



WOMEN STATUS IN INDIA

Dr. Bhagirati B. K.
History Lecturer

ABSTRACT

The main aim of this study was to find out the women status in India she have many rights now a days . Women's Rights are the rights & entitlements claimed for women's rights movements in the 19th century and feminist movements during the 20th century the result is that the Indian constitution today has given to women the equal states with men. There is no discrimination between men and women, all professions are open to both of them with merit as the only criterion of selection. The evils of illiteracy, dowry, ignorance and economic slavery would have to be fully removed in order to give them their rightful place in India



KEYWORDS : *Women's Rights , criterion of selection, rightful place.*

INTRODUCTION

The state or condition of women has been miserable in most of the countries of the world. In the paternal societies, women are always dependent on men. They are required to be twice as efficient as men to be accepted at par with men in public services. On account of this wrong nation though the number of females is more than that of males in most countries of the world. Males hold most of the offices, high or low, in government services and in administrative work, rape and torture on women are common in most parts of the world.

WOMEN STATUS IN INDIA.

The condition of women in India is worse, women in India are denied their rights and are subjected to may abuses bringing up a girl is considered a burden in India. There is a saying in India. There is a saying in India Bringing up a daughter is like watering a plant in another persons courtyard. On account of this wrong nation, girls are often under-fed made to work at the cost of education and are not given proper medical care, when they are ill.

The performance for son is so strong in India that many parents do not hesitate to kill girl children before their births. The desire to have a son coupled with the desire to have small family has forced many women to resort to sex determination test, which is often followed by termination of female fetes.

The practices of early marriage and marriage without the consent of girl are very common in India despite the law against dowry. Dowry is gaining social acceptance. Dowry related crimes like suicides, bride-burning wife-beating etc. are very much prevalent in India.

Employment of women in work places outside homes is not much out harassment of women in work places and in public places is quite common women's participation politics is in significant.

The sorry state of affairs of women is mainly due to gender discrimination as the sorry state of affairs of women is mainly due to gender discrimination; it is better to know the meaning of gender discrimination or discrimination against women. Gender discrimination is any distinction exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or mollifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status on a basis of equality of men & women of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field provisions made for combating (i.e. fighting) gender discrimination and protection of rights of women.

In recent years several provision have been made to combat gender discrimination and to protect the due rights of women, as a result a favourable atmosphere has been created for women under international conventions and national laws of man countries. The various provisions for combating gender discrimination are.

1. The universal declaration of Human rights.
2. Declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women.
3. The convention on the political rights of women.
4. The world conferences on women.

Declaration on the elimination of Discrimination against women

- The general assemble of the united nations adopted a declaration the elimination of discrimination against women on the November 1967.
- In order to implement the principles set forth in the declaration, a convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women was adopted by the general assemble of the united nations on 18th December 1979, and it came into force on 2nd September 1981.
- The object of the convention on the elimination of all forms on discrimination against women in particular such specific forms of discrimination as forced marriages, domestic violence, less access to education health care and public life, and discrimination etc.
- Article 8 of the convention requires the state parties to take all appropriate measures to ensure to women on equal terms with men & without any discrimination the opportunity to represent their government at the international organisations.
- The member countries of the convention condemned the discrimination against women, and agreed to pursue appropriate measure to eliminate discrimination against women.
- A committee on elimination of discrimination against women a body of 23 independent experts was established under article 17 of the convention in 1987. The member countries were required to submit periodical reports to the committee regarding their compliance with the provisions of the convention. The committee makes general recommendation on specific articles of the convention or on issues related to the convention the committee submits to the general assemble an annual report containing a record of the examination of the reports of member countries concluding observations and general recommendations.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN

- Women shall be entitled to vote in all elections on equal terms with men without any discrimination.
- Women shall be eligible for election to all publicity elected bodies elected by national law on equal terms with men without any discrimination.
- Women shall be entitled to hold public offices and to exercise all public functions established by national law on equal terms with men without any discrimination.

Comparing to other countries women have many rights and women have well status but ancient period have well status medieval time they lost their status but now women have lot of rights ancient time many women scholars are there Eg. Gargi, Maitreyi Lopa mudra, Vishvavar, Apala etc. When Arya religion spread that time she lost her rights women did not able to widow remarriage and when her husband died that time she cutting her hairs, eating very light food and sacrificing her life, many women afraid about these activities when the modern age was came that time her life was improved she have many rights now.

REFERENCES

1. Human rights - A.B. Sanganna.
2. Indian History (Ancient to 1707CE) - Dr. K Sadashiv.
3. Aurobindo - The Foundation of Indian Culture and the Renaissance in Indian, Pondicherry. Sri Aurobindo Ashram - 1971
4. Asthana Prathima - Women's Movement in India, New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House - 1974
5. P. Thoman, Indian Women Through the Ages, Calcutta, Asia Publishing House - 1964