

Rural Society: Women's Mobility and Changing Perspective - Study based on Rural Women of Jawahar Jyoti Damwadhunga

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Abstract: *After independence, the Indian government made many arrangements for the upliftment of women of Indian rural society in which many schemes and programs has been organized including the provision of reservation arrangements for women, which started to change in the economic, social, political, and cultural conditions of women. The role of social legislation was also important and effective in these changes. The process of urbanization in the development and transformation of the rural society also affected, through which rural women were also attracted towards the cities and their lifestyle, food habits, fashion, education, business and conservative ideology changed and today's women of rural society can be seen moving towards mobility and development.*

Keywords: Rural, Social legislations, Women, Status, Effects

1. Introduction

Women take a special place in the creation of the human world, but also in the creation of the universe. Women and men make a family together. There have been lots of up and down in the situation of women in the rural Indian society. The situation of women in all ages has not been the same it has never been higher, sometimes low and sometimes too low. However, after the independence, the condition of women improved further. However, before attaining independence, many reform efforts were made to improve the condition of women during the British rule. In the year 1829, the Sati Prohibition Prohibition Act, the Hindu Remarriage Act in 1856, the Right to Rights Act of Hindu women in the year 1937, etc. have been a significant effort in this direction. This is the period in which women's education and employment started getting recognition. **Dr. Narendra Tripathi** has told through his research paper that in general, it is believed that the change in the status of women is a sign of social change and a social structure symbol. The true social legislation of the progress of democratic arrangements for the improvement of the condition of Indian women has also emerged. After independence in India, with the formation of constitution, social legislation was given attention and they were created. But on one hand, social legislation has tried to improve the status of women. On the other hand, the trend of misuse of these laws has also been found. To improve the social and economic status of Indian women, the role of social legislation made in the context of family and marriage needs to be implemented in an important and effective manner. This will only be achieved when the same procedure should be ensured with the laws related to women and also those who do not comply with the inherent desire of the law should be punished and efforts should be made to make women aware and motivating this way, Can come forward to get the due benefits of the legislation.¹

Through his research paper, **Laxmi Gupta** has told that to some extent women are in the order of change from their traditional role. There is a definite change in rural society.

Efforts are being made for the social empowerment of women by rising above the economic efforts in the livelihood mission; In the district, about 801 village organizations have been created so far. In these village schemes, all the groups formed in one village has been added. All the women involved in the village scheme are taking part in social and community work and are presenting new examples. Efforts are being made by continuous training for capacity building of women, groups and village schemes under mission.² **Dr. Somlata** has informed through his study that the women of Tharu tribe are getting educated today and their attitude towards society is also changing, women are going to work outside the home, employment, sector or government sectors. The joint family system used to be a symbol of this tribe, but today it is becoming lesser. Education is playing an important role in changing the condition of these women and giving them the opportunity to move towards modernity.³

In order to facilitate all opportunities equal to women and men and to emphasize gender equality, Indian government has adopted a clear strategy, in which women welfare has been given a distinct priority. Under which government policy has taken some important steps which include: housing for women employees, rehabilitation training centers of distressed women, construction units producing jobs and income, women training and employment programs, Sahara for women, uplift corporation for women, Socio-economical programs for women, women's education, educational courses for girls, elective action bureaus, education In order to prevent torture in tribes, education work, short term housing, other plans, statutory measures etc., for the maintenance of women and girls, information message and public education cell have been created in the Department of Women and Child Development. It will prepare special content and dissemination material on issues relating to women, such as female exploitation, strenuousness, etc. which will be transported to the common people through means of communication. Although the official technique has been practically helpful to a great extent in the advancement of women. But there is a lot to be

done to improve women's problems completely in the male-dominated nation.⁴

Today, the rural women are playing the main role in the developed and developing countries of the world. In the beginning of the liberalization period in India, there was a rapid change in the condition of women. The spread of multinationals in the country gave employment to a large number of youth, in which women's population was also remarkable. In the circulation of innovative technology and education, the change in society's thinking towards women started to change, along with their social status, the financial condition also got strengthened.⁵

2. Research Format

The purpose of the research study presented is to study the changes in the urban influences of rural women in village Jawahar Jyoti Damwadhunga of Haldwani city. The purpose related to this study is as follows:

- 1) To study urban influences in the lifestyle of rural women.
- 2) To study their socially changing ideologies from the educational perspective in rural women.

Research Format - The descriptive research design has been used for research presented. On the basis of the objective demonstrated method of 50 rural women of village Jawahar Jyoti Damwadhunga area near Haldwani town of Nainital district of Uttarakhand state, selected research was conducted for research study. Information was obtained from women by then interview schedule.

Table 1: How is the status of women in the family

S.No.	Women's position	Frequency	Percentage
1	Very Good	10	20.0
2	Normal	35	70.0
3	less good	5	10.0
4	Not good	-	-
	Total	50	100.0

Table number -1 shows the status of women in rural areas. In which the situation is normal in most 35 (70.0 percent) respondents after this, the position of 10 (20.0 percent) women in the family is very good and at the lowest 5 (10.0 percent) of the respondents, women are less good in their family.

Table 2: How is the life style of women in the family

S.No.	Life style	Frequency	Percentage
1	Modern	15	30.0
2	Mixed	33	65.0
3	Traditional Indians	2	4.0
	Total	50	100.0

Table number-2 depicts the lifestyle of women in rural families. Most of the 33 (65.0 percent) respondents have a mixed lifestyle. 15 (30.0 percent) respondents have the lifestyle of women modern and 2 (4.0 percent) of respondents, women's lifestyle is traditional Indian.

Table 3: The reason for rural women's attraction towards the cities

S.No.	Reason	Frequency	Percentage
1	Employment	17	34.0
2	studies	21	42.0
3	good home	8	16.0
4	Others	4	8.0
	Total	50	100.0

The **Table number-3** shows the attraction towards rural women's cities. The highest number of 21 (42.0 percent) respondents believed that children's education is a cause of attraction towards the cities after this, 17 (34.0 percent) respondents consider women employment as a cause of attraction towards the cities. 8 (16.0 percent) respondents consider the good house the reason for attracting the cities and 4 (8.0 percent) respondents consider women to be the cause of attraction towards the cities.

Table 4: Attitudes towards women's fashion

S.No.	Attitude	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	40	80.0
2	No	10	20.0
	Total	50	100.0

The **Table number-4** shows the attitude of the rural women towards fashion. In which the maximum 40 (80.0 percent) respondents are in favor of adopting changing fashion and the lowest 10 (20.0 percent) respondents are not in favor of adopting changing fashion.

Table 5: Area of self-sufficiency in rural women

S.No.	Area	frequency	percentage
1	In Agriculture sector	5	10.0
2	In business area	25	50.0
3	In Family life	20	40.0
	Total	50	100.0

Table number-5 in some areas, self-determination has been shown in the rural areas in rural women today. Most of the 25 (50.0 percent) respondents believe that women today have self-reliance in the business sectors in rural areas after this, 20 (40.0 percent) respondents believe that women today have self-reliance in the family areas in rural areas and 5 (10.0 percent) of respondents believe that there is self-reliance in the rural areas in rural women today.

Table 6: Increasing women education from urbanization

S.No.	Women education	frequency	percentage
1	Yes	45	90.0
2	No	5	10.0
	Total	50	100.0

In **Table Number-6** the increase in education has been shown by the urbanization of rural women. Most of the 45 (90.0 percent) respondents believe that urbanization has increased their education and the lowest 5 (10.0 percent) respondents believe that their education has not increased due to urbanization.

Table 7: What type of phone do rural women use

S.No.	Types	Frequency	Percentage
1	Telephone	10	20.0
2	Simple Mobile	23	46.0
3	smart phones	15	30.0
4	No mobile	2	4.0
	Total	50	100.0

In **Table number. 7**, women are using what type of phone has been shown. In which the maximum 23 (46.0 percent) respondents use ordinary mobile phones after this, 15 (30.0 percent) women use smart phones. 10 (20.0 percent) respondents use telephone and the lowest 2 (4.0 percent) respondents do not have mobile phones.

Table 8: Information about rural women running the Internet

S.No.	Information	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	44	88.0
2	No	6	12.0
	Total	50	100.0

Table number-8 depicts the Internet usage of rural women has been shown. Most of which 44 (88.0 percent) women use the Internet and very lowest (12.0 percent) respondents do not use the internet.

Table 9: Viewpoint towards widow remarriage

S.No.	Viewpoints	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	15	30.0
2	No	11	22.0
3	Dependent on voluntarily	24	48.0
	Total	50	100.0

The **table number-9** depicts the approach towards widow remarriage of rural women. In which the maximum 24 (48.0 percent) respondents believe that if the widow and her family are voluntary, then the widow should be remarried. 15 (30.0 percent) respondents believe that yes widow remarriage should be done and the lowest 11 (22.0 percent) respondents believe that widows should not be remarried.

3. Conclusions

Presented research studies the major findings in the context of the mobility of women and their changing perspective in rural traditional society are: The situation in general is mostly normal among rural women. Today there has been a lot of changes in her family situation. Most women are living in mixed lives and women are now adopting modern fashion too. Today, self-determination in rural women is also coming in both business and family areas. Today in villages, women are also using the phone and the Internet. Today the women of the village believe in widows remarriage. Today, there is a lot of change in women's traditional thinking.

Due to the process of urbanization it has an impact in rural areas also. Urban influenced rural people have started adopting lifestyle like cities. Today, rural women have become aware too. They are becoming self-sufficient, adopting modern fashion and her attitude towards the conservative ideology of rural society has changed.

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