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ANM-ICH-6

Community Health Nursing

ANM & CHN Chapter 6

Rural Community

The National Sample Survey organization (NSSO) defines 'rural' as.

- (i) An area with a population density of upto 400 per square kilometre.
- (ii) Villages with clear surveyed boundaries but no Municipal board.

RBI defines rural areas as those area with a population of less than 49,000

Acc to A.W Green, 'A Rural Community is a cluster of people living within a narrow territorial radius who share a common way of life.'

The village is the unit of the rural society. The village as a social & cultural unit possesses a basically uniform organization.

Differences Between Rural & Urban Community

Parameters Criteria	Rural	Urban
① Occupation	Totality of cultivators & their families	Totality of people engaged principally in Manufacturing, trade, Commerce, profession & Non-agricultural occupations
② Environment	Direct Relationship with Nature	Predominance of Man-made environment Greater isolation from Nature
③ Size of Community	Rurality & Size of Community are Not Correlated	Urbanity & size of community is positively correlated.

Parameters (Criteria)	Rural	Urban
<p>4) Heterogeneity & Homogeneity of Population (Similarity in Social - Psychological & other Population Behaviors)</p>	<p>More Homogeneity</p>	<p>More Heterogeneity</p>
<p>5) Culture</p>	<p>Quite conservative & Tradition-bound (b) Guided By Superstitions & age-old customs. They do NOT accept importance of Scientific functions</p>	<p>Free From conservation & tradition Free from Superstitions & customs They are influenced by the Scientific in t</p>
<p>6) Social Mobility</p>	<p>Lack social Mobility. People do NOT change their place Occupation, Religion Political Views etc Occupation is determined By tradition & Customs</p>	<p>Have a lot of Social Mobility. Occupation diff according to skills</p>

8) Systems of interaction

Less contact per Man
Narrow area of interaction
More of primary contacts

Numerous contacts
Wide area of contact.
Predominance of secondary contacts.

9) Social Control

(a) Informal because of close of community
(b) It is the primary institution like family & Neighbourhood.

More formal because of more laws.
Primary institutions have social control.

10) Status of women

(a) Inferior to Men
(b) Role confined to the home
(c) Live with serious restrictions. They do not enjoy full free-dom

Free to take part in out door activities.
At par with men enjoy a good deal of freedom.

Changes in the village Community Development

1) Caste-system

Caste system played a crucial role in the traditional village community. But consequent upon the forces of industrialization, urbanization & modernization, some changes have been effected with regard to the caste system.

The Brahmins have lost their traditional dominance. Caste basis of social hierarchy is disappearing & in its place wealth, education ability & efficiency are being given utmost importance.

2) (Tajmani System)

Tajmani System is a traditional feature of the village community in India. Tajmani system refers to the system of offering service & accepting services. People to whom service are offered are called Tajmans & those who offer their services are known as Parjans.

③ Marriage System

The village community also witness changes with regard to Marriage. Marriage arranged by the Parents even today continue to dominate the Mate choice

Major Rural Problems

- ① Agriculture problems.
- ② Family Planning
- ③ Child Marriage
- ④ Sanitation problem
- ⑤ Literacy
- ⑥ Poverty
- ⑦ Unemployment
- ⑧ Poor Health status
- ⑨ Rural Indebtedness
- ⑩ Landless Labourers
- ⑪ Lack of Transport & Communication Facilities
- ⑫ Untouchability & Casteism
- ⑬ Prejudicialism & Conservation.

Major Urban Problems

- ① Urban Lounge
- ② Overcrowding
- ③ Housing
- ④ Sanitation
- ⑤ Squatter Settlements
- ⑥ Environmental Concerns
- ⑦ Transport
- ⑧ Unemployment
- ⑨ Water
- ⑩ Trash Disposal
- ⑪ Urban Crime.

Functions of Panchayat

- ① Representative Functions
- ② Regulatory & Administrative Functions.

Role of Panchayat in Health

- ① The Gram Panchayat (GP) as the local govt at the village level, has various

Social Groups

Two or More persons are in communication over an appreciable period of time & who act in accordance with common function or purpose.

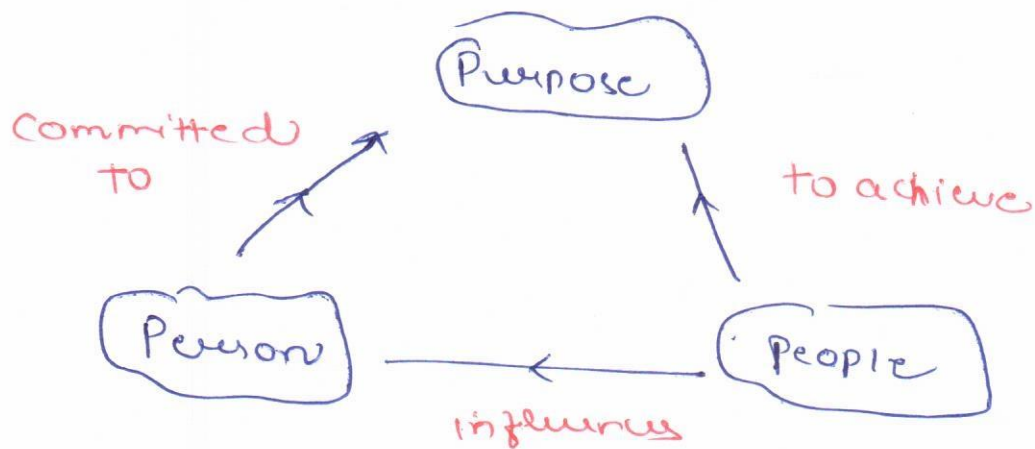
Characteristics of Social Groups

- ① Number of individuals :- two or more
- ② Reciprocal relations exist among its members
- ③ Formed for common goals & objectives
- ④ Having sense of unity & solidarity which results in loyalty & sympathy.
- ⑤ Groups Norms & Regulations (written or unwritten) must be followed for group control
- ⑥ Dynamic instead of static
- ⑦ Group control (direct or indirect control) for member activities.

Formation of Social System

- ① Social Interaction
↓
- ② Social Organization
↓
- ③ Social System.

Leader's True Ple



Criteria while Communicating Goal

- Social Interaction** → Realistic yet faith stretching
- Inspiring** → Challenging your people to give of their but
- Measurable** → Quantifiable
- Shared** → Declaring your conviction in & commitment to the goal.

Community Resources

- ① Manpower
- ② Money
- ③ Material
- ④ Machine
- ⑤ Methods,

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