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## Women's Empowerment In India: Past And Present

1Luitha V A, 2Dr. Tripti Sharma

1HSST Commerce (Higher Secondary School Teacher), 2Assistant Professor

1St. Sebastian's HSS, Palluruthy-682006, Ernakulam Dist., Kerala Stat

### Abstract

This paper examines the historical evolution of women's status in Indian society across different periods and evaluates the ongoing necessity for women's empowerment initiatives in contemporary India. Despite constitutional guarantees of equality and significant progress in educational and professional spheres, this research argues that persistent patriarchal attitudes, awareness gaps, and socio-economic disparities continue to necessitate

### Introduction

The economic growth and development of every nation depends upon its skilled, educated, and healthy workforce. Investing in education and training enhances human capital, leading to a more productive and innovative workforce. In India, government support is required to enhance human capital as a significant portion of the prospective workforce belongs to economically disadvantaged sections, including women from low-income backgrounds. Women's empowerment plays a vital role in the upliftment of human capital, considering women constitute approximately 50% of India's population.

The status of women in India has undergone dramatic changes throughout history. This paper examines these transformations across several distinct periods: the Ancient period (including debates around matriarchal systems, the Vedic period, and Post-Vedic period), the Medieval period, and the Modern period (covering both Pre-Independence and Post-Independence eras).

## Historical Evolution of Women's Status in India

### Theories of Matriarchal Systems

The concept of a 'Matriarchal period' or a time when societies were primarily structured around female authority is a complex topic with varying interpretations and limited historical evidence. Matriarchy refers to a social system where female elders have authority over a group of people and where women were revered and respected. This theory emerged in the mid-19th century, suggesting that early human societies were 'women-centered' or 'goddess-worshipping,' with women having significant roles in decision-making and social organization.

According to some historical interpretations, women were reportedly at the forefront of martial arts, Ayurveda, and statistical philosophy in certain ancient communities. They had systems of self-determination and played important roles in ceremonial and community functions. In primitive Gana society, women not only performed tasks like building the framework of Yajna and laying bricks but also had the right to distribute roles within the Gana. Some scholars attribute the development of early geometric concepts to women's contributions.

This period gradually transitioned as agricultural technology evolved, with the introduction of plows and livestock changing production methods, and as patriarchal systems began to emerge with clearer understanding of male roles in reproduction.

### Vedic Period (1500-600 BCE)

The Vedic period is considered a significant era in ancient Indian history and can be divided into two phases:

**Early Vedic Period (1500-1000 BCE):** Women enjoyed relatively high status and were valued for their contributions to society. They were encouraged to pursue education and were considered capable of understanding complex spiritual and intellectual concepts. Women participated in religious rituals and ceremonies, played vital roles in maintaining households and families, and were involved in agriculture and other economic activities. They had the freedom to choose their husbands and were not forced into marriage. Women were revered as mothers and as individuals with the ability to contribute meaningfully to society.

**Later Vedic Period (1000-600 BCE):** Women's position began to decline as patriarchal norms and social structures became more entrenched. There was a shift toward a patriarchal society where women's rights diminished, and their roles became more confined to the household. Women were no longer allowed to participate in public gatherings like Sabhas and Samitis or in certain Vedic ceremonies. Their roles became increasingly focused on domestic tasks, childcare, and serving their husbands. Child marriage became more common, and women's social mobility was limited. Widow remarriage was discouraged, and the patriarchal family structure became more prominent, with women increasingly seen as subordinate to men.

## **Medieval Period (1200-1818 CE)**

The medieval period is often characterized as a challenging time for women's rights in India. Indian society during this era was dominated by inequality, injustice, and practices based on scriptural interpretations. The transformation of caste into a more rigid caste system particularly affected women, who bore responsibility for maintaining caste purity. This resulted in numerous restrictions being imposed on them.

Women's right to education was curtailed, leading to a form of intellectual disenfranchisement. The practice of child marriage became widespread to prevent inter-caste marriages. The practice of Sati (widow immolation) gained prominence in certain regions. Women were simultaneously glorified through ideals of motherhood and wifedom while being confined by these same ideals.

The Islamic rule over parts of India during this period created new cultural dynamics. The interaction between Hindu and Islamic traditions sometimes resulted in efforts to "protect" Hindu women from outside influences, which often translated into further restrictions on their freedom and mobility, exacerbating their already diminished status.

## **Pre-Independence Period (British Colonial Era)**

During the colonial period, Indian society remained largely patriarchal, with men holding primary authority in families and communities. Women's roles were primarily confined to the domestic sphere, including household management, child-rearing, and serving their families. There were severe limitations on women's access to education and property ownership.

Practices like child marriage, dowry demands, and restrictions on widow remarriage remained common, further marginalizing women. Religious texts like the Manusmriti were often interpreted in ways that reinforced women's inferior status. Women had limited access to economic opportunities and remained largely economically dependent on their male relatives.

Toward the end of this period, early reform movements emerged that sought to improve women's status, including campaigns against Sati and advocacy for widow remarriage. Revolutionary steps were taken to provide education to women, though these opportunities remained limited to certain social classes. A small but significant number of women participated in the independence movement, and women's participation in political, social, economic, and educational spheres began to increase gradually. However, the fundamentally patriarchal structure of society remained largely unchanged.

## **Post-Independence Period (1947 onwards)**

After independence, India adopted a democratic constitution that guarantees women equal status with men under Article 14 and empowers the government to make special provisions for women under Article 15. The late 20th and early 21st centuries have brought significant changes to the lives of Indian women.

In this era, increased emphasis has been placed on providing women with education, employment opportunities, and business prospects, with the understanding that educational and financial self-sufficiency are crucial for enhancing their social status. The proportion of women pursuing higher education has improved gradually, supported by government initiatives such as scholarships, loan facilities, and hostel accommodations for those seeking higher education.

The number of working women has steadily increased, with women being recruited into diverse professional roles such as teachers, doctors, nurses, advocates, police officers, pilots, civil servants, and bank employees across India's major cities. Despite these advances, significant challenges remain in achieving true gender equality.

### **Current Status and Ongoing Need for Women's Empowerment**

While women in India have gained significant legal rights and protections, awareness and implementation of these rights remain incomplete, particularly among undereducated women. Despite modernization in many aspects of Indian society, traditional patriarchal attitudes persist. Many self-described "modern" men continue to view women through a traditional lens that reinforces gender hierarchies.

Every society in India continues to be influenced by patriarchal systems to varying degrees. This pervasive cultural context can reinforce the notion that women are inferior and require male protection. Since women constitute approximately half the population, any society's development can be evaluated based on the social status and roles afforded to women.

Women who remain intellectually constrained within domestic settings, confined to household duties and family service, represent untapped potential for societal advancement. Government intervention remains necessary until human capital contribution reaches parity across genders in India's economic development.

### **Conclusion**

Despite significant progress in women's rights and status in post-independence India, the need for continued women's empowerment initiatives remains clear and pressing. The historical legacy of discrimination and marginalization continues to influence contemporary gender dynamics, even as legal frameworks have evolved to support equality.

Several key factors justify ongoing empowerment efforts:

1. **Persistent awareness gaps:** Many women, particularly those with limited education, remain unaware of their legal rights and protections.
2. **Enduring patriarchal attitudes:** Traditional gender expectations continue to shape social interactions and opportunities, even in ostensibly modern contexts.
3. **Economic disparities:** Despite increased workforce participation, women continue to face wage gaps, occupational segregation, and barriers to advancement.
4. **Untapped potential:** Fully integrating women into all aspects of economic, political, and social life would significantly enhance India's overall development and prosperity.

For India to maximize its human capital and achieve its full potential as a nation, continued emphasis on women's empowerment through education, economic opportunities, and cultural change remains essential. Government interventions, community initiatives, and individual attitude shifts must work in concert to create a society where gender equality is not just a constitutional ideal but a lived reality.

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