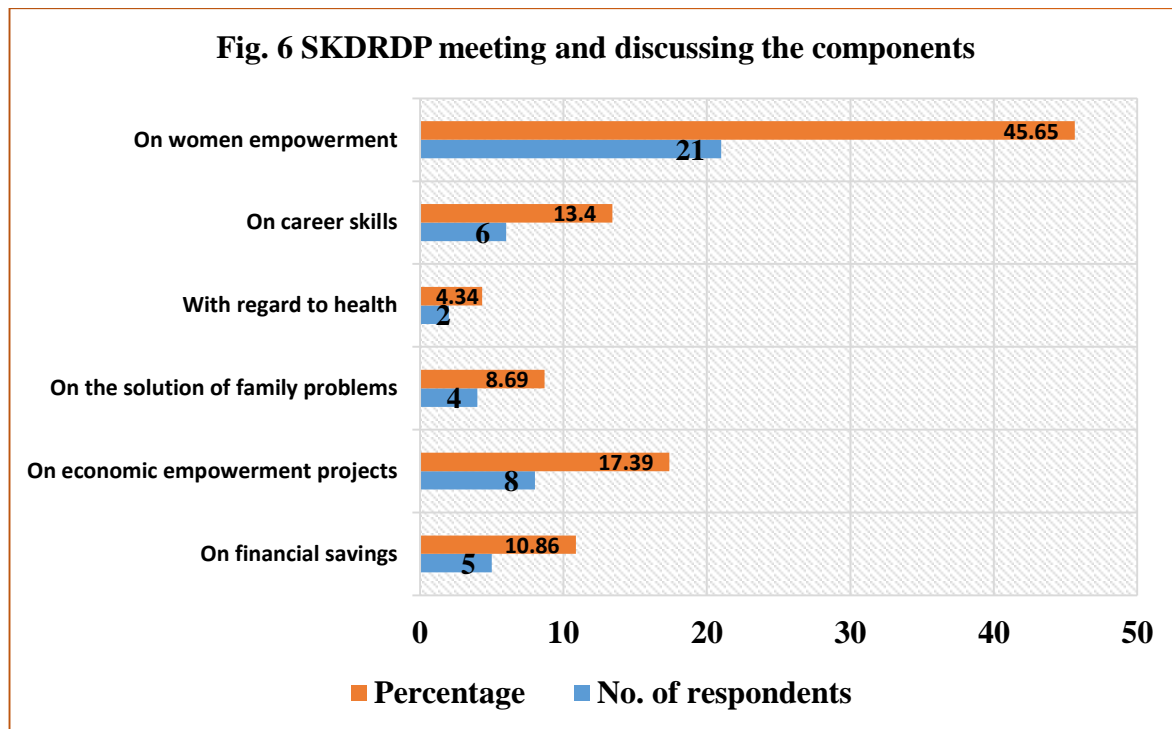


Figure 4 indicates that whether the respondents have their saving accounts or not in the organizations of SKDRDP. A total of 93 per cent of respondents having their savings account and 7 per cent of respondents having their no saving account in the SKDRDP organization.

Table – 5: Shows that the information on discussions and purpose of the meetings

Components	No. of respondents	Percentage
On financial savings	5	10.86
On economic empowerment projects	8	17.39
On the solution of family problems	4	8.69
With regard to health	2	4.34

On career skills	6	13.4
On women empowerment	21	45.65



The above table shows that the information about what ideas are to discussing and what purpose they meet. The majority 45.65 per cent of the respondents indicate that the meeting conduct on women empowerment, 17.39 per cent of the respondents indicate that the meeting conduct on economic empowerment projects, 13.4 per cent of the respondents indicate that the on career skills, 10.86 per cent of the respondents indicate that the on financial savings, 8.69 per cent of the respondents indicate that the on the solution of family problems and 4.34 per cent of the respondents indicate that the meeting conduct with regards to health.

IX. SUGGETION

The government needs to devise economic and social plans to create rules that empowerment women to empowerment non-governmental organizations, and the government must provide infrastructure to empower women's.

X. CONCLUSION

The survey focused on the economic status of women empowerment in Shree Kshethra Dharmasthala Rural Development Projects of Chitradurga district and its taluks and the Shree Kshethra Dharmasthala Rural Development Projects strives for the economic empowerment of women in the villages of six taluks of Chitradurga district. The Government, which has been persuaded by the present Committee, suggests that it is necessary to devise better economic and social plans to empower women to empower non-governmental organizations and to create infrastructure for women empowerment the study area.

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