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THE ROLE OF FEMINISM IN INDIAN SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

When studying in women in Indian Society, there is a contradiction with regard to their social status. Religious glory is given on one side & on the other side is actually given the secondary & lower position. In our Indian society the equation is "Woman means suffering & suffering means woman." Men's dominated society always provided a secondary place (status) for women. No Matter how much she develops, this society does not allow her to rise, even today this truth can't be denied. Feminism is the fight for women to be equated with men. It's an attempt to get what she has not received for many years.

KEYWORDS: Indian society, Women, Feminism.

OBJECTIVES

- 1) To observe situation & changing women's role in Indian society.
- 2) Explain the meaning of feminism.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology is presented is the based on secondary sources information on various books & websites related to women & feminism is included.

INTRODUCTION

Observing from ancient times it seems that there have been many changes in the situation & role of women was created in the mail- dominated culture and gradually women's rights began to decline. It was then that feminism was born. In the mail- dominated society a woman is a commodity that migrates from one house to another, often sold in the name of dowry. Therefore it is imperative for women in Indian society to consider feminism in that regard.

DISCUSSION

The life of women in Indian society seem to be a very fragile subject. A great deal of misery when it comes to their lives. In fact it was suffering, they didn't dare to say in a little word. Their word was

gripped with sorrow. Getting out of this is not difficult but impossible.

Ancient period (Vedic period) & women's Location (status):

In ancient India there seems to be feminine culture. When considering ancient women. They had a valuable place in social, economic & political life. The women of the Vedas attain high status. The Vedas used to be the emperor of the house. They had no restrictions. The women of the Vedic period had had the freedom of war. In the battlefield from study teaching. Such as Apala, Ghosha, Aditi, Dakshayani, Surya, Lopmudra, Gargi, Maitryee.

The following are some of the rights of women in Vedic times:

- ❖ Women had had rights to form their own army. – Yajurved 17.45
- ❖ Right to take part in war. – Yajurved 17.45
- ❖ Court rights – Yajurved 10.26
- ❖ Marriage allowed after celibacy methodical study – Athrwaved 11.5.8
- ❖ Only send daughter in the law with intelligence & education that was the tradition of giving knowledge. – Athrwaved 14.1.6