



Full Length Review Article

THE STATUS OF RURAL WOMEN IN CURRENT SCENARIO

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ABSTRACT

Tribal, rural and urban are the three types of society on the basis characteristic and problems. India is the country of villages. Six lakhs villages are scattered across India and 74% population accommodated in rural society. In rural society, most affected and exploited factor i.e. rural women. In the age of globalization and urbanization slowly rural women is tilting towards development but expected success could not get in the rural society of India. Indian rural women are suffering various social, psychological cultural, economical, physical and psychological problems. In this article overall situation and problems have been narrated along with some specific suggestions and recommendations.

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INTRODUCTION

Today the reflections of modern life styles shown on the Indian rural society along with the rural women. Villages are changing their old look and accepting the new social changes. There are many causes responsible for rural social changes. The social process touch to the different feathers of rural society. May some changes are positive and some are negative. The education flow has been reached towards rural society and affecting on rural women. India is a country of villages as the majority of its population lives in villages and far-flung remote areas.

Some of the major problems in Indian rural society

The main objectives of the study are to know the various social, psychological, economic and health problems of the women. The elderly women have to face so many tensions like unemployment of children, marriage of their children, family quarrels, loneliness of self, ignored by others, bad relations with relatives, lack of time for family. Most of the women do not own property and even when they own it they do not manage it. They are completely dependent on the male members of the family for fulfillment of all their basic needs.

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1. Lack of balance diet:

Indian rural women have a lack of knowledge about the dietary pattern best suited to different age groups. Due to poverty or lack of food consumption is less during the time of pregnancy and about the lactation period for women. Lack of knowledge thus is a cause of high maternal mortality rate among the women. They suffer from various health problems such as anemia, weakness and vomiting.

2. Gender disparities:

Gender discrimination is in full swing in rural India. Various social, cultural stigma is the symbol in rural society.

3. High rate of Diseases:

Impure water, consumed food, unhygienic situation etc are main causes of diseases.

Medical amenities shortage:

Rural society is place of problems. Transpiration, awareness, shortage of doctors are common obstacle in rural society

Lack of Nutritional Education: It was found that women have low level of Nutritional education. Low nutrition

education explains the poor intake of vitamin rich food; especially green vegetables among women, even though they are available in plenty in the region.

Other supplementary problems:

- Lack of Knowledge of Human Rights-
- Child Labour-
- Women's Rights
- Agriculture Policies-



Responsible factors for changing the status of rural women

- Migration
- Information
- Media
- Employment opportunities
- Circulation from society to society
- Economic exchange
- Government mechanism and role of NGOs
- Role of panchayat raj system
- Efforts of social workers and sociologist
- Globalization urbanization and modernization.

The generation gap is noticeable in rural society. Due to education the psychological and some changes are frequently occurring in rural society. Statistics express that the girls are more conscious about their education than boys. But due to social and cultural orthodox, girls get married in early age and end their education. This situation is common across India. Through the panchayat raj system, Indian central government emphasizes on the overall development of women.

Some of the major obstacles in front of rural women in current scenario

There is a need of time to enhance the overall status of women in Indian society for nation and society development-

- Stream of education till lower strata including women.
- Special provision for the girl education, motivation efforts and other basic facilities.
- Positive role of local government. i.e. grampanchayat and other concerned authority.
- Eradication of poverty small family awareness, importance of girls to be understood by villagers.

Physical, social and psychological health.

- Emphasis on professional education for self dependency of women.
- Awareness program about the gender inequality in rural society.
- Convenient role of NGOs and related organizations for women development.
- Provision of supplementary occupations, small scale industries for increasing economic standard.
- Effectiveness of acts and legislation to control the women exploitation in rural society.

Conclusion

Women emerged in the developmental process from the concept of equality. Any developmental process is the expansion of assets and capabilities of rural women to participate in, negotiate with, influence, control, and hold the institutions accountable that affect their lives. Skill development among rural women is the need of the hour so as to make them confident, self-reliant and to develop in them the ability to be a part of decision making at home and outside. Rural women are the most disadvantaged and neglected section of the society for they are economically backward. Therefore there is a need of time for overall development of rural society.

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