



FEMALE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL SOCIETY (Special Reference to Bhiloda Taluka)

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ABSTRACT :

The concern for the role of women in building society and the nation has undergone a worldwide change and is becoming an adaptive environment for women's development and empowerment. Today, topics like women's emancipation, women's empowerment, gender equality and self-help are discussed. In India, 2001 has been celebrated as the year of women's empowerment. Every year March 8 is celebrated all over the world as Women's Day. In the world, the decade of 1990 to 2000 was celebrated as the decade of women. Women have three goals in the decade. Equality, development and peace which aim to empower women. So that he does not remain oppressed, oppressed or exploited in politics, society and nation. All these schemes are creating a favorable environment for women's development everywhere. Based on this, people refer to the 21st century as the centenary of women. The article presented is about the development of women in rural society.



KEYWORDS : *building society , women's empowerment , politics, society and nation.*

INTRODUCTION

About half of India's population is women. Women play an important part at the domestic level and in the rural area. Yet they are considered second order citizens. Many rural women are still pushed into weaker sections. Due to the different types of problems of women, they also do agricultural work as well as domestic bananas. In rural areas, women play an important role in agriculture because they are mostly family businesses. Women carry out various cultivations for planting seeds, transplanting plants, weeding, cultivating, preparing fertilizers, storage of seeds and grains etc. Active farmer women spend hours in the field during the cropping season. In rural areas, women work as farmers, growers, and farm laborers. Women also contribute to the livestock business. Female workers spend their leisure time in farming as income generating activities. Female workers and domestic producers do not have access to housing because of social restrictions and traditions. The entire marketing of the product is done by men. But the administration of monetary money does not come into the hands of women. The participation of women in labor work depends on the social and economic status of the family which affects their position within the family in the rural system.

Rural families implement women's participation in labor as a survival strategy to maintain their family's real life. Due to cultural and traditional society, girls live at home in rural areas and due to poverty;

there are barriers to maintenance of younger siblings, poor health etc. This prevents girls from going to school. In rural women illiteracy hinders the importance of their development. The literacy rate limits their employment, training and use of health facilities and their fight for legal and constitutional rights. Rural women make much economic progress to provide for their families and actively contribute to the development of the rural addition economy.

In to the government's efforts, a large number of NGOs Associated with the development of women. Empowerment of rural women is important to rural India. Self help groups in rural areas play an important role in bringing women forward in society. Positive improvement in the condition of women has many good effects due to effective efforts. Women are also getting ahead in the political arena. But their active role is limited.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

- ❖ Examining the family background of women in rural communities
- ❖ To examine various aspects related to the development of women in rural communities
- ❖ To examine the effects of various schemes of development on women of rural society
- ❖ Finding information about empowerment in rural women
- ❖ Investigating the contribution of rural women in development

SELECTION OF AREA

There are two types of research fields. A large area where a community is studied and a boundary area in which a community is studied. Researchers have also referred to the five villages of Bhiloda taluka as a study area, with the possibility of obtaining some basic information in view of the study material presented.

SELECTION OF SAMPLE

Incidental demonstration is called when any of the units which are coincidentally found to be accidental, regardless of the amount of representation to obtain useful information in social research. Contingent demonstration is used when the researcher is unaware of the hypothesis or if the sum is uncertain and unlimited. Since the present study is conducted for the article, I have used the contingency demonstration program to easily obtain information about the study subject with respect to the time and cost constraints. A total of fifty respondents were selected from each village and selected from ten to ten respondents.

METHOD OF STUDY

The study of research at a crucial stage in any research project is of utmost importance. Any research project has its specific purposes and special significance. The basis for which research will be useful in any research project depends on the purpose of the research and the type of plan. Facts are a fundamental requirement in social research. If there are no facts, then research cannot be done and social research alone does not collect facts. Some research methods are used for all this process as well as for gathering facts. The present study has used the schedule of visits as a facilitator, non-participatory observation as a facilitator and the library for collecting primary and secondary information related to the subject.

The study presented used a visit schedule for data collection.

The findings of the study

The majority of the respondents in the study presented are of Hinduism. Most of the respondents, in terms of caste, are from Patel caste. Most of the respondents are married. Most of the respondents have secondary education.

The main business of the family of the majority of the respondents in the presented study is farming. Looking at housing information, it appears that most respondents own their own house. Most of the respondents have facilities like bathrooms, toilets; water taps etc. in the residence. As the respondents are from rural communities, the proportion of two-wheelers is higher in transport. All respondents own the land.

Most of the respondents are aware of the information about the main five approaches to women's development, such as welfare approaches, poverty alleviation approaches, women in development, approaches to effectiveness and disability approaches. The majority of the study respondents have knowledge of rural development programs like Mahila Mandal, Anganwadi, Older Education, Health Center, Agricultural Development Program etc. While very few respondents are aware of the Agricultural Agriculture Program, Rainfall Feasibility Area Development Program, National Rural Health Program, and Minimum Requirement Program.

In view of participation in various activities of rural development, the majority of respondents participated in women's congregations, health centers, and senior education programs and in Anganwadi to some extent. While in the context of rural development, the minimum requirement program, Swarnjayanti does not register participation in such programs as the village self-employment scheme, Jawaharlal Rojgar Yojana.

The majority of the respondents under the study agreed that women should participate in all rural development programs which would result in increased self-sufficiency among women. Most of the respondents are saying that due to rural development, women can go to the government and say anything right.

All the respondents of the study are self-help members. In which all respondents' engagement periods vary. Most respondents show a one year period. Regarding the need for self-help group, the majority of respondents stated that self-help group was needed to improve the economic condition of the weaker section women, remove barriers to female development, control the population in the weaker sections and increase the education rate among the weaker sections.

For all the respondents of the study, the self help group is affiliated with the bank, so the savings of all the respondents are credited to the bank most respondents deposit Rs 30 per month in terms of saving deposit.

The purpose of saving in groups can vary. In which the majority of respondents save for social behavior, children's education and incidental expenses. For most respondents, group savings are used to loan group members. Most respondents from the self help group do not take out loans. Most of the respondents who take out a loan are known to buy livestock, build a house, do an independent business and get a loan for their children. Most of the respondents have been trained in terms of training of self help group sisters. In which sewing and beauty training has been provided.

In terms of the benefits and disadvantages of the self help group, most of the respondents I know are from the self help group but there are no disadvantages.

Respondents in the presented study have different meanings of female empowerment. Such as female empowerment means female equality, female development, female empowerment, participation in decision making process, female independence. According to the respondents' understanding of the meaning of female empowerment, twenty percent of respondents see female equality, eleven percent female empowerment, twenty-one percent female independence and the remaining respondents see female empowerment in terms of participation, self-esteem, courage for development.

Regarding the contribution of voluntary organizations in development, most respondents believe that voluntary organizations contribute to development. According to the majority of respondents, women are given the freedom of education in their family and there is equal participation in the property. In terms of economic empowerment, fifty percent of the respondents believe that economic empowerment means equal pay rate while forty percent of the respondents have equal opportunity economic empowerment and

the rest of the respondents consider economic empowerment as independence and exploitation. Looking at gender discrimination, most respondents say that economic gender discrimination is occurring.

In the opinion of the majority of respondents regarding economic impact on women's family status from economic participation, economic participation has given women protection. In terms of visits to village development sites, most of the respondents visited the health center alone and found one school property. In the study presented, thirty percent of respondents looking at leisure rest activities, social work in leisure activities, thirty-five percent of respondents spend extra work at home, and the remaining respondents spend TV on leisure or religious activities. In the opinion of women on various types of activities, most respondents believe that women should plan family budgets. Most respondents agreed that women should vote for their favorite candidate.

In terms of empowerment, many factors are obstructive. Thirty-five percent of the respondents in this regard believe that lack of awareness among women is a barrier to it; twenty percent of respondents consider unemployment, twenty percent of respondents consider illiteracy, and the remaining respondents consider poverty, social-relations, lack of awareness, lack of training and skills. Thirty percent of respondents said that women should be trained, while twenty-eight percent of respondents said poverty should be eradicated and the remaining respondents could increase women's morale, proper socialization of women, empowerment can be overcome through female awareness.

In terms of the government's efforts to empower women, thirty-seven percent of respondents say that technical training should be arranged to empower women. Forty-five percent of respondents believe that the government should provide subsidy for women to start new businesses to empower women. The rest of the respondents believe that the government should provide education to women and provide socio-economic security to women in order to empower women.

CONCLUSION

The article presented is about the development of women in rural society. For this study, five villages of Bhiloda taluka have been selected and selected fifty respondents. The findings of the study have shown that the development process is seen in rural women through various rural schemes.

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