

Role Of Rural Women in National Development (Special Reference to Jhansi Division)

Dr. Varsha Rahul¹

¹Department of Economics Dayanand Vedic College Orai Jalaun, Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

The direct and indirect contribution of women in the prosperity of any nation is remarkable. It is a well-known fact that the work capacity of women is not less than that of men in any respect because they have been proving it from time to time to become a strong nation. Their role is important in the creation of society, which cannot be underestimated, but all this depends on the fact that what place our nation and society give to women. If the society appeals to traditions and keeps them in bondage, deprives them of their rights, and rejects their role in the economic process, then it will have an adverse effect on the development of the society and the nation. On the contrary, if these men in society are given equal rights, their role in the society is given importance, education continues to spread among them, and they remain active in every field, then the nation will definitely move ahead in achieving the goals of development. Especially in a country with a rural economy like India, where there is a deep connection between rural women and the development of the nation.

Keywords: rural women, national development, jhansi division, society.

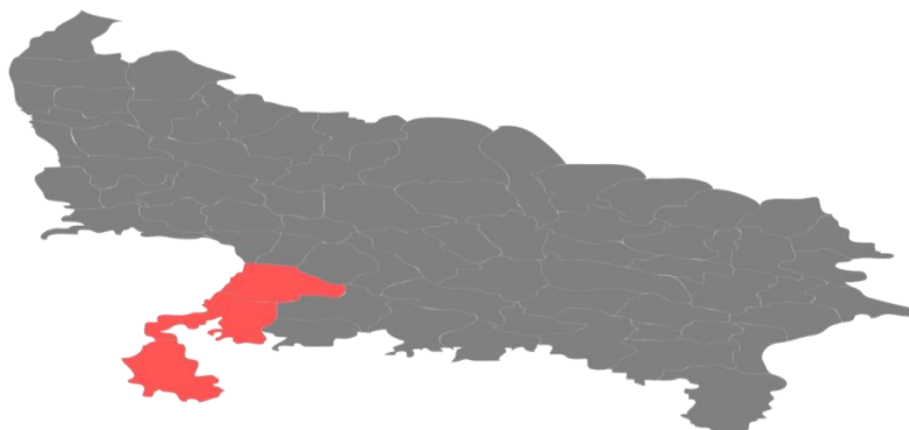
Introduction

It is the misfortune of a developing country like India that on the one hand women are worshiped as goddesses and on the other hand the situation of women is quite worrying on the ground of reality, women's rights have no importance for women in urban areas. The situation can be called somewhat satisfactory, but the importance of women in rural areas is completely rejected. According to the data for 2024, the total population of women in our country is approximately 48.04 percent. In which the number of rural women is about 63.4 percent. In the same context, if we look at the figures of Uttar Pradesh, the total population here is 24.14 crores, in which the female percentage is approximately 10 crores, and the rural population of Uttar Pradesh is 77.6 percent in which the rural female percentage is 36.8 percent. On the other hand, the Jhansi division of Bundelkhand is talking about if we do the total area here is 14628 and the total population is 4908 in which the total number of females is 2304.¹ pandey ayodhya prasad " chandelkaal bundelkhand ka itihas p.g. no. 07.

Despite the equal contribution of rural women in labor, they are not only neglected but are also victims of extreme exploitation. It is noteworthy that in rural areas, about 81 percent of rural women work as laborers in agricultural fields or spend their lives as farmers, but it is unfortunate that despite being extremely hardworking, rural women in India are being neglected. Nowadays, women's rights are being talked about in our society, but only women in urban areas are able to get information about these rights, whereas these rights should be given to urban women as well as rural women because rural women not only clean their homes but also work outside, in the fields and barns, which is more difficult than working in the office, and in small scale industries, they work with men and do more laborious work than them. In such a situation, maximum facilities should be provided to rural women. Rural women have not demanded any kind of rights or facilities till date, while they work for the development of society as well as the country, they are not even aware that their work is leading to the development of the country. It is the ultimate duty of the country or society to provide maximum facilities to these rural women, and such feelings should be developed among them so that they can understand that they too have an important place in the development of the country.

AREA OF STUDY

To properly understand the status and expansion of Jhansi division, it is very important to understand its district wise map.



The land shown in red in the map of Uttar Pradesh shown above represents Jhansi division, which is made up of three districts: Jhansi, Lalitpur, and Jalaun.



Jhansi division is a major division of the Bundelkhand region in the south-west of Uttar Pradesh. Its latitudinal extension lies between 24 degrees 11' to 26 degrees 27' north latitude and 78 degrees 10' to 79 degrees 52' east, longitude. Yamuna river flows in the north of Jhansi division, Vindhyachal plateau in the south, Dhasan river in the east and Betwa and Pahuj rivers flow in the west.² Jhansi gazetteer being volume xxiv of the district gazetteer of the united provinces of agra and outhd (allahabad: government press pp. 191-2 retrieved 3 May 2021).

Jhansi Division is situated vertically from north to south. Jalaun district is situated in its north, Jhansi district in the middle, and Lalitpur district in the south. Its total area is 14628 square kilometers. Which is 6.07 percent of the total area of Uttar Pradesh, 240928 square kilometers. 02 jhansi gazetteer 1965, isha bansal joshi.

Jhansi division is a division of Uttar Pradesh state in India. Under which Jalaun, Jhansi and Lalitpur districts come. It has 13 tehsils, 23 development blocks, 30 towns and a total of 2398 inhabited villages. In Jhansi Mandal, we first discuss the historical and economic nature of Jhansi.

Jhansi district in the field of education it is the main center of Bundelkhand. Bundelkhand University was established in 1975. Bundelkhand Institute of Engineering and Technology is a technical institute established by the Government of Uttar Pradesh which is affiliated to Uttar Pradesh Technical University.

Rani Lakshmbai Medical Institute offers degrees in Medical Sciences. There is also an Institute of Ayurvedic Studies in Jhansi which teaches the ancient Indian medical science "Ayurveda". Apart from higher education, Jhansi also has many primary schools. These schools are run by the government and private sector. The medium of instruction in schools is Hindi and English. The school is affiliated to Uttar Pradesh Board of Secondary Education, Central Board of Secondary Education. In Jhansi the male literacy ratio is 80 percent while the female literacy ratio is 51 percent and the total literacy ratio is 66 percent.

District Jalaun is situated in the north-west of Jhansi part of Uttar Pradesh. On the basis of geographical introduction, District Jalaun is situated between 25 degree 46' north latitude to 26 degree 27' north latitude and 79 degree 52' east longitude to 78 degree 56' east longitude. The total area of district Jalaun is 4565 square km. Is. The length of this district from east to west is 33 km. And the width from north to south is 68 km. ^{3 dr.} Umaratan yadav, "jansankhya vridhi ewam krishi vikas jhansi mandal ke sandarbh me" ka adhyan.

Distance of District Jalaun U.P. 190 km from the capital Lucknow. Is of. Highway NH 25 connects Jalaun district to Kanpur and Jhansi metros and is located right in the middle. Both the above mentioned cities affect the economy of district Jalaun.⁴

The three rivers Yamuna, Betwa and Pahuj flow from three sides of the district, which naturally determine the boundaries of this area. Yamuna river separates this district from Etawah and Kanpur Dehat districts from the north-east and Betwa river separates this district from Hamirpur and Jhansi districts from the south-east. Pahuj river separates Jalaun district from Bhind district of Madhya Pradesh on its western border. Some parts of Nadigaon Madhaugarh and Rampura development blocks are also situated on the other side of Pahuj river.⁵

76 percent of the total population of Jalaun is directly dependent on agriculture for livelihood. Land use planning has special importance in agricultural work due to limited availability of land and diverse dimensions of land use in the context of population.⁶

Lalitpur is developed as a rocky area. The land in the southern part of this region is more fertile. This district is situated at an altitude of about 650 meters above sea level. Black soil is found in abundance in the northern part of this district. Where there are many small hills and water sources. Besides, there are small red granite rocks in the north-west and south-west parts. ⁷

Black soil which is locally known as Kabar. And is found in the southern part of the district. This soil is very fertile. The soil of district Lalitpur is locally known as Mar. Which retains moisture and is not able to drain water. Apart from the above mentioned soils, another soil is found here. Which is known as alluvium. This soil is found in the western part of the district. ⁸

Review Of Literature

1. 18-Apr-2016 - "A study of rural women entrepreneurs in marathwada problems and prospects Wadgule, Meena Machindranath" India is a land of villages and more than 74 per cent of population is living in the rural

areas. The development of India depends on the development of rural masses. It was for this reason that Mahatma Gandhiji laid the greatest emphasis on the development of villages in India culturally, economically as well as politically and said, "If the village perishes, India will perish too". Gandhiji believed that India's progress would remain rather marginal or cosmetic unless it reaches and shows up in the remotest corners of the nation's vast countryside or until the villages become the main "repository of progress and power". Manifestly therefore, rural development has been high on India's agenda ever since the advent of Independence.

2. 2-Mar-2020 - "Role of panchayati raj in development a study of allahabad district Uttar Pradesh

Kumar, Anant, Srivastava" Democracy connotes the idea of self government of the locality. The criteria of Democracy is Decentralization of power. It implies that power must not be centralised within a few but it must be decentralised among the many. Through the mechanism of democratic decentralization are created local bodies with power and functions local in character. These local bodies constitute the basic structure of democratic government. They provide a very good training ground for developing a sense of civic duties and responsibilities. These local bodies again provide the best agencies for realizing the welfare purpose of a social service state. They are very near the people and therefore, one in the best position to know the needs of the people.

3. 25-Sep-2023 - "Women Development In Uttarakhand A Socio Economic Study Hilly Rural Areas of Pauri Garhwal District" Rakesh Kumar Bhatt-- Rural Development and agricultural development have been the main goals of the India plan period and during this period, village infrastructure such as roads, transport, water, energy, education, health and agriculture distribution, storage, extension of financial facilities, irrigation, food grain's self-sufficiency, there has been a lot of development in areas like agricultural land reforms etc., and there is potential for further development. Poverty and unemployment are the main problems of the Indian rural economy, despite the continuous serious efforts at the central and state levels, it remains constant in the present, relative and absolute. Although many programs were launched by the government to overcome this, such as Rural Development Program (RDP), Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Laborers (MFAL), Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP), National Rural Employment Program (NREP).

4. 10-Oct-2019 - "Comparative study of functioning of industrial development cooperative estate other industrial estates in UP with special reference to Kanpur" Ashutosh, Sharad, The study and analysis of industrial estates so far made can be divided in two parts. The first part, comprising the first six chapters, throws light on the general principles, progress, location, sponsorship, administration, financing, physical, planning and allotment policy of industrial estates in general and correlates these factors with the establishment of industrial estates in UP. In particular. The second part is devoted to detailed study of the industrial estates established in Naini, Agra and Kanpur, conclusions there by drawn may be classified under the following heads.

Objectives Of The Study

- ❖ To study the status of rural women in Jhansi division.
- ❖ To study the knowledge and awareness of women towards farms in Jhansi division.
- ❖ To study the working hours in a day of rural women in Jhansi division.
- ❖ To study the health of rural women in Jhansi division.

Research Hypothesis

- ❖ Rural women have no contribution in national development
- ❖ Rural women in Jhansi division have no knowledge about farming.
- ❖ There is no correlation between the work of housewives and their health

Limitations Of The Study

- ❖ Only domestic rural women have been included in this research.
- ❖ In this research, I have selected Jhansi division which includes urban areas and rural areas.
- ❖ In this research, the importance of women in farming in Jhansi division has been focused.
- ❖ Women aged 15 to 50 have been included in this research.
- ❖ In this research, the working hours of women in a day have been included.

Tools And Techniques

The research topic selected by me: - In "Role of rural women in national development - in the context of Jhansi division", I have used descriptive and survey research design. Under which I created a questionnaire schedule as a tool and implemented it in the form of random sampling.

In this research I have used both primary data or secondary data. To achieve the objectives of this study, I have also used Chi-square test. So that proper reviews can be received. I have also used Excel and SPSS software to give proper format to the data.

Materials And Graphs

Talking about women in Jhansi division, government schemes continuously attracted the people here. Due to which the government rules have reduced the conservatism here to some extent. At present, if Jhansi division is compared with other states and districts, it will not appear to be in a very bad condition. Jhansi division includes three districts. Jhansi, Jalaun, Lalitpur.

I went to these three districts and presented the draft of the surprise schedule. 85 women from every district participated in it. On the basis of this, we can say that the situation of women in Jhansi division has now come from a bad situation to a normal situation. This general situation can also be clarified from the following table. Yes, we do not have to be happy with this general condition because by improving this, we can make the condition of women of this area good and very good.

If we discuss the environment here keeping in mind the situation of women of Jhansi division, then it would not be wrong to say that women have left no stone unturned in challenging nature in the production of seasonal crops.

It is very important to further improve the level of education here because here, if you get information about farming from any woman, she will tell with great enthusiasm what she cannot do if she is given education for this. We should keep in mind that we are a social creature which both men and women live together.

If we talk about the interests of women in Jhansi division, the women here are very interesting. Because she has well incorporated traditions and interests with her work. The women here are surrounded by anachronism. she has also expressed her sorrow in songs and music.⁶

RESEARCH WORK**A Monthly, Open Access, Peer Reviewed International Research Journal****Volume 02, Issue 07, July 2026****DOI- <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21744785>**

Table –1

Population growth in jhansi division 2023

Sr.n o.	Year	Rural population			Percentage in the last decade
		Person	Male	Female	
1					
2	1991	1596675	869073	727602	23.73
3	2001	2813058	1515186	1297872	22.18
4	2011	3482407	1848763	1633644	25
5	Jalaun	1271074	683656	587418	14
6	Jhansi	1165119	615629	549490	34
7	Lalitpur	1046214	549478	496736	25
8	Total of division	3482407	1848763	1633644	25

District statistical magazine 2019 (magazine received from all districts)

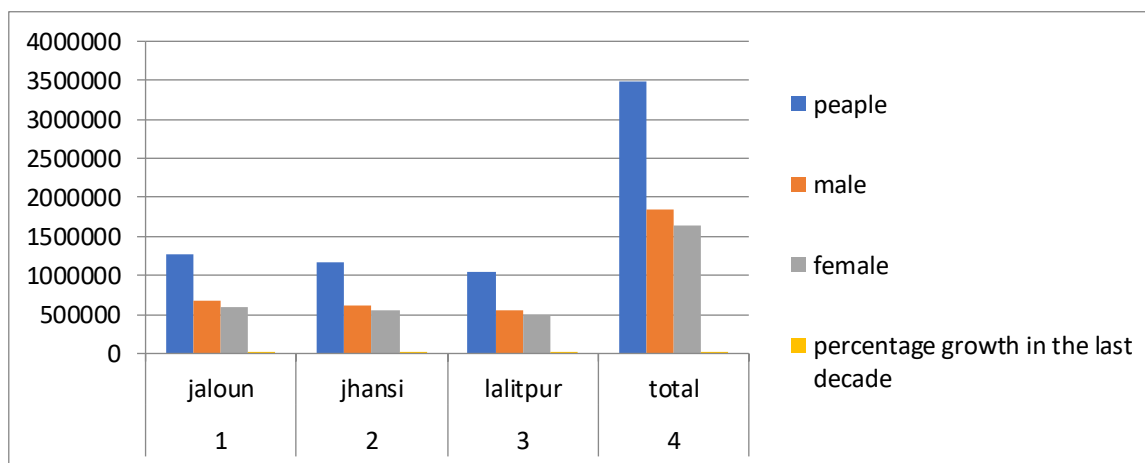


Table - 2

District wise economic classification of population in jhansi division 2023

Year	farmer	Agricultural workers	Family	Other workers	Total key workers	Marginal worker	Total worker
1991	526319	147865	23606	71965	769755	74881	844636
2001	586986	138492	37476	276142	1039096	673791	1712887
2011	576183	311330	51092	398735	1337340	601689	1939029

District wise

Jalaun	167462	125266	14606	112932	420266	200498	620764
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Jhansi	189840	126789	27248	216164	560041	254873	814914
Lalitpur	218881	59275	9238	69639	357033	146318	503351
Total	576183	311330	51092	398735	1337340	601689	1939029

District statistical magazine 2019 (magazine received from all districts)

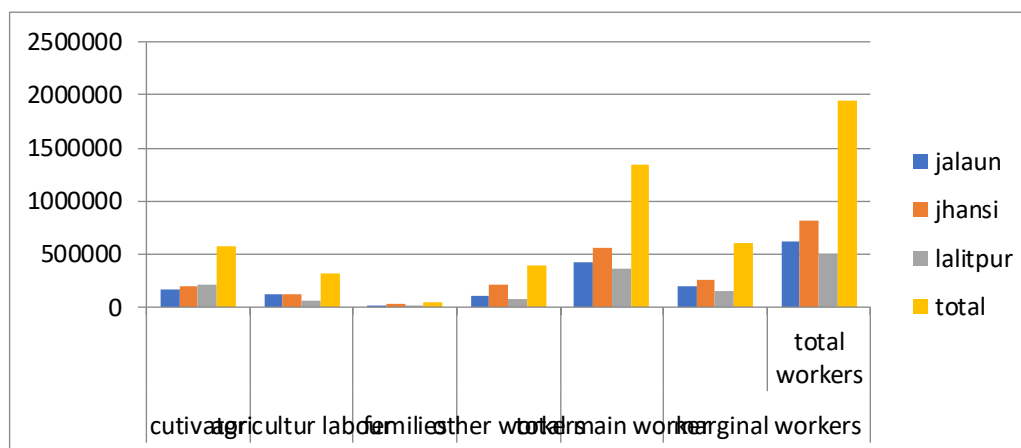


Table - 3

Sex ratio in jhansi division in comparative view 2023

Year	India		Uttar pradesh		Jhansi division	
	Sex ratio	Percentage increase or decrease	Sex ratio	Percentage increase or decrease	Sex ratio	Percentage increase or decrease
1901	972	—	937	—	948	—
1911	964	—8	915	—22	941	—7
1921	955	—9	909	—6	915	—26
1931	950	—5	904	—5	923	+8
1941	945	—5	907	+3	924	+1
1951	946	+1	910	+3	916	—8
1961	941	—5	909	—1	892	—24
1971	930	—11	879	—30	866	—26
1981	934	+4	886	+7	855	—11
1991	929	—5	879	—7	850	—5
2001	933	+4	898	+19	866	+16
2011	943	+10	912	+14	887	+21
2021	1020	+77	1017	+105	907	+20

District statistical magazine 2019 (magazine received from all districts)

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Therefore, on the basis of the above data, we can do a comparative study of the situation of Uttar Pradesh in India and Jhansi division in Uttar Pradesh and find out what is the current situation of Jhansi division? The continuously declining sex ratio was taken seriously from about 1991. As a result, many schemes were made for awareness and legal strictness was also taken. This initiative not only brought about an improvement in female feticide but also attracted public attention towards their rights.

If we study the situation of Jhansi Mandal carefully, it is only a matter of mentality. Which can be improved by the government through proper awareness and in its efforts it is also dynamic. Educated people of the society should also support this awareness. This will not only bring revolution in the society but the country will also progress along with the society. The society has to understand that sons and daughters are equal, which has been continuously proved by girls. If we want to build a healthy society, we will have to accept this truth.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS**❖ Rural women have no contribution in national development.****Case Processing Summary**

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
gender of responded * do you get paid for working in the fields	72	97.3%	2	2.7%	74	100.0%
gender of responded * how many hours do you work in your fields area	72	97.3%	2	2.7%	74	100.0%
place of responded * do you get paid for working in the fields	72	97.3%	2	2.7%	74	100.0%
place of responded * how many hours do you work in your fields area	72	97.3%	2	2.7%	74	100.0%

gender of responded * do you get paid for working in the fields**Crosstab**

		do you get paid for working in the fields		Total
		yes	no	
gender of responded	male	11	15	26
	female	29	17	46
Total		40	32	72

Chi-Square Tests

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	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.893 ^a	1	.089		
Continuity Correction ^b	2.114	1	.146		
Likelihood Ratio	2.894	1	.089		
Fisher's Exact Test				.138	.073
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.852	1	.091		
N of Valid Cases	72				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11.56.

Because the calculated value of $\chi^2 = .089$ for $df = 1$ is less than the minimum table value required for significance at the .05 and .01 levels of 3.841 and 6.635, so it is not significant. Based on the chi-square obtained, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted

gender of responded * how many hours do you work in your fields area**Crosstab**

		how many hours do you work in your fields area			Total
		2-6	6-10	10-14	
gender of responded	male	1	11	14	26
	female	1	26	19	46
Total		2	37	33	72

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.390 ^a	2	.499
Likelihood Ratio	1.391	2	.499
Linear-by-Linear Association	.644	1	.422
N of Valid Cases	72		

a. 2 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .72.

Because the calculated value of $\chi^2 = .499$ for $df = 2$ is less than the minimum table value required for significance at the .05 and .01 levels of 5.991 and 9.210, so it is not significant. Based on the chi-square obtained, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted

RESEARCH WORK**A Monthly, Open Access, Peer Reviewed International Research Journal****Volume 02, Issue 07, July 2026****DOI- <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21744785>****place of responded * do you get paid for working in the fields****Crosstab**

		do you get paid for working in the fields		Total
		yes	no	
place of responded	jhansi	12	12	24
	lalitpur	13	11	24
	jalaun	15	9	24
Total		40	32	72

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.787 ^a	2	.675
Likelihood Ratio	.792	2	.673
Linear-by-Linear Association	.749	1	.387
N of Valid Cases	72		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10.67.

Because the calculated value of $\chi^2 = .675$ for $df = 2$ is less than the minimum table value required for significance at the .05 and .01 levels of 5.991 and 9.210, so it is not significant. Based on the chi-square obtained, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted

place of responded * how many hours do you work in your fields area**Crosstab**

		how many hours do you work in your fields area			Total
		2-6	6-10	10-14	
place of responded	jhansi	1	13	10	24
	lalitpur	1	8	15	24
	jalaun	0	16	8	24
Total		2	37	33	72

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.012 ^a	4	.198
Likelihood Ratio	6.697	4	.153
Linear-by-Linear Association	.068	1	.794
N of Valid Cases	72		

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a. 3 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .67.

Because the calculated value of $\chi^2 = .198$ for $df=4$ is less than the minimum table value required for significance at the .05 and .01 levels of 9.488 and 13.277, so it is not significant. Based on the chi-square obtained, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted

❖ **Rural women in jhansi division have no knowledge about farming.**

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
gender of responded * do you know anything about farming	72	97.3%	2	2.7%	74	100.0%
place of responded * do you know anything about farming	72	97.3%	2	2.7%	74	100.0%

gender of responded * do you know anything about farming**Crosstab**

		do you know anything about farming			Total
		yes	no	maybe	
gender of responded	male	17	2	7	26
	female	29	2	15	46
Total		46	4	22	72

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.524 ^a	2	.769
Likelihood Ratio	.514	2	.773
Linear-by-Linear Association	.127	1	.722
N of Valid Cases	72		

a. 2 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.44.

Because the calculated value of $\chi^2 = .769$ for $df= 2$ is less than the minimum table value required for significance at the .05 and .01 levels of 5.991 and 9.210, so it is not significant. Based on the chi-square obtained, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted

RESEARCH WORK**A Monthly, Open Access, Peer Reviewed International Research Journal****Volume 02, Issue 07, July 2026****DOI- <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21744785>****place of responded * do you know anything about farming****Crosstab**

		do you know anything about farming			Total
		yes	no	maybe	
place of responded	jhansi	16	1	7	24
	lalitpur	13	2	9	24
	jalaun	17	1	6	24
Total		46	4	22	72

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.702 ^a	4	.790
Likelihood Ratio	1.676	4	.795
Linear-by-Linear Association	.099	1	.754
N of Valid Cases	72		

a. 3 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.33.

Because the calculated value of $\chi^2 = .790$ for $df = 4$ is less than the minimum table value required for significance at the .05 and .01 levels of 9.488 and 13.277, so it is not significant. Based on the chi-square obtained, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted

❖ **There is no correlation between the work of women and their health****Case Processing Summary**

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
gender of responded * how many times a day do you eat	72	97.3%	2	2.7%	74	100.0%
place of responded * how many times a day do you eat	72	97.3%	2	2.7%	74	100.0%

RESEARCH WORK**A Monthly, Open Access, Peer Reviewed International Research Journal****Volume 02, Issue 07, July 2026****DOI- <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21744785>****gender of responded * how many times a day do you eat****Crosstab**

		how many times a day do you eat		Total
		1 time	2 times	
gender of responded	male	17	9	26
	female	28	18	46
Total		45	27	72

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.144 ^a	1	.704		
Continuity Correction ^b	.016	1	.899		
Likelihood Ratio	.145	1	.703		
Fisher's Exact Test				.802	.452
Linear-by-Linear Association	.142	1	.706		
N of Valid Cases	72				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.75.

Because the calculated value of $\chi^2 = .704$ for $df = 1$ is less than the minimum table value required for significance at the .05 and .01 levels of 3.841 and 6.635, so it is not significant. Based on the chi-square obtained, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.045	.117	.375	.709 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.045	.117	.375	.709 ^c
N of Valid Cases		72			

place of responded * how many times a day do you eat**Crosstab**

		how many times a day do you eat		Total
		1 time	2 times	
place of responded	jhansi	13	11	24
	lalitpur	17	7	24
	jalaun	15	9	24
Total		45	27	72

RESEARCH WORK**A Monthly, Open Access, Peer Reviewed International Research Journal****Volume 02, Issue 07, July 2026****DOI- <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21744785>****Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.422 ^a	2	.491
Likelihood Ratio	1.431	2	.489
Linear-by-Linear Association	.351	1	.554
N of Valid Cases	72		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.00.

Because the calculated value of $\chi = .491$ for $df = 2$ is less than the minimum table value required for significance at the .05 and .01 levels of 5.991 and 9.210, so it is not significant. Based on the chi-square obtained, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval Pearson's R	-.070	.120	-.589	.557 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal Spearman Correlation	-.070	.121	-.589	.557 ^c
N of Valid Cases	72			

Correlations**Correlations**

	how many times a day do you eat	how many hours do you work in your fields area	gender of responded	place of responded
how many times a day do you eat	1	.020	.045	-.070
		.870	.709	.557
	72	72	72	72
how many hours do you work in your fields area	.020	1	-.095	-.031
	.870		.426	.796
	72	72	72	72
gender of responded	.045	-.095	1	-.071

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place of responded	Sig. (2-tailed)	.709	.426		.554
	N	72	72	72	72
	Pearson Correlation	-.070	-.031	-.071	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.557	.796	.554	
	N	72	72	72	72

Conclusion-

Guidelines have been issued to State Governments to allot Government wasteland/Bhoodan land and surplus land beyond the ceiling limit for joint use by husband and wife or provide sole ownership rights to the female head of the household, which will significantly improve land ownership rights of women.

The need for an institutional mechanism to review the content and scope of ongoing programs to increase the level and quality of women's participation has been recognized and a committee has been constituted in the Ministry under the chairmanship of the Additional Secretary and Financial Advisor. .

This committee will assist in monitoring the implementation of the women's component and will also identify areas/schemes for special intervention so as to enhance benefits for women in rural development. A women's cell will be created in every district rural development agency to work with the women components under various schemes.

Women are also members of the Watershed Committees which plan and implement watershed development projects. Women are active participants in self-help and consumer groups and take responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the assets created. The Ministry is working for inter-departmental coordination of services available under various programme for the benefit of women in rural areas. It is however exploring ways of collaboration with other Ministries and Departments, particularly with the Department of Women and Child Development which is implementing the specific programme of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh for women and the Integrated Child Development Scheme for the welfare of women and children.

The participation of rural women in development has become clearly visible due to various schemes being run by the Central and State Governments and the work of NGO. If the Central and State Governments continue to make plans and implement them to make rural women partners in development, then in the near future our country will be included in the category of developed countries.

In the five decades since independence, those conservative men in our country have seen how hardworking and patient women are, especially those in rural areas. Seeing their efficiency, men have been forced to give them freedom and rights. Now it is the sacred duty of women to make good use of the freedom and rights they have received and not misuse them and become maximum partners in the development of society, state and country. By doing so, our country will come from the category of developing countries to the category of developed countries and after coming in the category of developed countries, it will try to become the most developed country.

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