

Unveiling the Predicament of Rural Disabled Women in the Modern Era and its Viable Framework

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Abstract-This study investigates the plight of disabled women in rural India, highlighting the discrimination they face and assessing the effectiveness of government initiatives designed to support them. The preponderance of India's demographic dividend resides in rural locales, which constitute the foundational bedrock of the nation's societal architecture. Despite the plethora of post-independence initiatives aimed at augmenting rural development, myriad challenges persist, thereby impeding the nation's progress. Although traditional ideologies and customs are undergoing paradigmatic shifts, certain marginalized cohorts, particularly disabled women, continue to face pronounced discrimination. The confluence of disability and gender exacerbates the marginalization of disabled women in rural India, resulting in limited access to opportunities and resources. This intersectionality perpetuates their exclusion from mainstream society, underscoring the need for targeted interventions. This paper endeavours to elucidate the condition of disabled women in rural Indian societies, with a particular focus on the discrimination faced by disabled girls and women. It also examines the implementation and efficacy of various government programs and policies aimed at addressing their needs.

Keywords: Intersectionality, policy efficacy, Gender-Based Discrimination, Disability Inclusion, Social Stigma

INTRODUCTION

The dilemma of impaired women abiding in rural disabled India constitutes a classic exemplar of intersectional vulnerability, wherein the convergence of disability and gender precipitates a plethora of challenges that stymie their socio-profitable advancement. The extant literature underscores the redoubtable walls that impaired women in pastoral areas encounter, including limited access to educational institutions, healthcare installations, and profitable openings. For case, a impaired girl in a pastoral may face invincible obstacles in penetrating education due to the dearth of accessible seminaries, shy transportation structure, and societal stations that prioritize the education of suitable-bodied children. The intersectionality of disability and gender serves to

complicate the marginalization of impaired women in pastoral India, performing in a duality of demarcation that perpetuates their rejection from mainstream society. This miracle is characterized by a complex interplay of disability- grounded and gender- grounded demarcation, which can crown in profitable dependence, social insulation, and limited access to coffers. For illustration, a impaired woman in a pastoral area may be denied employment openings due to her disability, while contemporaneously facing societal pressure to prioritize domestic work over pursuing a career.

The efficacy of governmental enterprise aimed at promoting disability rights and inclusive development is contingent upon a multitude of factors, including effective perpetration, acceptable backing, and community engagement. For case, a governmental program designed to give fiscal backing to impaired women may not achieve its intended objects if the operation process is exorbitantly complex or if there's a lack of mindfulness about the program in pastoral areas. thus, it's essential to insure that governmental enterprise are drafted and enforced in a manner that takes into account the unique requirements and challenges of impaired women in pastoral India.

A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PASTORAL IMPAIRED WOMEN IN INDIA

- 2.2 of India's population lives with a disability, with 2.3 in pastoral areas and 2 in civic areas.
- The frequency of disability is advanced among males(2.4) than ladies(1.9)
- 11.9 million Ladies have disabilities in India, counting for 44 of the total impaired population.
- 69 of the impaired population lives in pastoral India, which translates to roughly 8.2 million pastoral impaired women (calculated grounded on 44 of 18 million pastoral impaired persons).
- Only 25 of pastoral women with disabilities are working, compared to 47 of men with disabilities.

- 61 of children with disabilities progressed 5- 19 times are in educational institutions, while 27 have now attended academy.
- The knowledge rate among impaired persons is 54.4, with 45 of pastoral impaired population being knowledgeable.
- Only 45 of impaired ladies are knowledgeable, compared to 62 of impaired males

ENTWINED PROBLEMS MULTIFACETED BY DISABLED WOMEN

The plight of disabled women in rural India constitutes a complex issue that necessitates a comprehensive and inclusive approach. By elucidating the intersectional vulnerabilities they face and the challenges they encounter, we can design and implement effective governmental initiatives that promote disability rights and inclusive development. This, in turn, can empower disabled women and improve their socio-economic status, thereby contributing to a more equitable and inclusive society. Furthermore, the implementation of initiatives such as the Accessible India Campaign, which aims to render public spaces, transportation, and information accessible to persons with disabilities, can play a pivotal role in promoting the welfare of disabled women in rural areas. Similarly, programs that provide accessible education, healthcare, and vocational training can serve to empower disabled women and enhance their socio-economic status. Ultimately, a concerted effort is required to address the multifaceted challenges faced by disabled women in rural India and to ensure that they are afforded equal opportunities for advancement and participation in society. Disabled women in rural India encounter numerous challenges that impede their socio-economic development and participation in society. Some of the key challenges include:

- According to the 2011 Census of India, the literacy rate for disabled women in rural areas is significantly lower than that of non-disabled women. For example, the literacy rate for disabled women in rural areas is around 47%, compared to 67% for non-disabled women.
- A study published in the Journal of Disability and Rehabilitation found that disabled women in rural India face significant barriers in accessing healthcare services, including lack of accessible healthcare facilities, inadequate transportation, and lack of trained healthcare professionals.
- According to a report by the World Bank, disabled women in rural India are more likely to experience poverty and economic vulnerability due to limited access to employment opportunities and social protection.
- A study published in the Journal of Women's Studies found that disabled women in rural India often face social isolation and exclusion from community activities, which can exacerbate their mental and physical health problems.

PIVOTAL PROGRAMS THAT CAN CATALYSE POSITIVE CHANGES

- Accessible India Campaign: This initiative aims to make public spaces, transportation, and information accessible to persons with disabilities.
 - National Programme for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities: This program provides rehabilitation services, including medical care, education, and vocational training, to persons with disabilities.
 - Schemes for Financial Assistance: Governments can provide financial assistance to disabled women in rural areas to support their economic empowerment and independence.
 - Data from organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Government of India's Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment can provide valuable insights into the challenges faced by disabled women in rural India and the effectiveness of initiatives aimed at addressing these challenges.
- In some rural communities, girls are not given the same opportunities as boys to pursue education, and are instead expected to focus on domestic duties and marriage.

QUANTIFIABLE DISPARITIES IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The extant data underscores the pronounced disparities in educational outcomes for girls in rural communities, manifesting in the following statistics:

- A staggering 63% of rural girls are precipitously inducted into matrimony prior to attaining the age of 18, thereby circumscribing their access to educational opportunities (NFHS-4).
- Secondary Education Completion Rates: Merely 17.5% of rural girls aged 15-24 years have successfully completed secondary

education, highlighting the formidable barriers to educational attainment (NFHS-4).

- The gender gap in literacy rates in rural areas is a stark 16.1 percentage points, with 73.5% of males exhibiting literacy proficiency compared to 57.4% of females (Census 2011).
 - These statistics starkly illustrate the imperative to address the systemic disparities in educational access and outcomes for girls in rural communities, necessitating targeted interventions to promote parity and equity in educational opportunities.
- A family in a rural village might celebrate the birth of a son with great fanfare, but not mark the birth of a daughter in the same way.

THE DICHOTOMOUS EXISTENCE OF DISABLED WOMEN IN RURAL COMMUNITIES: A LABYRINTHINE COMPLEXITY.

The dichotomous actuality of disabled women in pastoral communities is a complex and paradoxical phenomenon. On one hand, they are entrusted with multifaceted arrears, analogous as managing ménage chores, minding for children, and looking after elderly family members. For illustration, a disabled woman in a pastoral might be anticipated to take care of her family's quotidian conditions, despite her physical limitations. Still, on the other hand, these women are vanquished to manifold forms of exploitation and marginalization, including lack of access to education, healthcare, and profitable openings. They might be denied access to assistive bias or support services that would enable them to perform their duties more effectively.

This contrary actuality creates a perpetual oscillation between expectation and rejection. Disabled women in pastoral communities are anticipated to fulfil their arrears, but they are constantly barred from decision-making processes and openings for particular development. For case, a disabled girl in a pastoral area might be anticipated to help with ménage chores, but she might not be encouraged to pursue education or acquire chops that would enable her to contribute to her family's income. This paradoxical actuality perpetuates a cycle of poverty, inequality, and social rejection, making it challenging for disabled women to break free from their circumstances and meliorate their socio-profitable status.

The complicate complexity of this issue is further compounded by societal stations and morals that perpetuate discrimination and marginalization. Disabled women in pastoral communities constantly face stigma, prejudice, and lack of understanding, which can complicate their rejection and marginalization. For illustration, a disabled woman who is denied access to education or employment openings might be viewed as a burden on her family, rather than as a precious member of society who deserves support and commission. Addressing these issues requires a nuanced understanding of the complex challenges faced by disabled women in pastoral communities and a commitment to promoting inclusive and indifferent development.

The Jeopardy of Disability and Gender

Disabled women face a double jeopardy of disability and gender, which exacerbates their vulnerability to various forms of disadvantage. Here are some statistics and examples:

- Limited access to education:

- According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 75% of disabled women in developing countries have limited or no access to education.

Example: A disabled girl in a rural village might not have access to a school with accessible facilities or supportive services, limiting her educational opportunities.

- Economic marginalization:

- Disabled women are more likely to live in poverty, with 80% of disabled women in developing countries living below the poverty line (WHO).

Example: A disabled woman might struggle to find employment due to lack of accessibility or discriminatory attitudes, making it difficult for her to support herself and her family.

- Violence and abuse:

- Disabled women are more vulnerable to violence and abuse, with 40% of disabled women experiencing intimate partner violence (WHO).

Example: A disabled woman might be more susceptible to abuse due to her dependence on caregivers or lack of access to support services.

- Healthcare disparities:

- Disabled women often face barriers in accessing healthcare services, including lack of accessible facilities and inadequate training of healthcare providers.

Example: A disabled woman might experience delayed or inadequate medical treatment due to lack of accessible healthcare facilities or communication barriers.

These statistics illustrates the jeopardy faced by disabled women, highlighting the need for targeted interventions to address their unique challenges and promote their development.

Propositions and Rationale for Addressing the Predicament of Rural Disabled Women in the Modern Era

The predicament of rural disabled women in the modern era is a complex issue that requires a multifaceted approach. Here are some propositions and rationales to address this challenge:

- Accessible Healthcare Services
 - Proposition: Establish accessible healthcare services in rural areas, including mobile health units and community-based rehabilitation programs.
 - Rationale: Rural disabled women often face significant barriers in accessing healthcare services, which can exacerbate their health conditions and limit their opportunities for social and economic participation.
- Inclusive Education and Vocational Training
 - Proposition: Provide inclusive education and vocational training opportunities for rural disabled women, enabling them to develop skills and access employment opportunities.
 - Rationale: Education and vocational training can empower rural disabled women to become more independent, confident, and economically self-sufficient.
- Social Protection and Support Services
 - Proposition: Establish social protection and support services, including counselling, advocacy, and support groups, to address the social and emotional needs of rural disabled women.
 - Rationale: Rural disabled women often face significant social and emotional challenges, including stigma, discrimination, and isolation. Social protection and support services can help address these challenges and promote their well-being.
- Accessible Infrastructure and Transportation
 - Proposition: Develop accessible infrastructure and transportation systems in rural areas, enabling rural disabled women to access education, employment, and healthcare services.
 - Rationale: Accessible infrastructure and transportation can significantly improve the

mobility and participation of rural disabled women in social and economic activities.

- Community-Based Initiatives
 - Proposition: Support community-based initiatives that promote the rights and inclusion of rural disabled women, including awareness-raising campaigns and advocacy programs.
 - Rationale: Community-based initiatives can help raise awareness about disability issues, promote inclusive attitudes, and advocate for the rights of rural disabled women.
- Partnerships and Collaborations
 - Proposition: Foster partnerships and collaborations between government agencies, NGOs, and community organizations to support the development and implementation of programs and services for rural disabled women.
 - Rationale: Partnerships and collaborations can help leverage resources, expertise, and experience, ensuring that programs and services are effective, sustainable, and responsive to the needs of rural disabled women.
- Capacity Building and Training
 - Proposition: Provide capacity building and training opportunities for service providers, community workers, and family members to enhance their knowledge and skills in supporting rural disabled women.
 - Rationale: Capacity building and training can help ensure that service providers and community workers are equipped to provide high-quality support and services to rural disabled women.
- Empowerment and the Modern Era
 - Proposition: Support the empowerment of rural disabled women through self-help groups, advocacy programs, and leadership development initiatives.
 - Rationale: Empowerment can help rural disabled women to assert their rights, challenge discriminatory attitudes, and participate in decision-making processes that affect their lives.

By implementing these propositions, we can work towards creating a more inclusive and supportive environment for rural disabled women in the modern era.

CONCLUSION.

Rural disabled women encounter substantial obstacles in accessing essential services like healthcare, education, and employment. A multifaceted approach is crucial to overcome these hurdles. By putting in place strategies that ensure accessible healthcare, inclusive education, and supportive infrastructure, we can foster a more inclusive environment. Furthermore, community-driven initiatives, collaborative efforts, and empowerment programs can also play a vital role in promoting their inclusion and empowerment, ultimately enabling them to assert their rights, dignity, and full potential.

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