

CHANGES IN SOCIAL STATUS OF RURAL WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

Sociology studies society. Status is the place a person gets in the social structure. In the social structure i.e. the main component of the society are men and women. This social chariot is running on the wheel of men and women. Today, women constitute 48.04% of the total population of India. If you want to see the status of any society, it can be said by looking at the position of women in the society. In other words, the development of any society is possible only when its women are developed. In the present research, the social status of rural women has been taken into consideration.

Keywords: Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, Rights.

Introduction

Social status and role are mutually organizing units of social structure. Just like a building is made of bricks, mud, cement, so society is made of units like status. And each location has a specific role associated with it.

One of the characteristics of the status of women in India is that there is a process of change in the status of women in India. From equality to inequality until the 18th century. And from the 19th century in the British era, the trend of change from inequality to equality in the status of women began.

In the Vedic era, equality between men and women prevailed. Women enjoyed freedom in various spheres of social life, and women had a respectable and dignified place in the society. At the end of the Vedic era, inequality between men and women emerged. And various types of restrictions were placed on the rights of women.

In this context we will get an introduction to the egalitarian changes that started in the status of women in the British era after getting an understanding of the status of women in ancient and medieval times. But first we will get an idea of the social status of women.

Concept of Rural Society

In the 1951 census, the village has been considered as an administrative unit and not as a social or residential unit. Also, the term rural has been given based on the proportion of the population.

According to Shree Niwas

"A village is a vertical unit composed of different horizontal strata like caste"

No society is stagnant. Change is a characteristic of society. That process is ongoing. Consequently, it is constantly dynamic. Internal social factors as well as physical factors are important instruments of the results of change.

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Concept of Social Status

Social status is known as social status in English. The word status is derived from the Latin language. The word came into use in the 1670s from the Latin *stare*, which is the past participle of *stare*. At that time it was used to mean the culmination of any situation or condition.

Concept of Social Change

Social change is a change in any part of culture in the instrumental and normative system of society.

Rural Women's Perception of Social Status

The social status of women is a composite concept. It refers to the position of women in relation to some importance in society. Therefore, in the social status of rural women, family, marriage, property rights, economic life, education and political life, depending on the values of the importance of the body, the social status of women can be obtained. It depicts a picture of the social status of women through the status of women in the family, marital status, property, social customs, women's control over family resources, independent earnings, financial security, whether they earn enough or not, attitudes towards women's work and employment can be done.

Change in Social Status of Women in Rural Society

In general, there is equality between men and women in the population. But due to the biological differences between men and women, the social and cultural thinking developed in the male-dominated society has developed discrimination and inequality between men and women. And the new generation continues to be socialized accordingly. In Indian society, the situation of discrimination between men and women in every field of social life continues to attract attention in the rural society. In the rural society, women carry special responsibilities than men.

A total of 75% of men in Indian society are literate. And 50% of total women are literate, illiteracy is more common in rural society than in urban society. Among those who are literate, women are more literate than men.

Review of Literature

- Indian rural women(1986)-This study was conducted by p.dsaiikia in Assam state in the year 1986 the study was funded by ICSSR:

The present research study is carried out under the ICSSR project in the context of women's participation in rural development and changes in the position and role of women in 3 villages of Assam state.

- Extent of political awareness among rural women (1986)

The study was conducted by Ms Rekha Patel

The present research paper is based on 100 women of Brahmanwada village of Siddhpur taluka of Mehsana district.

- Role of Women in Rural Development (1988)

This study was conducted by s.giriappa in Karnataka state rural areas in the year 1988

The present research study has been conducted in the context of rural development contribution of women of two semi-urban and two rural villages of Maglore Taluka of south Kannada district of Karnataka state.

Title of Research Topic

It has been said for women since ancient times. "Yada naryastupujayanteramantetar devata" where women are worshiped or respected. There resides the gods. From Manusmriti till today woman has been hailed as a goddess by saying "Nari tu Narayani". But whether there has been a "change in the social status of women in rural society" has to be checked.

The main purpose behind choosing this subject will be to examine the change in the social status of women in the rural areas of Bhavnagar district. Even after independence, even today in the 21st century, the vision of the law has given many equal rights in the social status of women in the rural society. Change has come or not. Which seems like an improvement. It is only external or internal that their home life is seen as customary.

Thus, this subject has been selected by combining many things together.

Objectives of Research

Research may be introductory research, diagnostic, historical, social, pure research, practical, expository, experimental, empirical. The specific objectives of each type of research are as follows.

- Objective To examine the changes in the status of rural women.
- Aim to check the social status of rural women.
- Aim to examine the effects arising after the change in the status of rural women.

Formulation of Research Hypothesis/Hypothesis

A hypothesis, hypothesis or hypothesis is the heart of research. The entire research is conducted to test the hypothesis. It is a basic element of the scientific method. Utkalpna means assumptions or ideas that predict the results while starting the research. The presented research study "Changes in the social status of rural women" has been selected as the topic. Keeping this in mind the concept of the present study has been formulated as follows.

- Towards rural women due to changes in the position of rural women Will there be a change in the traditional view as well?
- Will educational and professional opportunities be provided?
- What will be the family role of women in the rural community?
- Will efforts be made to improve the status of women in the rural community?
- Will the quality of life of women in rural society improve?

Types of Research

General research is also called pure research. Research which is done as 'the activity of acquiring knowledge for the sake of knowledge'. For the purpose of formulating concepts of social life, for the purpose of developing tools for the scientific study of social life, for the purpose of establishing theory, the purposes are called fundamental research. Such research is also called theoretical research. Such researches are associated with getting answers to basic questions like what, who, how etc. related to social life.

The present research study can be pure and practical in nature. "The change in the social status of women in rural society" in which the role of family in the change in the rural community, the effect of family change on women's mind, social, economic, political, family effects will be tried to be resolved.

Explanation of Variables of Study

In the present study, the change in the social status of rural women of Bhavnagar Taluka of Bhavnagar District of Gujarat State has been studied. It will include variables such as caste, family aspect, education, economic aspect, religion, occupation etc. whose type will be the independent variable. Its form will not be different.

Sequence	Variable Name	Type	Form	Level	Specification
1	Caste	Independent Variable	Demographic	-	All castes covered in the study
2	Cubic aspect	Independent Variable	Demographic	2	Composite and discrete
3	Education	Independent Variable	Cognitive	6	Illiterate, 10, 12, Graduate, Post Graduate, Ph.D.
4	Economic aspect	Independent Variable	Attitudinal, Functional	3	Poor class, middle class, rich class
5	Religion	Independent Variable	Attitudinal	-	Hinduism
6	occupation	Independent Variable	Functional	6	occupation, and non - occupation

A Model of the Wider World

The universe is the geographical area under study and the social group under study living in it is the unit of the universe. For this research, the women of Ruwa village of Bhavnagar district of Gujarat state have been selected as the target population.

Method of Sample Selection

The researcher is to collect information related to the units for his research. It has to be decided beforehand. The field that the researcher intends to study is called the body or the universe.

In the present research, the researcher has used a simple randomisation method. In the present research, the researcher has selected 100 women from Ruwa village rural area of Bhavnagar district.

Incidental Demonstration

For social research, the random sampling of units that occur randomly without the aim of representativeness is called random sampling.

Female respondents have been selected in the present research study. Thus, in my research study, research has been done by using simple random sampling and random sampling in the process of sample selection.

Devices of Data Collection

In the present research study, information on the sources of information will be obtained from documentary source studies, related books and rural community books. Both sources will be used in this study.

Techniques Used for Data Collection

In the present research, interview schedule, observation, direct interview, schedule method will be used for data collection.

Statistical Classification

The researcher needs to have a basic knowledge of how to statistically classify and analyze his study. Because the researcher needs to estimate from the beginning how much time it will take to analyze the data based on its complexity and quantity.

Numerical classification includes numbers, tables, number charts, which are as follows.

Number	Information	Frequency		Percentage	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Aspect of physical resources	28	72	28%	72%
2	Social status of women in the family	92	8	92%	8%
3	Religion and Status of Women	97	3	97%	3%
4	Analysis of data on the impact of women on personal status and family life	93	7	93%	7%
5	Analysis of data on changes in status of women related to education	88	12	88%	12%

- Checking the basic information of the testator, checking the material assets of the maximum female testator, in which the testator has minimum assets like (house in own name, mobile facility, land facility, bank account, insurance in own name).
- Checking the social status of women in the family of the successor, a change in the social status of the successor is seen in maximum proportion (92%) in which the daughter is considered welcome. Equality between men and women has been observed. Relaxation has been seen in the matter of daughter-in-law's dress in the family.
- By checking the religious information of the decedent, it is found that most of the decedent has faith in God, which proportion (93%) believes. In which they believe in astrology, vows and rituals, believe in Naivedha, (7%) of the total population believe that due to the change in the social status of women, the daily religious order of the family has not been broken.

- Examining the relevant details on the personal status and family life of the decedent, 93% of the decedents are found to have changed. In which sons and daughters believe equality in the family, they believe equality in upbringing is the maximum proportion. And respect for elders, hospitality is considered as the greatest inferiors. Examining the impact of social change on individual status and family life, 7% of respondents believe that there has been no impact. Thus it follows that most of the descendants of today's social changes have affected the status of the individual and the family life.
- Examining the information related to the education of the parent, education of children, equality in the education of son and daughter, changes are seen in the maximum extent i.e. 88%.

Conclusion

The findings of the research study are as follows.

- Checking the physical assets of the assignee Most assignees do not have physical assets.
- In this study it has been found that the trend related to the social status of women in different values and beliefs, daughters are considered welcome.
- Different types of religious beliefs and attitudes of women of the rural community have been seen. In which, especially, the proportion of those who believe in astrology has been found. A large number has shown that the religious order of the family has not been broken by the change in the status of women.
- Social changes in the rural community in today's time have shown the maximum impact on the individual's position and family life.
- Inhibitory factors in women's education have been found to be very low in not taking education themselves. The greatest descendants have equality in education of sons and daughters.

Conclusion

Women have achieved so much success in this millennium that we can now say with full confidence that the coming century will not only be the century of women's development but the century of woman's everything. After reaching the peak, people will get emotional and say, "Woman, you are just faith".

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