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# Women in Independent India.

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**Abstract:** Women are having their own role in the Independent India. In modern India, women are having 49% population in the independent India, and are having their contribution to the all-round development to modern India. Even though the women are having their own problems, still women are showing their potential and contributed to the formation of modern India.

Before women are restricted to the four walls of home and still she leading her life in the male dominated society. But after the independence, there is much change are witnessed in the every aspect of India.

After the independence, the both central and state governments had implemented many measures to empowerment of women and encouragement to girl's education.

But after independence, there is much change is witnessed in the status of women and there are visible and invisible changes in the life of women in India.

**Keywords:** Women, empowerment, education, governments, domestic, independence etc.

#### **INTRODUCTION:**

In this paper, we are discussing the role of women in the Independent India and how role is changing from traditional to modern. Before independence, there was women was restricted to domestic chores and after independence the stress was given to the education as well as empowerment. The both central as well as state governments were implemented many measures the education and economic freedom of women. So many bills were passed by the parliament to provide social equality to women like anti-dowry act, domestic violence act etc.

## Methodology;-

# Changing Status of Women after the Independence of India



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Revolutionary changes have taken place in the position of women in India after independence. The Constitution of India provided for special steps to be taken by the government to improve the condition of women by separate institutions.

A quick and effective change in the status of women was contemplated through social legislations. The Constitution of India guarantees certain fundamental rights and freedom such as protection of life and personal liberty. Indian women are the beneficiaries of these rights in the same manner as the Indian men. Article 14 ensures equality before law and Article 15 prohibits any discrimination. Article 16(a) forbids discrimination in any respect of employment of office under the state on the grounds only of religion caste, sex, descent, and place of birth, residence or any of them.

In the post-independent India we had series of laws passed for the upliftment of women.

Besides legislations, education was also regarded as an important factor in raising the status of women in society. Therefore, active steps were taken to promote women's education. Immediately after independence it was realized that unless half of our population are exposed to educational process, modernization of our society would be a distant dream. Various Committees and Commissions emphasized the need for equalization of educational opportunities.

There has been a remarkable increase in the number of women getting out of the four walls of the household and becoming workers in both cities and villages, according to the 1991 census report. Job opportunities outside the family, economic hardship and social situation have encouraged women to take up employment outside the family. The attitudes of women's relatives towards women's employment, women's own preference for employment are now quite different from earlier beliefs. People are now in favor of women employment.

According to the report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India (1974), the number of female employees in the categories of professional, technical and related workers, primary and middle school teachers has been continuously rising since 1960. The Director General of Employment and Training data for selected professions in public and private sectors identify teaching, medical and health, clerical and related workers and telephone operators as the four occupations.

In the political field, women now enjoy equal rights with men. The two important rights in the political field sanctioned to women by Indian Constitution are: female enfranchisement and eligibility for the legislature. Prior to independence, when the elections were held in 1946 for constitutional assembly, many prominent women of Indian like Sarojini Naidu, Hansa Meheta, Renuka Rai and others were elected. In the first general election held in 1952, several women contested for the Lok Sabha.

After independence more women have joined different political parties. Some of them have captured seats of power as Chief Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Ministers of States.

Many changes have taken place with respect to social life of Indian women. The 'new life' in city has altered the family relations. Social life of women has been altered because the husband and wife have begun to share a common social life which was not found in traditional family.

<u>The role of women in India after independence:</u> After independence, women had achieved so many achievements in all fields. Now woman are worked as a chief minister, prime minister, president, business icon, etc and now she is balancing family as well as carrier. Nowadays every women is giving importance to her carrier rather than family.

In rural India also, the women is maintaining the house as well as agricultural activities and she is gaining more importance in male dominated society and also she is gaining her economic freedom and providing good education to her children.





In constitution also according to article 14, all are equal in the eyes of law. In so many articles of the constitution, the dowry and domestic violence against women are punishable offence.

<u>Conclusion</u>;- Totally we can say that women are contributing to society, family and also to the nation especially in independent India. So we can say that women are like the shining stars and they are having their own rule.

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