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Study On Problem Faced By Ruralwomen At Sevvandhinathapuram, Lalgudi

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ABSTRACT

Each one has different problem in the world but here only focus on the women. From the beginning women facing multiple problems in the world. The major problems are namely share in the land, lack of education, lack of opportunities, early and force marriage, lack of transport facilities, raped, abused in home, preference given to male child, lack of health treatment and no permission for job from family etc ,Kaur and Sharma (1991) told that Indian women, and especially rural women was play many social and economic roles inside and outside the home, but their participation is not well received due to recognition. They are excluded from various training and rural development programs. . To study about socio-economic status of the respondents.To study about the psychological problems & physical problems faced by the rural women. To study about the educational qualification of the respondents. The research has used descriptive research design for the study . The aim for having used this design was to analysis the problem as well as to increase the knowledge of the researcher about the problems faced by rural women hence descriptive design was adapted foe the present study.

KEYWORDS: Problem Faced By Rural Women

Gender divided into three sections namely men, women and transgender. Each one has different problem in the world but here only focus on the women. From the beginning women facing multiple problems in the world. The major problems are namely share in the land, lack of education, lack of opportunities, early and force marriage, lack of transport facilities, raped, abused in home, preference given to male child, lack of health treatment and no permission for job from family etc. India is a country of villages as the majority of its population lives in villages and extensive remote areas. The motivating feature is that every section of the country though linked with the cities now; however, still possesses its own unusual traditional attitude. Also most of the rural communities are still lacking of modern facilities like education, electricity, proper drinking water, health care, sufficient transportation, etc. But the lack of education in many of the rural straps of India is proving terminal and acting as the background powdered for social problems, evils and flagging the way to anti-social/national activities. Women execute multilateral role in the society i.e., as a mother, wife, daughter and service provider to the society. In spite of the fact that the women's contribution to the country's development is equal to that of man, still they experience a number of limits that detain them from understanding their potential for growth. It was against this background that the government's

all over the world felt the need to prioritize the interests of women and their participation at every stage of the development process. UN stated that ‘Gender Equality and Women Empowerment’ as one of the Millennium Development Goals to be attained by the year 2015. The term women’s empowerment indicates the skill of the women take all the important decisions independently related to her throughout her life span that will confirm her success in all aspects of life. A woman is a person who accepts challenging role to meet her personal needs and become economically independent. In fact often women in India are deprived of their fundamental right to dignity also leave alone the question of gender equality. The present paper explores the questions central to women’s development in India that is fundamentally patriarchal in nature. The article attempts to grapple with the few challenges faced by the women in India like the Sanitation issues, educational beliefs, community customs, etc. The objective of the paper is to evolve strategies to empower women who are as human beings as men are. **Kaur and Sharma (1991)** told that Indian women, and especially rural women was play many social and economic roles inside and outside the home, but their participation is not well received due to recognition. They are excluded from various training and rural development programs which usually involve the men folk, being offered only programs related to children’s health, nutrition etc. It is because of the neglect of women’s participation and potential by planners. This article examines the participation of rural women in domestic and agriculture activities in the India state of Haryana. This indicates the hiding of the majority of women, who work as unpaid workers on the family farm. Livestock care is a women job but as dairy work is becoming more modern, women are losing control over both administrative and economic profits. The training of women in cattle breeding is completely neglected. The level of improved household technology, is also very unsatisfactory, especially in the backward areas where the majority of women are still working with old appliances. More than half of the respondents did not have time. This article proposes a number of measures to help rural women, whose working days are often much longer than those of men.

SINGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

Recent study shows that the rural women facing various problems in rural areas. The study focus on the financial, educational, psychological, social, physical problems faced by rural women.

TITLE OF THE STUDY :

Study on problems faced by rural women at sevandhinathapuram,Lalgudi.

AIM :

To study about the problems of rural women.

OBJECTIVES:

- To study about socio-economic status of the respondents.
- To study about the psychological problems & physical problems faced by the rural women.
- To study about the educational qualification of the respondents

RESEARCH DESIGN :

The research has used descriptive research design for the study . The aim for having used this design was to analysis the problem as well as to increase the knowledge of the researcher about the problems faced by rural women hence descriptive design was adapted foe the present study.

UNIVERSE & SAMPLING:

Universe of the present study constitutes the beneficiaries of rural women . In problems faced by rural women on the researcher collected data from rural women.

SAMPLING :

The study was conducted with 40 respondents by using simple random sampling with the rural women. Researchers can create a simple random sample using a couple of methods. With a lottery method, each member of the population is assigned a number, after which numbers are selected at random.

TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION:

The tools used by the researcher are questionnaire schedule. The collect the relevant information. The questionnaire schedule was prepared by the researcher the questionnaire schedule consist of financial, psychological and physical of various problems related to rural women.

PILOT STUDY :

The study is most important in social research. The researcher visited and had a discussed with the women regarding the purpose of research work.

PRE TEST :

Pre test was conducted with respondents to test relevance of the questionnaire schedule. A few question were added and deleted by the researcher for the inconvenience of the respondents.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION:**PROBLEM FACED BY RURAL WOMEN :**

In many rural areas, women face barriers to transport such as long distances to hospital, inadequate facilities and cultural norms.

CONCEPTUAL DEFINITION :**PROBLEM FACED BY WOMEN :**

Women generally face problems of sex discrimination ,high percentage of illiteracy , female infanticide , and dowry system .

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY :

Due to paucity of time only 40 respondents are include in the study . The findings are based on the answer expressed by the respondents.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BASED ON HEALTH CARE OBSTACLES

S.No	Particular	No of Respondents	Percentage %
	Healthcare Obstacles		
1.	Lack of healthcare awareness	5	12.5 %
2.	Financial constraints	13	32.5 %
3.	Limited healthcare infrastructure	22	55 %
	Total	40	100 %

The above table shows that the (55 percent) of the respondents were facing obstacles in limited healthcare infrastructure, (32.5 percent) of the respondents were not getting due to financial constraints and the remaining (12.5 percent) of the respondents were facing obstacles due to lack of healthcare awareness.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BASED ON CLEAN WATER & SANITATION

S.No	Particular	No of Respondents	Percentage %
	Clean water & sanitation		
1.	Yes	35	87.5 %
2.	No	5	12.5 %
	Total	40	100 %

The above table shows that the (87.5 percent) of the respondents were facing challenges in accessing clean water & sanitation and remaining (12.5 percent) of the respondents were didn't facing challenges in accessing clean water & sanitation.

FINDINGS

- Majority (37.5 percent) of the respondents were the age group is below 25 years.
- Majority (62.5 percent) of the respondents were living in a nuclear family.
- Majority (45 percent) of the respondents were living with 3-5 members.
- Majority (37.5 percent) of the respondents were illiterate.
- Majority (67.5 percent) of the respondents were doing in agriculture work.

- Majority (55 percent) of the respondents were getting their income in below 10k.
- Majority (60 percent) of the respondents were went to hospital.
- Majority (82.5 percent) of the respondents were accessing healthcare facilities.
- Majority (55 percent) of the respondents were facing obstacles in limited healthcare infrastructure.
- Majority (87.5 percent) of the respondents were facing challenges in accessing clean water & sanitation.
- Majority (87.5 percent) of the respondents were participate in self help group.
- Majority (87.5 percent) of the respondents were getting loan from self help group.
- Majority (37.5 percent) of the respondents were very active involvement in community.
- Majority (82.5 percent) of the respondents were allowed their children to go alone inside the village.
- Majority (87.5 percent) of the respondents were participate in self help group.
- Majority (52.5 percent) of the respondents were somewhat close of unity.
- Majority (87.5 percent) of the respondents were not have a leadership role in any group.
- Majority (80 percent) of the respondents were facing employment barriers due to lack of skill development program.
- Majority (97.5 percent) of the respondents have a postal account.
- Majority (97.5 percent) of the respondents have a bank account.
- Majority (42.5 percent) of the respondents were stored money in their account.
- Majority (92.5 percent) of the respondents were affected by flood & drought.
- Majority (52.5 percent) of the respondents's future plan was for their child's future.
- Majority (85 percent) of the respondents were not save money at home.
- Majority (45 percent) of the respondents were working a week for getting amount.
- Majority (95 percent) of the respondents were not experienced in domestic violence.
- Majority (97.5 percent) of the respondents were not heard about sexual harassment.
- Majority (70 percent) of the respondents were not feeling helpless.
- Majority (85 percent) of the respondents were not annoyed at others.
- Majority (95 percent) of the respondents were not thinking about suicide.
- Majority (52.5 percent) of the respondents were 6 hours sleeping in every night.
- Majority (52.5 percent) of the respondents were self responsible for cooking, washing and cleaning.
- Majority (90 percent) of the respondents were confidence in themselves.
- Majority (55 percent) of the respondents were not feeling alone.
- Majority (72.5 percent) of the respondents were says education easily accessible for girls.
- Majority (55 percent) of the respondents were facing education challenges due to insufficient infrastructure.
- Majority (77.5 percent) of the respondents were read a sentence in English.

- Majority (77.5 percent) of the respondents were writing a sentence in English.
- Majority (77.5 percent) of the respondents were doing written calculation.
- Majority (80 percent) of the respondents were not reading newspaper daily.
- Majority (80 percent) of the respondents were not bought newspaper at home.
- Majority (87.5 percent) of the respondents were using mobile properly.
- Majority (95 percent) of the respondents were says there is school in their village.
- Majority (80 percent) of the respondents were paid fees for their children's education.

SUGGESTION

- The Government can provide transport facility to the village.
- The Government can improve the school buildings.
- The Government can also improve the medical facility and hospital facilities.

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that women facing large numbers of problems in the rural areas. Every government of the rural try how to solve these problems because these problems have disturbed the ecosystem of the rural which is very dangerous for world development. At rural level women facing large number of problems namely lack of education, threat in home by husband, mother-in-law and father-in-law, transportation access, raping, force and early marriage, preference given to son over daughter, share in land, lack of primary health, no permission for job from family, abused in home, lack of opportunities in different job etc. In different rural areas multiple programs have been started for their improvement. It has created a great problem in the rural and negatively affected the development of the rural. Women sometimes come on the road and create a violence for their rights while it disturbed the environment of the societies and affect the activities of the rural development and also affect the production of the agriculture crops of the rural.