SOCIOCOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF PROBLEMS OF INDIAN WOMEN

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ABSTRACT
This paper indicates the leading role of women in all walks of life. Not only the areas like music, dance, painting, acting and literature where they have proved their excellence but the difficult sectors like politics and space technology are not the exception for their career. Now a days, they have every possible opportunity for prosperity and personal development. But what was their position before hundred years? They were restricted to certain boundary. To beget the child, nursing, cooking and maintaining the house were her prime duties. She was not allowed to think more than that. Religious ideology social, ethics and traditions had tied her tightly. To cross the threshold was the great crime for her.

Keywords: Indian Women; Hygienic; Social; Ethics; Education

INTRODUCTION
The concepts of sin and virtues were so dominant that it had closed her life only in the religious and social ethics. Loyalty to the husband was the only goal of her life. The falls glorification of social rewards like goddess, Sati (the women who scarifies her life on the death of her husband), Loyalty to the husband, house matron, had oppressed her natural tenderness, emotions and born rights as a free person. It was so dominant that she herself had forgotten that it was injustice against her. She had accepted that an ideal woman much have followed these religious and social ethics. The great social worker for women Ramabai Ranade comments about her mother, "She was successful in keeping her husband happy because of her clam and patient behavior, she thought that husband was her god, guide and philosopher." Every woman in that period thought like that hence they revolt against the women who tried to break these social bondages. Man was supposed to be the great, powerful and dominant on the other hand women was only the maid for them.

When British people came in India, they influenced the education, literature and the thoughts of contemporary literate Indians. They thought to educate their spouse. Therefore at list very little number of women started taking education. Actually, in the beginning they had suffered a lot. The love for education and the order of their husband to learn made them happy. But the other women in the family and the society tortured them severely. In these circumstances also they never stop the education. Hence, the number of educated women was increasing, gratefully. Slowly but firmly, they started to challenge the old and worn-out traditions. They showed the coverage to break the ancient traditions because of the inspirations from the gents social workers. Ramabai Ranade and Yashodabai Agarkar never cut their hairs after the death of their husbands. Yashodabai says, "My husband told me not to cut the heirs then why should I care others". Thus, Yashodabai had showed the courage after the death of her husband. Education had changed the thoughts and thoughts had changed the behaviour. Gradually, the circle of her thought was increasing. Then there started many movements regaling women's improvement and inspiration. They started social reforms among all walks of the society. It
had impacted cultural and social reforms. In the beginning it had the speed of turtle but then it increased like rabbit and then like the deer.

**OBJECTIVE OF THIS PAPER**

1. To study the poverty of women.
2. To study the hygienic problems of women.
3. To study the questions regarding the existence of the women.

The research paper is prepared using the secondary sources of social research. Among the different problems regarding discrimination of women in the society, women have to face individually the exceptional problem of their social status. The principle of inequality affects the problems of unhygienic condition of women. Other social elements also help to make the women a pitiful person.

About 10 billion people in the world are living under the poverty level among which women are majority in number. Women are more poor in number than the men. The distance between the class of have and have not is widening very fast.

One third families of total families in the world have women head and those families are comparatively poor than the families whose head are men. Therefore, the masculine head of the family are supposed to be more active. Eventually, it is wrong. But while planning the social and economic welfare schemes the above reality is taken in to consideration. Hence, the absolute truth regarding this situation is neglected. For e.g. more than 50% family heads are women in some of the Latin American Countries while in the remaining countries this percentage is less than forty. It is notable that all these families are not economically poor. Moreover, the earning members in the woman headed families are less which should not be neglected.

It is difficult to explain how the poverty affects to the hygiene of the people. Still, there are limitations to avoid the unhygienic conditions because of poverty. Following are the parameters to decide the poverty.

- Insufficiency of sufficient and hygienic food.
- Lack of facilities like shelter, clean water, drainage system etc.
- Unavailability of medical facility at the time of necessity. Unaffordable prices of medicines and travelling. The women, who are the head of the family, cannot give more time for personal hygiene.
- The children are deprived of education.
- Anzauty for earning life means.
- Unable to enjoy the right of living as a moral human being.

The women in the poor families have to face the above circumstance only because of poverty. An uneven distribution of national resources because of miss planning, the poor families remain away from the health facilities. Add to threat, mismanagement in administration also helps to keep away the poor from Govt. welfare provisions. All these factors are responsible for the unhygienic situation of the women belonging to the poor families.

Poverty affects not only the health of women but everyone who suffers from it. It becomes very dangerous when other factors go with poverty, especially for women. They spend more time in the work of farming then other people. The working women also spend more time in the work. They accept any work because of illiteracy, mostly, they are of physical labour. It leads to physical weakness and early adulthood. The percentage of long term physical working women is much larger in the developing countries. But now days, in the developed countries like American also the percentage of working women on more than one job at a time also increased from 2.2% to 5.9%. On the other
hand the percentage of working men on more than one job at a time is decreasing from 7% to 5.4% in 1989 research.

The women are backward in human resource development because they spend more time in physical working. As their most of the time is utilized in collecting the life means, they do not have time to develop skills and by that way they cannot develop their social, politic and personal development. But in this situation also, the image of women workers is glittering as a loyal and hard worker. It will help them for their development.

Economical elements affect differently on the health of women. The women living in better economic conditions are less suffering from hygienic problems. Still, life style of the women also matters. Therefore, in economically sound circumstances also women suffer from unhygienic problems. In spite of this, economical condition is the key factor regarding the health of men and women. When there are crises of growing prices and decreasing the income source of family, the woman has to manage the home. Hence, woman is the manager and also sufferer in the family.

The patriarchal family system in the country like India, its tradition, religious background, economical status and legacy have given immense importance to the man than the women. Hence, at near about every married couple has a dream to have a son as the successor of their dynasty. This emotion is so dominant that in modern times the medical diagnostic facilities like pre-birth detection of sex are misused. Thousands of girl children are aborted or killed before birth. In India the present ratio of man, women population is 1000 to 927. In Bihar this ratio is 1000 to 600. According to Indian Medical Association and UNICEF, it becomes very difficult for the parents to nourish girl child because of illiteracy and dowry.

In 1986, Maharashtra government has passed the law of prevention of detection of girl embryo by womb fluid. But practically, the ethic less doctor practices the shameful deeds. The administrative system is unable to implement the law effectively. The doctors, pathological labs, gynecologist and finally the couples are responsible for breaking the law. As long as the will of couple does not change, the problem cannot be solved. The district prevention committees, police and social workers organizations are trying their level best to prevent the embryo murder. But everything has its limits.

CONCLUSION

The women have to suffer such social, economic and existential problems. The remedies for these problems can be suggested as follows.

1. People still believe in doctors and hence they never like to complaint against them. But they must do that.
2. The law should be enforced strictly.
3. Indian Medical Association should take stern steps regarding this malpractice.
4. Irrespective of the law and its implementation people must have change their mind that the son is their protector and dynastical hair.
5. The society should honor the motherhood.

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