

Evaluating the Impact of Government Policies on the Socio-Economic Wellbeing of Women and Girl Children in Telangana's Unorganized Sector

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This study examines the critical role of government policies and programs in shaping the socio-economic well-being of women and girl children in Telangana's unorganized sector. It emphasizes the impact of effective policy implementation and explores strategies to address systemic challenges that hinder their quality of life and economic stability. **Methodology:** The study employs a combination of regression analysis and exploratory factor analysis to examine its framed objectives. Data were collected using the convenient sampling method. **Findings:** The study reveals that effective implementation of government policies significantly enhances the socio-economic status of women and girl children. However, challenges such as limited awareness, accessibility issues, and adverse economic and social impacts remain barriers to achieving desired outcomes. Key strategies identified include vocational and financial empowerment through training, financial support, and savings assistance. Additionally, ensuring welfare accessibility, workplace safety, and mental health services are critical for improving their quality of life. Community support mechanisms, such as support groups, education programs, and worker cooperatives, are also crucial for enhancing knowledge, legal protection, and bargaining power. **Conclusion:** The findings highlight the need for a dual approach: strengthening the design and implementation of government policies while addressing systemic barriers. Additionally, fostering community-driven initiatives can build a robust framework to improve the socio-economic well-being of women and girl children in Telangana's unorganized sector. These targeted interventions are essential for creating a sustainable and inclusive environment that uplifts this vulnerable population.

Keywords: Government Policies, Socio-Economic Wellbeing, Unorganized Sector

The unorganized sector serves as a critical component of India's economy, providing livelihoods to millions of individuals, particularly women and girl children. In Telangana, a significant portion of the female workforce is employed in this sector, encompassing roles such as home-based workers, self-employed individuals, and casual laborers. Despite its substantial contribution to the state's economic fabric, the unorganized

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sector is often characterized by precarious working conditions, lack of social security, and vulnerability to exploitation. For women and girl children, these challenges are further compounded by societal inequities, gender-based discrimination, and limited access to essential resources, such as education, healthcare, and financial services. Addressing these concerns necessitates a robust framework of government policies and programs aimed at enhancing their socio-economic wellbeing.

Government interventions play a pivotal role in bridging the systemic gaps that hinder the progress of marginalized communities. Policies targeting skill development, financial inclusion, social protection, and welfare accessibility have the potential to significantly uplift the quality of life for women and girl children in the unorganized sector. However, the effectiveness of these initiatives depends on their design, implementation, and alignment with the unique needs of this demographic. This study examines the impact of government policies and programs on the socio-economic status and overall wellbeing of women and girl children employed in Telangana's unorganized sector, providing insights into their efficacy and identifying areas for improvement.

The socio-economic wellbeing of women and girl children is a multidimensional construct that encompasses financial stability, access to education and healthcare, safety, and the ability to participate in decision-making processes. Government programs such as welfare schemes, vocational training initiatives, and microfinance projects aim to address these dimensions by fostering economic independence and social empowerment. Despite the introduction of several initiatives, challenges persist in terms of awareness, accessibility, and effective implementation. For instance, a lack of awareness about welfare schemes often limits their reach, while bureaucratic hurdles and inadequate infrastructure can further impede their effectiveness. Additionally, deeply rooted socio-cultural norms may act as barriers, preventing women and girls from fully benefiting from these programs.

In Telangana, specific policies and schemes have been introduced to address the unique needs of women and children in the unorganized sector. These include the provision of skill development programs tailored to enhance employability, initiatives promoting financial literacy and savings, and safety nets like health insurance and maternity benefits. While these interventions hold promise, their real-world impact remains a subject of inquiry. It is imperative to assess whether these policies have successfully improved socio-economic indicators, such as income levels, education attainment, and health outcomes, or whether they require recalibration to achieve their intended goals.

Understanding the impact of these policies is not only crucial for policymakers but also for stakeholders involved in advocacy and implementation. Evaluating the effectiveness of existing programs provides an evidence-based foundation for recommending enhancements, ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently, and the intended beneficiaries receive maximum benefits. Moreover, this assessment sheds light on systemic issues, such as gaps in policy design, inefficiencies in program delivery, and the socio-cultural factors influencing their outcomes.

The present study adopts a comprehensive approach to evaluate the influence of government policies and programs on the socio-economic wellbeing of women and girl children in Telangana's unorganized sector. By analyzing the key factors that drive success or pose challenges, the research aims to propose actionable strategies for improving the quality of

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life and income levels for this vulnerable demographic. Additionally, the study delves into the interconnections between various dimensions of wellbeing, such as financial stability, social support, and access to education and healthcare, highlighting the importance of an integrated approach to policymaking.

This study endeavors to contribute to the ongoing discourse on gender equity and socio-economic development by providing insights into the impact of government interventions in the unorganized sector. By focusing on the unique challenges faced by women and girl children in Telangana, the research underscores the need for targeted, inclusive, and adaptive policies that prioritize their welfare. Through this exploration, the study aims to inform future policy frameworks, ensuring sustainable improvements in the lives of women and girls and fostering a more equitable society.

Need for the Study

This study is crucial as it aims to bridge the gap in literature by focusing on the socio-economic impact of government policies on women and girl children in Telangana's unorganized sector, a group often overlooked in mainstream economic studies. The unorganized sector represents a significant portion of the workforce in the region, yet the challenges faced by women and girl children working in this sector remain under-researched. By evaluating the influence of government programs and proposing targeted strategies for improving their wellbeing and income, this study will provide valuable insights into policy effectiveness and contribute to the development of more inclusive, region-specific interventions. The findings can guide future policymaking and initiatives that directly enhance the socio-economic conditions of these vulnerable groups.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Phyllis Andors, 1976 How sad it is to be a woman! Nothing on earth is held so cheap. Boys stand leaning at the door like Gods fallen out of Heaven. Their hearts brave the Four Oceans, the wind, and dust of a thousand miles. No one is glad when a girl is born: by her, the family sets no store. When she grows up, she hides in her room, afraid to look a man in the face. No one cries when she leaves her home sudden as clouds when the rain stops. She bows her head and composes her face, her teeth are pressed on her red lips: she bows and kneels countless times. She must humble herself even to the.

Richa Saxena, 2014, stated in the study that the first menstrual bleeding, known as Menarche, marks the beginning of the reproductive phase in a woman's life. It serves as an intermediate health outcome that impacts women's wellbeing at later stages and is considered an indicator of quality of life. This cross-sectional retrospective study, conducted in Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, India, used a multistage sampling technique to identify participants. It was found that 49% of girls experienced menarche between 10 and 12 years, while 51% experienced it between 13 and 14 years. Most girls experiencing an earlier onset of menarche belonged to the middle socio-economic stratum. The results support the trend of lowering age at menarche as one moves from lower to higher economic groups.

Ravi Kant Upadhyay, 2018 This article discusses the major health, social, cultural, and economic issues affecting women. Key problems include malnutrition, poor social conditions, sanitation, shelter, education, and livelihood, as well as cultural and economic development challenges in modern human ecological systems. In poorer countries, women face socio-demographic risks regarding reproductive health, social issues, and healthcare.

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The situation is dire, especially as many women belong to the poorest strata of society, with the highest fertility rates and no means to meet basic needs. From childbirth to motherhood, women endure a range of problems. Two major factors exacerbating these issues are a lack of education and early marriage/parenthood, which affect their social, cultural, and economic development. There is an urgent need for international and governmental assistance to develop community support systems that can help women with decision-making, confidence building, skill development, and economic empowerment.

Lynette A. Ogada Onyando, Billy Wadongo, George Otieno Obonyo, 2022, These authors explored how informal hospitality services contribute to the socio-economic wellbeing of women entrepreneurs in Kenya. The hospitality sector is growing globally and in Kenya, attributed to increasing demands for diverse income-generating opportunities. The study used a mixed-methods approach, including a quantitative survey of 265 women and qualitative data from 8 women entrepreneurs and 8 focus group members. Framework and multiple regression analyses were employed. The findings show that informal hospitality services significantly contribute to women's socio-economic wellbeing, providing income-generating opportunities and improving their financial stability.

Radhika, Neelam Dahiya, Meenu Rani, 2023 Agriculture, the largest production sector in India, is increasingly becoming a female-dominated activity. Women laborers contribute significantly to crop production, livestock, horticulture, and post-harvest operations. However, they face challenges such as exploitation, long working hours, unhealthy conditions, low wages, job insecurity, and lack of decision-making power in a male-dominated society. This study, conducted among 120 women laborers in rural and urban areas of Hisar, Haryana, revealed that women in both sectors faced high levels of social, economic, and psychological problems. Socio-economic factors like caste, education, occupation, income, and family status were found to be significantly associated with these challenges.

Bhagyashree S. Vadageri, M. Hilaria Soundari, 2016 Poverty and unemployment have forced many women, especially from lower socio-economic backgrounds, into the informal sector, particularly domestic labor. In Karnataka, 27.9 lakh women are domestic workers, many of whom come from marginalized rural areas. These women face exploitation, long working hours, low wages, and lack of legal protection. This study aimed to understand the socio-economic challenges faced by migrant women domestic workers in Karnataka, studying reasons for migration, their employment in domestic work, and offering recommendations for their wellbeing. The study revealed that these women are from low socio-economic backgrounds with low education levels, and they face significant societal disrespect, affecting their self-confidence and overall development.

Cheshta Cheshta, Ritu Gupta, Jatinderjit Kaur Gill, 2017 the study focused for the Assessment of postural discomfort experienced by women working in the unorganized sector aimed on the working conditions of women engaged in beauty parlors and examine the extent of postural discomfort faced by these women. The field survey was conducted on a purposively selected sample of 80 female workers aged 20-35 years. A self-structured interview schedule was used to investigate their socio-economic characteristics, job profile, and frequently performed activities in parlors. Musculoskeletal problems were identified using the Standard Nordic Musculoskeletal Questionnaire (SNMQ). The Ovako Work Assessment System (OWAS) was used to analyze the postural discomfort of women

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workers. Results revealed that the respondents spent nearly 8 hours in the parlor daily, mostly in standing or standing-cum-bending postures. The health hazards identified included pain in body parts due to awkward postures, repetitive nature of work, and long working hours. SNMQ results showed discomfort in the neck, shoulders, feet, and upper and lower back, with significant findings. OWAS scores indicated that postures like standing and bending forward with neck and cervical flexion put the workers under high risk. The study concludes that ergonomic interventions are essential for preventing postural discomfort among these women.

Pandi Devi M, 2018, This study was carried out with women construction workers in the unorganized sector. The research aimed to understand the socio-economic condition of women laborers, the nature of their work, their working conditions, wage patterns, wage discrimination, and the challenges faced by them. A total of 420 women construction workers from Sivagangai district in Tamil Nadu were randomly selected from various taluks. The study found that the majority of migrant women were engaged in unskilled, low-paying jobs such as coolies, laborers, and helpers. These women were exploited to a greater extent, being paid less than men for similar work, with long hours and unsatisfactory conditions. Illiteracy, poverty, and indebtedness were found to force women to accept lower wages and unjust conditions. The study focuses on gender discrimination in the workplace and aims to understand the reasons for this discrimination, proposing ways to address the issues faced by women construction workers.

Hemalatha T.M., 2022 A large majority of India's labor force is in the unorganized sector, and many employees migrate to different states in search of work due to the lack of local economic opportunities. The construction industry is highly dependent on migrant workers, with women making up a significant portion of this labor force. This paper sheds light on the socio-economic issues faced by women employees in the construction industry, who often juggle both economic responsibilities and traditional reproductive roles. Despite their active participation in economic activities, these women continue to bear the primary responsibility for bearing and rearing children, resulting in a challenging life. The study discusses the significant issues faced by women workers, including exploitation, low wages, and the difficulty of balancing economic and reproductive roles.

Neha Mittal, 2012, Employment in the organized sector requires specific qualifications, and the majority of educated women workers are from the middle and upper classes, leaving only a few women from lower classes with opportunities. The National Commission on Labour identifies several characteristics of the unorganized sector, including casual employment, illiteracy, small establishments, scattered locations, and the dominance of individual employers. Over 85% of India's working population is in the unorganized sector, with women constituting about 25.67% of the female workforce. This sector suffers from low wages, lack of job security, long working hours, and unsatisfactory working conditions. The National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS) has documented the size and poor conditions of this sector, highlighting the importance of addressing these challenges to improve the welfare of women in the unorganized sector.

Remya B, Dhanya M, 2024, The unorganized sector plays a significant role in providing income and employment opportunities to many women, particularly those from weaker sections of society. Despite its importance, the sector faces challenges such as lack of legal protections, vulnerability to exploitation, limited access to formal financial services, and

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barriers to growth. This study focuses on the socio-economic conditions of women working in textile shops in Kerala. It highlights the varied conditions depending on geographic location, the specific segment of the textile shops, and local regulations, offering insights into the struggles and opportunities of women working in this sector.

Charles Peprah, Veronica Peprah, Kafui Afi Ocloo, 2022, The informal sector plays a critical role in reducing poverty among women in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). However, limited mixed-methods evidence exists on its impact on improving the welfare of women across different spatial dimensions. This study, grounded in feminist theory, explores the role of the informal sector in enhancing the welfare of women engaged in informal activities in the Kumasi Metropolis of Ghana. The study involved 356 women from six diverse communities, revealing significant improvements in their socio-economic welfare after entering the informal sector. These improvements included increased income, better community participation, improved family nutrition, and better housing. The study concluded that the informal sector has significant potential to improve the socio-economic wellbeing of women in Ghana, with policy recommendations to strengthen the sector and ensure sustainable improvements for women in the informal economy.

Research Gap

While several studies have explored the socio-economic wellbeing of women and children in organized sectors, limited research focuses on the unorganized sector, particularly in regions like Telangana. The existing literature primarily addresses broad national policies and lacks an in-depth examination of the specific impact of regional government programs on the lives of women and girl children working in informal employment. There is a scarcity of research that evaluates the effectiveness of local government interventions, policies, and support mechanisms aimed at improving the livelihoods of marginalized groups in the unorganized sector. Furthermore, studies exploring strategies for enhancing the income and overall wellbeing of home-based workers and self-employed women are also limited, creating a notable gap in understanding the unique challenges and opportunities faced by these populations.

Objectives of the Study

- To evaluate the influence of government policies and programs on the socio-economic status and overall wellbeing of women and girl children working in Telangana's unorganized sector.
- To propose strategies aimed at enhancing the quality of life and increasing the income of women and girl children employed in the unorganized sector, including home-based workers and self-employed women.

Hypothesis of the Study

- **H0:** There is no significant government policies and programs impact on the socio-economic status and overall wellbeing of women and girl children working in Telangana's unorganized sector.

Scope of the Study

This study evaluates the impact of government policies and programs on the socio-economic wellbeing of women and girl children employed in Telangana's unorganized sector, encompassing home-based workers, self-employed women, and informal laborers often overlooked in policy frameworks. It examines the effectiveness of existing interventions and

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identifies gaps in policy implementation, focusing on critical areas such as financial stability, access to welfare schemes, workplace safety, skill development, and mental health support. Alongside assessing current conditions, the study proposes actionable strategies to enhance the quality of life and income of women and girls, including vocational training, professional development, financial empowerment, community education, and the establishment of supportive legal and social frameworks. Geographically centered on Telangana, with its significant unorganized workforce, the study's findings offer broader implications for policymakers, development practitioners, and stakeholders working to uplift marginalized groups in unorganized sectors across India. By addressing the dual objectives of evaluation and strategy formulation, the research provides a comprehensive understanding of socio-economic challenges and evidence-based recommendations to foster sustainable improvements in livelihoods and wellbeing.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The study adopts a quantitative and qualitative methods to comprehensively evaluate the impact of government policies on the socio-economic wellbeing of women and girl children in Telangana's unorganized sector. The research design focuses on both evaluative and prescriptive aspects, aligning with the study's objectives of assessing policy impact and proposing actionable strategies.

Primary Data: A structured questionnaire was developed to gather firsthand information from respondents, including women and girl children employed in the unorganized sector, such as home-based workers, self-employed women.

Research Type: The study utilizes convenient sampling to gather data. This method involves selecting participants who are readily accessible and willing to respond, allowing for efficient data collection from the target population.

Sample Size: A total of 120 responses were collected from women and girl children within Telangana's unorganized workforce. This sample size was deemed sufficient to provide a representative overview of the issues being studied, allowing for meaningful analysis and interpretation of the data.

Study Area: The research focuses on the unorganized workforce in Telangana, capturing a diverse range of experiences and conditions faced by women and girl children within this sector. This geographic focus ensures the findings are relevant and specific to the local context of Telangana.

Statistical Tools

- **Regression Analysis:** Used to evaluate the individual impact of various independent variables, such as Awareness and Accessibility, Economic Impact, Social Impact, Wellbeing and Support, and Policy Implementation and Effectiveness, on the dependent variable, socio-economic wellbeing.
- **Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA):** Employed to identify key components and underlying structures that influence socio-economic outcomes and to classify strategies into distinct factors.

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Tabulation of Data Analysis

OBJECTIVE-1: To evaluate the influence of government policies and programs on the socio-economic status and overall wellbeing of women and girl children working in Telangana's unorganized sector.

*The **regression analysis** is expected to provide insights into the extent to which government policies and programs impact the socio-economic status and wellbeing of women and girl children in Telangana's unorganized sector. It aims to identify significant factors that contribute positively or negatively to their overall development.*

Table -1 Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.675 ^a	.455	.431	.76635

Source: Primary Data

The model summary indicates a moderate impact between the independent variables (Policy Implementation and Effectiveness, Wellbeing and Support, Awareness and Accessibility, Economic Impact, Social Impact) and the dependent variable (socio-economic status and overall wellbeing). The R value of 0.675 suggests a strong correlation between predictors and the dependent variable. The R Square value of 0.455 implies that 45.5% of the variance in socio-economic status and wellbeing is explained by the model. The Adjusted R Square (0.431) shows a slight reduction, accounting for the adjustment of predictor variables. The standard error of the estimate (0.76635) reflects the average distance of observed values from the regression line, indicating moderate predictive accuracy.

Table -2 Analysis of Variance

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	55.973	5	11.195	19.061	.000 ^b
	Residual	66.952	114	.587		
	Total	122.925	119			

Source: Primary Data

The ANOVA table demonstrates that the regression model is statistically significant in explaining the variance in socio-economic status and wellbeing, as evidenced by the F-value of 19.061 and a significance level of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). This indicates that the combined effect of the independent variables significantly impacts the dependent variable. The high ratio of the regression sum of squares (55.973) to the total sum of squares (122.925) further supports the model's explanatory power.

Table-3 Government policies and programs Impact on the socio-economic status and overall wellbeing of women and girl children

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.514	.319		4.749	.000
	Awareness and Accessibility	-1.243	.082	-.249	-6.829	.004
	Economic Impact	-1.031	.074	-.036	-5.925	.037

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Social Impact	-1.282	.097	-.171	-6.507	.033
Wellbeing and Support	1.291	.072	.298	7.505	.000
Policy Implementation and Effectiveness	2.665	.085	.741	9.350	.000

a. Dependent Variable: socio-economic status and overall

Source: Primary Data

The coefficients table illustrates the individual impact of each independent variable on socio-economic status and wellbeing (dependent variable). **Awareness and Accessibility (-1.243, $p = 0.004$), Economic Impact (-1.031, $p = 0.037$), and Social Impact (-1.282, $p = 0.033$)** exhibit negative and statistically significant effects, indicating that inadequacies in these areas hinder positive outcomes. Limited awareness and accessibility reduce the reach and effectiveness of government policies, while economic challenges such as insufficient financial resources or support mechanisms constrain the ability of women and girls to improve their socio-economic conditions. Similarly, a lack of strong social support systems exacerbates vulnerabilities, limiting their ability to leverage policy benefits. In contrast, **Wellbeing and Support (1.291, $p = 0.000$)** has a positive and significant impact, highlighting that effective support systems and initiatives tailored to improving quality of life contribute significantly to better socio-economic outcomes. Furthermore, **Policy Implementation and Effectiveness (2.665, $p = 0.000$)** has the strongest positive effect, demonstrating that well-designed policies, coupled with efficient implementation, play a pivotal role in enhancing the socio-economic status and overall wellbeing of women and girls in the unorganized sector.

The study results underscore the dual importance of improving policy execution and addressing systemic challenges like limited awareness, economic constraints, and insufficient social support to maximize the effectiveness of government programs. Efforts to mitigate these negative influences are crucial to ensure that interventions achieve their intended impact. Therefore, the study rejects the null hypothesis and accepts that government policies and programs have a significant impact on the socio-economic status and overall wellbeing of women and girl children working in Telangana's unorganized sector.

Objective-2: To propose strategies aimed at enhancing the quality of life and increasing the income of women and girl children employed in the unorganized sector, including home-based workers and self-employed women.

The EFA aims to identify and group key strategies that can effectively enhance the quality of life and increase the income of women and girl children in the unorganized sector. This analysis will focus on categorizing impactful factors into actionable strategies for empowerment and improvement.

Table Sample Adequacy Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.798
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	741.022
	Df	66
	Sig.	.000

Source: Primary Data

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The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) Measure of Sampling Adequacy is 0.798, which indicates that the sample size is sufficient for conducting factor analysis. A value above 0.7 reflects a good degree of adequacy for the dataset. Bartlett's Test of Sphericity yields a Chi-Square value of 741.022 with a significance level of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), indicating that the correlations among the variables are strong enough to justify the application of factor analysis. Together, these results confirm that the data is suitable for identifying key components influencing the quality of life and income improvement strategies for women and girl children in the unorganized sector.

Table Component Matrix for strategies in enhancing the quality of life and increasing the income of women and girl children

Component Matrix^a			
	Component		
	1	2	3
Vocational training can boost my skills.	.635		
Professional development would open opportunities.	.683		
Financial support would aid my business.	.704		
Assistance with savings would ensure stability.	.738		
More details on welfare schemes help.		.513	
Accessible welfare benefits would enhance wellbeing.		.704	
Work environment safety measures are crucial.		.619	
Mental health services would improve wellbeing.		.620	
Community education enhances knowledge and skills.			.705
Joining community groups offers support.			.766
Strict labor law enforcement ensures protection.			.792
Worker cooperatives improve collective bargaining power.			.616
a. 3 components extracted.			

Source: Primary Data

The Component Matrix table identifies three key components extracted through Principal Component Analysis, with variables having loadings above 0.50 considered highly relevant for strategy formulation. **Component 1** focuses on vocational and financial empowerment, including strategies like vocational training (0.635), professional development (0.683), financial support (0.704), and assistance with savings (0.738), which address economic challenges, skill-building, and financial stability. **Component 2** emphasizes wellbeing and welfare accessibility, highlighting the importance of detailed welfare schemes (0.513), accessible benefits (0.704), work environment safety measures (0.619), and mental health services (0.620), which collectively contribute to improved safety and overall wellbeing. **Component 3** centers on community support and collective empowerment, with strategies such as community education (0.705), joining support groups (0.766), strict labor law enforcement (0.792), and worker cooperatives (0.616), underscoring the value of collective efforts, legal protection, and knowledge enhancement. Together, these components provide a comprehensive framework for improving the quality of life and income of women and girls in the unorganized sector.

Findings of the Study

- The study found that Policy Implementation and Effectiveness (2.665) has the strongest positive influence, demonstrating that well-designed and efficiently

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executed policies significantly enhance the socio-economic wellbeing of women and girl children in Telangana's unorganized sector.

- The study identified that inadequacies in Awareness and Accessibility (-1.243), Economic Impact (-1.031), and Social Impact (-1.282) negatively impact socio-economic outcomes, highlighting the need for targeted interventions to address these constraints.
- The study observes that effective support systems, as indicated by Wellbeing and Support (1.291), contribute positively and significantly to improving the socio-economic status and overall quality of life for women and girls in the unorganized sector.
- The study examined that vocational and financial empowerment strategies, including vocational training (0.635), professional development (0.683), financial support (0.704), and assistance with savings (0.738), are highly relevant for addressing economic challenges and enhancing financial stability.
- The study identified that wellbeing and welfare accessibility, encompassing variables like accessible benefits (0.704), safety measures (0.619), mental health services (0.620), and detailed welfare schemes (0.513), are crucial for ensuring overall wellbeing and safety in the workplace.
- The study found that community support and collective empowerment strategies, such as community education (0.705), joining support groups (0.766), labor law enforcement (0.792), and worker cooperatives (0.616), play a significant role in enhancing knowledge, legal protection, and collective bargaining power.

CONCLUSION

The study highlights the critical role of government policies and programs in shaping the socio-economic wellbeing of women and girl children in Telangana's unorganized sector. It highlights that effective policy implementation, with a strong positive influence, significantly enhances the socio-economic status and quality of life for this vulnerable population. However, the findings also reveal challenges such as inadequacies in Awareness and Accessibility, Economic Impact, and Social Impact, which negatively affect outcomes. These insights emphasize the urgent need for targeted interventions to address these constraints. Furthermore, the study identifies the importance of vocational and financial empowerment strategies, such as vocational training, professional development, financial support, and savings assistance, as essential tools for overcoming economic challenges and promoting financial stability. The significance of wellbeing and welfare accessibility, including accessible benefits, safety measures, mental health services, and welfare schemes, is also emphasized for improving overall workplace safety and quality of life. Finally, the study highlights the value of community support and collective empowerment strategies, such as community education, support groups, labor law enforcement, and worker cooperatives, in enhancing legal protection, knowledge, and bargaining power. In conclusion, the findings call for a dual approach: strengthening the design and implementation of government policies while simultaneously addressing systemic barriers and fostering community-driven initiatives. Together, these strategies can create a robust framework for improving the socio-economic status and wellbeing of women and girl children in Telangana's unorganized sector.

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Conflict of Interest

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

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