



WOMEN WELFARE

Dr. Padamanna S. Pujari

MA. PHD. SLET.

**Associate Professor Dept Of Political Science, Government Womens First Grade College,
Jewargi Colony Kalaburagi Karnataka.**

ABSTRACT:

Women's liberation movement it started in 1862 held in Southern California (US) Women's Movement change male-female relations, campaign for gender equality, women's identity, and the end of women's exploitation. Numerous women's organisation for feminism are working to produce positive results to end patrjarchal dominance and bring about gender justice.

KEYWORDS: *women's liberation, women's organization, women's exploitation.*



INTRODUCTION

Women's movement or feminism refers to a series of campaigns for reforms on issues such as reproductive rights, domestic violence, maternity leave, equal pay, women's suffrage, sexual harassment, sexual violence, discrimination in civil and criminal law, rights of working class, seeking to establish equal opportunities for women in education and employment and 33% reservation in legislatures and parliament.

Women's movement started 18, 19 and 20th centuries in India, equality to women in political, economic and social rights (to make all of society more equal for women) and equal opportunities for women. Like their feminist counterparts in all over the world, feminists (women movements) in India seek to gender equality, the right to get for equal wages, the right to equal access to health and education and equal wages, the right to equal access to health and education and equal political rights. Indian feminists, also have fought against culture specific issues within India's patriarchal society, such as inheritance laws and the practice of widow immolation known as Sati.

The history of women's movement (feminism) in India can be divided into three phases. The first phase, beginning in the 19th century initiated when male European colonists began to speak out against the social evils of Sati.

The second phase, from 1915 to Indian independence when Gandhi incorporated women's into the Quit India Movement and independent women's organizations began to emerge.

Women's participation in the Indian National Movement, Sarojini Naidu after becoming the first women President of INC in 1925. Her presence was a signals for hundreds of other women to join the Indian National Movement.

And finally, the third phase, post independence, which has focused on fair treatment of women at home after marriage, in the work force, and they have continued to campaign for women's rights including the right to vote, reservation for

women (in education employment and political) to hold public offices, to work to earn fair wages or equal pay, to own property inheritance to receive education, to enter contracts, to have a equal rights within the marriage, to have a maternity leave. In modern feminists times have also worked to promote bodily autonomy and integrity and to protect women and girls from rape, sexual harassment and domestic violence.

Similarly, feminist activists of modern times are also active in seeking gender justice. It is important to recognize that a change in male-female relations and the other kinds of issues. The women's movement is continue to focusing on patriarchy problem within home in the work place and throughout their lives. Women's reservations in the legislatures is being sought, through it has been made compulsory at the local government levels. Although there is a proposed bill in parliament to provide 33 percent reservations of seats to women in the legislature bodies, it is yet to become a reality owing to the back of consensus and interest among the national parties. The experience of women's reservation in Panchayat Raj Institutions is not very encouraging although it was hailed as the greatest initiative in women's political empowerment . In India women are also gender discrimination. Female infanticide is widely prevalent despite the ban on it, girl children are felt as a burden upon the family due to dowry system although it is also been legally ban it. The number of dowry harassment and deaths are reported oftenly in India.

The National Commission for women (1992) and the National Policy for the Empowerment of women (2001) are steps towards the betterment of women's welfare in the country.

Gender inequalities have existed since the beginning of the Indian civilization. In India there are scroes of women organization that they have been representing women's cause. The oldest among them is the All India Women's Conference (AIWC) formed in 1927. As a result Act and Divorce Act 1955, the Adoption Act (1956), Dowry Act etc., were enacted.

Two more women's organisation's were formed National Federation of Indian Women (AFIW) in 1954 and All Indian Democratic Women's Association (AIDWA) in 1981. Other like Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) and Working Women's Forum (WWF) also exist.

During the Uttarakhand Mahila Manch mobilized women folk into the Uttarkhand separate movement, where they had to face police brutality and atrocities. In the Andhra Pradesh, the women mobilized themselves and participated in Anti Arrack Movement. This agitation forced the state (NTR of TDP) to put ban on sale of Arrack and liquor across the state of Andhra Pradesh. In 2018 Central Govt. banned the Tripple Talaq issue for Muslim women in India to protect the Muslim women from the injustice to her right to life.

RESERVATIONFOR WOMEN - JUSTIFICATION

As regards the women reservation for women in India a justified in the Patriarchial society. There is always gender bias in the Indian traditional society. Although women being a half of population. Legal and civil equality do not easily accrue to women. There is a wide gap with regard to social, economic political and educational sectors, Public offices has remained a monopoly of men.

In order to realize the objective of the preamble of the constitutions of India. The concept of reservation is very essential to protect the interest of weaker sections and women.

In recent years, women's participation in the Indian Political System is possible because of women's reservation in the Panchayat Raj Institutions. It is an important step in this direction was taken in 1992. When 73rd and 74th Amendments were carried out to the constitution and 33% of Seats in Panchayat Raj and Municipalities were reserved for women. But the experience of women's reservation in Panchayat Raj Institution has not been quite encouraging.

Besides, during the last few decades, efforts have been made upto enact the law for reservations of 33% seats for women in the Parliament as well as the state legislature.

Almost all political parties are now supporting the case of giving the benefit of 33% of reservation to women. However due to a demand made by some political parties that such reservation must include a reservation clause for women belonging to SCs and STs and OBCs among the women.

Actually an Amendment bill for this effect is already pending before the parliament. In view of strong opposition of certain political parties to the passage of this bill, the chances of its being passed is not very bright in near future. The demand made by some political parties is that such reservation for women (33%) should belong to SCs and STs and OBCs. Hence due to this difference of opinion major parties, has not been possible to give 33% of reservation to women in India.

In spite of the struggle and achievements of women's movement in India. Till date, many of the rural women have not been well aware of their rights. They have remained contented with, what is given to them and tolerate all kind of atrocities by convincing themselves that it was their fate and some divine justice will shine upon them one day and they shall be free from all sufferings. The rural women of India fail to recognize their strengths which need to be properly channelized to help them reach divine justice for their lives.

CONCLUSION:

Women movement integrates the various aspects i.e. nature, objective, policies and attitude towards women development in India. Starting from the pre-independence period to post independence period, from feminist movement to anti-patriarchal, from women reform movement to anti-dowry agitation. Many women are actively participated in the movement and their image as an activist had transcended all consideration of Sati that had been long part of the political culture of India. Government policies for women must be formulated to encourage women participation in their own development while projecting their profiles themselves. Women welfare programmes gradually began to open possibilities for women entrepreneurship in various government and corporate sectors. Organization for women entrepreneurship in various government and corporate sectors. Organization for professional growth of women needs to be active for granting advocacy and technical support to the women. They should offer fellowships to young women graduates to pursue their developmental training to mature women entrepreneurs to refine their skills. Legally, considering there is absolute equality between men and women in every sphere of life. But law directs the society to promote the interests of women, to develop their personality, to secure social justice, to provide human working conditions and primarily it aims at making women aware of their rights which they can exercise at the time of need.

The gender bias is also reflected in India in the political and social attitudes and also in governmental organizations like police, judiciary, civil service professional services like scientific, doctors, and engineer. Although women's movements are growing strong in India. But it remain largely scattered in the vast of our country.

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