



## **The role of women's in village development: In context with Indian villages**

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### **Abstract**

The major role played by women in the villages for the development since many women are thriving hard to earn money by doing some useful activities in the villages.

The Indian villages are under developed though after Indian Freedom lot of efforts were taken by the government and the scope for village development still lies in the hands of interested parties and people of India. The women constitute the 50% population in the villages in India. The systematic efforts from all the concerned will develop the villages if women in the villages take active part in the development of the villages. How can we do this the major part is education all the women in the villages have to take proper education. The authors have taken the detail study of the contribution done by village women till now and grow we can achieve village development with the help of women. The women in India have lot of limitation and are not getting basic facilities to get the benefits from the state and central government.

**Keywords:** women, credit, development, India, population, gender, education

### **Introduction**

The history of Indian women is very motivating and they are very hard working only some systematic and scientific efforts are required to make them better and develop the villages in India. The Indian context with women is depended on various factors of India like culture, cast, financial and health conditions of the women.

The village are having problem of water sanitation health and electricity to a large extent in India. Due to this the development is not seen. The major facilities should be provided in villages soon to get this villages in main stream of development.

The strength of are key agents for development. They play a catalytic role towards achievement of transformational economic, environmental and social changes required for sustainable development. But limited access to credit, health care and education are among the many challenges they face. These are further aggravated by the global food and economic crises and climate change. Empowering them is essential, not only for the well-being of individuals, families and rural communities, but also for overall economic productivity, given women's large presence in the agricultural workforce worldwide.

Women play a key role in farming activities and form a large proportion of the agricultural work force globally.

### **Status of education in India about women**

The education is big issue in Indian villages many of the girls do not get proper and quality education, they have to walk for long distance to get schooling and they are not getting health facilities in schools. Parents are not aware about the women and their development.

Education to women is the most powerful instrument of changing their position the society. Education also brings about reduction in inequalities and also acts as a means to improve their status within the family. In order to encourage education of women at all levels and to dilute gender bias in the provision and acquaintance of education, schools, colleges and even universities were established exclusively for women in the State. To bring more girl children, especially from marginalized BPL families, into the main stream of education,

### **Health issues in Indian women**

The Women are not getting proper care about the health issues by the government in villages. Women health is very important factor in villages lack of health awareness and health facilities are to be very well planned by the government of the state and country as well. Health and well-being is a concept related to the substantial differences between women and men in their access to sufficient nutrition, healthcare and reproductive facilities, and to issues of fundamental safety and integrity of person. According to The women in India are to be very healthy and contribute to the village development.

### **Following are the issues of women in villages**

#### **1. No access to resources (Land)**

Access to assets is the single most urgent need for the upliftment of women in general and farm women in particular. Though the Indian legislation permits equal right of man & women in property yet the condition in actual sense is not so. Rural women still do not have ownership on land and the pattas are allotted in the name of their husband. Due to this the cannot take independent decision on various agricultural aspects.

## **2. NO credit through banks**

The women do not get credit from major banks which makes them dependent on men for credit.

## **3. Limited finance in the village is the major problem in the village development**

Though women make substantial contributors to agriculture development, their access to the most crucial input credit is limited. Since they are not land owners, the credit flow generally goes in the name of male members (i.e. owners). For promoting women's access to farm input & credit, following measures may be taken:

- Credit flow to rural women could be channeled through credit & thrift societies.
- Voluntary agencies in each district may be identified which could help in developing women organizations.

## **4. Technical knowledge and non-availability of resources to the women in education**

Though women are involved in almost all agricultural operations, yet, they have inadequate technical competency due to their limited exposure to outside world. This has compelled them to follow the age old practices which in turn result in poor work efficiency and drudgery. Training is an important component of HRD which enhances knowledge, skill and attitude. For building technical competency among farm women, specialized need based and skill oriented training

## **5. No participation in decision making and women respect**

Generally, decision regarding the activities requiring technical competency and money related matters were taken by male members. Since knowledge and economic independence are the parameters of women empowerment enhancing the technical knowledge, skills and building greater involvement in various farm activities.

## **6. Poor existing research and extension system no or poor gender consideration**

Though several technological breakthrough have been observed in the recent past the technologies by the researchers are not tailored to the specific needs of the farm women. With the result, most of the agricultural operations are performed manually and in an unskilled manner which results into greater drudgery on the part of farm women. In order to cater to the technological needs of the farm women, there is need to re-orient the entire research system for which following measures may be taken.

In order to make scientific information in agriculture and skill areas more useful, it should be tested and refined keeping in view the different farming situations in socio-cultural milieu. It would lead to women specific technologies.

## **7. Very rear exposure to mass media and electronics media.**

The transfer of technology approach which mainly includes mass media are also not paying due attention towards dissemination of adequate and timely agricultural information to the farm women.

## **Following are the women development plans and scheme.**

- Formation and Training of Self Help Groups
- Group Development and group participation
- Capacity Building and innovation
- Income Generation Activities

These activities had made impressive impacts in empowering women and improving their economic and social status in their families and communities.

## **Conclusion**

The Indian women are major source of developmental factor which is not taken proper care and considered for the development of the nation. The major activities should be planned by State e and central Government to make the 50% population productive and efficient of the nation development. The major issues can be sort out very easily and make the women finically sound with the support form the men population. The author has done decent contribution by creating awareness about this important topic to the readers.

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