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Exploring The Understanding And Measuring Of Analysing The Problems And Prospects Of Women In India: A Study

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1.0. Abstract:

Jawaharlal Nehru says, “You can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of its women” The U.N held a millennium summit in 2000 with a robust declaration for bringing about gender equality. The disparity between men and women in India is glaring for historical reasons evolved in stages through changed situations Socio-Economic Fields with greater emphasis on patriarchal in sowed rather than on matriarchically. However, the question before us is whether UN summit of 2000 took into consideration the Socio-Economic relations of India being subsequently led to the wider chasm/rupture between Indian women and men based on Socio-Religious and economic cords leading further is the denigration and denial of her right to life, dignity etc. These papers mainly focus on women’s right and attempts to explore the possibilities of bringing uniformity in terms of rights and responsibilities though the women rights in India have evolved in the patriarchal style and hence have patriarchal orientation. Throughout this paper a solemn attempts has been made to discuss the challenges before that Indian women such as female feticide, dowry, trafficking, of girls and denial of their due rights. However, the objectives of the paper are what are the possibilities and practices that could revamp Indian society with gender being equal and secondly, the legal option and constitutional guarantees will be dealt with exploring the possibilities and prospects for Indian women to be equal to men. Gurjodhpal Singh, chief executive officer, Tide India, said, “The findings have inspired us to be a key partner in their success stories. Access to funding, mentors, and digital tools for doing business are tightly interwoven and interdependent. While women entrepreneurs from small towns report that they have access to credit, a large gap in their understanding of financial issues remains.” Women in the Indian society have been considered as inferior as men for many years. Because of such type of inferiority, they have to face various issues and problems in their life. They have to go extra miles than men to prove themselves equivalent to men. People in the middle age were considering women as key to destruction so they never allowed women to go outside and participate in the social activities like men. Still in the modern age, women have to face many

more problems in their daily life and struggle a lot to establish their career. Still many parents prefer to have only boy baby and allow education to boys only. Women for them are only medium to keep family happy and healthy.

1.1. Key words: Women's Rights, Millennium Summit, Bharat Women Aspiration Index, Millennium Development Goal, Gender Equality, Family, Empowerment, Status, Achievements of Women's, Challenges, Problems and Positive Prospects, Legislations to Protect Women's Rights, Struggles, Findings and Suggestions.

1.2. Introduction:

Women have been an integral part of India's culture and society since ancient times. However, the status of women in India has been a topic of debate and concern for many years. Despite the progress made in recent years, there are still many challenges that women in India face today. The United Kingdom-based business financial platform Tide, in its report launched on Wednesday, said that 47 per cent of women still face challenges in getting credit. Tide India surveyed over 1,200 new and existing business owners across age groups of 18-55 years from Tier-II towns for its first Bharat Women Aspiration Index (BWAi). The report further claimed that 95 per cent of women said that they are unaware of existing government financial schemes or initiatives to leverage for their business. However, the report has shown that there are 52 per cent of women entrepreneurs with access to financial credit, indicating that one in two entrepreneurs has access to finance. The lack of awareness, data, and other insights into the trends of women entrepreneurs in semi-urban and rural areas translates into a broader impact where targeted action and support, either financial or mentorship, can be lacking." The report pointed out that around 80 per cent of women recognise digital literacy as an important enabler and around 51 per cent, or one in two, business owners face hurdles in accessing digital tools for business. Tide's report highlighted that 38 per cent of women feel that accessing the customer is easier, while 31 per cent felt that first mover advantage in the local market gives them a competitive edge in business and talent hunting. Gurjodhpal Singh, chief executive officer, Tide India, said, "The findings have inspired us to be a key partner in their success stories. Access to funding, mentors, and digital tools for doing business are tightly interwoven and interdependent. While women entrepreneurs from small towns report that they have access to credit, a large gap in their understanding of financial issues remains."

1.3. Meaning of Women Empowerment:

Women's empowerment is complex, but at its core, it refers to the process of giving women the power and resources to control their own lives and make their own decisions. Empowering underprivileged women includes things like access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities, as well as the ability to participate fully in political and social life. Empowerment is about more than just giving women the tools they need to succeed; it also involves challenging and changing the societal structures that hold them back. This means addressing issues like gender discrimination, violence against women, and unequal access to resources.

1.4. Definitions of Women Empowerment:

Women's empowerment can be defined to promoting women's sense of self-worth, their ability to determine their own choices, and their right to influence social change for themselves and others. **According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**, increasing women's empowerment is essential for women's well-being (Women for Women's problems) and has a positive impact on agricultural production, food security, diets and child nutrition.

1.5. Objectives of the Study:

The study shall have been the following specific objectives.

1. To study the Status of women in Indian Society.
2. To study the Achievements of Women's in Indian Society.
3. To analysis of Major Problems Faced by Women in Indian Society.
4. To study the Positive Prospects for Women in Indian Society.
5. To study the Legislations to Protect Women's Rights in Indian Society.
6. Extent the Struggles of Women in Indian Society.
7. To discuss the Important Constitutional and Legal Provisions for Women in Indian Society.
8. To study the findings and suggestions of the study area.

1.6. Research Methodology:

Since the nature of paper is analytical and theoretical in nature, hence data has been collected from secondary sources, for examples journals, papers, internet, and books and from articles also. The collection of necessary data is obtained from secondary sources. Secondary data are sources based upon the reviews and references, books, journals, periodicals and website.

1.7. Statement of the Problem:

A detailed analysis of the literature was conducted by consulting a large number of journals, books, and publications, which revealed that: Women in Indian Society, the Problems they face, and the Prospects they have in various nations have all been the subject of several studies over the years.

1.8. Review of Literature:

1. Sami Ullah Bhat (2025), "Problems and Challenges Faced by Working Women in India: An Overview in the Context of Social Security" The social attitude to the role of women lags much behind the law. The attitude that considers women fit for certain jobs and not for others shades those who recruit employees. Thus, the women find employment easily as nurses, doctors, teachers and the caring and nurturing sectors, secretaries or in assembling jobs-the routine submissive sectors. However, even if well-qualified women engineers, managers, or geologists are available, preference will be given to a male of equal qualification.

2. Sikha Choudhury (2023), “Position of Women in Contemporary Indian Society: Prospects and Challenges” Discussions on position of women in the society have been made since long. The real freedom of this sex has not been attained even after 75 years of Independence of the country. However, on paper, various steps have been taken to empower them, reality hits hard as women are subjugated and exploited to the extreme even in contemporary society. This paper attempts to dive deeper and reinterpret different aspects of a woman's life in Indian society with reference to a few eminent women writers and excerpts from their texts.

3. Vidya Patil (2018), “Women and Higher Education in India” In the words of Mahatma Gandhi, "If you educate the man, you educate the person but if you educate the woman, you educate the nation". One of the most significant transformations in education in India over the past several decades is the drastic increase in women's access to colleges and universities. In contrast, the presence of a critical mass of women in the decision-making process remains vastly inadequate. In addition, a number of cultural barriers still exist which seriously impedes their development as citizens and professionals. Higher education is recognized as a powerful instrument of socioeconomic advancement of the society in general and a vehicle for upward social mobility for deprived and marginalized sections in particular.

4. Sutapa Saryal (2014), “Women’s Rights in India: Problems and Prospects” United Nation in its Millennium Summit in 2000 declared ‘Gender Equality and Women Empowerment’ as one among the eight ‘Millennium Development Goal’ to be achieved by the year 2015. However, these goals are far from being realized in a country like India. Infact often women in India are deprived of their fundamental right to dignity also; leave alone the question of gender parity. The present paper explores the questions central to women’s right in India that is fundamentally patriarchal in nature. The article attempts to grapple with the few challenges faced by the women in India like the dowry, female feticide, denial of inheritance rights, sale and trafficking of girls etc. The objective of the paper is to evolve strategies to empower women uniformly like the men.

5. Samual Stanely and Santosh Kumari (2010), “Position of Women in Colonial Era” In Colonial India, the social status of women seemed to be dependent on their men (Mill, 1840). The religious tradition ascribed for their humility and subordination to men in all matter. They were denied the opportunity of education and refinement. Except a few women of the upper classes, the life of general women was not worth living. In short, the access to social justice and equality were denied to them. They were unaware of their basic rights as individuals due to illiteracy, ignorance and economic subordinate through the age. (Manu Smriti with six commentaries, 1886).

6. Shankar (2023), “Problems and Prospects of Women Entrepreneurship in India” The purpose of this paper is to examine the problems and prospects of women entrepreneurship in India. Women owned small enterprises, innovation an entrepreneurship and show that although these three aspects have their own specific literature and can be dealt with independently, they are closely related. From ancient to the present, a

discipline of literature unites the concept of entrepreneurship with its ability to make new thinks of factors and corresponding creativities in processes and products; similarly, in a broad discipline of literature the most characteristic dimension of entrepreneurship is closely linked to small business entrepreneurs.

1.9. Status of women in Indian Society:

The Indian constitution prohibits discrimination based on sex and empowers the government to undertake special measures for them. Women's rights under the Constitution of India mainly include equality, dignity, and freedom from discrimination; additionally, India has various statutes governing the rights of women. Women in India play diverse and significant roles in society, including in politics, business, and social services. They have broken barriers and challenged traditional gender roles. **Economic participation:** Women make up 48% of the agricultural workforce, 20% of the manufacturing workforce, and 30% of the services sector workforce. Women have founded 10% of startups in India's third largest ecosystem of startups in the world. Research shows that women-led ventures are more sustainable. **Political participation:** Women have held senior positions in the Indian government, including President, Prime Minister, and Speaker of the Lok Sabha. The Indian government has reserved seats for women in local governments to fight against gender inequality. **Social participation:** Women are active in social issues, including climate crisis management, environmental protection, and social development. Women have organized self-help groups, including the Shri Mahila Griha Udyog Lijjat Papad, which was the first papad business run by women. The higher the caste, the more control over the agency and economic participation of women is noticed. Institutions of arranged marriage, child marriage, taboo over divorce or widow remarriage are all means of control of women. Gender discrimination, violence against women, and unequal pay continue to be major issues. Female foeticide and infanticide, particularly in rural areas, remain a significant concern. Women's safety and security are also a significant issue, with many incidents of sexual harassment and assault reported each year. In recent years, there have been many positive developments in India's efforts to empower women. The government has implemented several programs and policies aimed at improving women's health, education, and economic opportunities. There has been a significant increase in the number of women participating in the workforce, and women have achieved high positions in various fields, including politics, business, and entertainment.

1.10. Achievements of Women's in Indian Society:

The steady change in the position of women can be highlighted by looking at what has been achieved by women in the country:

Serial No	years	Achievements
01	1848	Savitribai Phule , along with her husband Jyotirao Phule, opened a school for girls in Pune, India. Savitribai Phule became the first woman teacher in India.
02	1879	John Elliot Drinkwater Bethune established the Bethune School in 1849, which developed into the Bethune College in 1879, thus becoming the first women's college in India.
03	1883	Chandramukhi Basu and Kadambini Ganguly became the first female graduates of India and the British Empire.
04	1886	Kadambini Ganguly and Anandi Gopal Joshi became the first women from India to be trained in Western medicine.
05	1898	Sister Nivedita Girls' School was inaugurated.
06	1905	Suzanne RD Tata becomes the first Indian woman to drive a car.
07	1916	The first women's university, SNTU Women's University, was founded on 2 June 1916 by the social reformer Dhondo Keshav Karve with just five students.
08	1917	Annie Besant became the first female president of the Indian National Congress.
09	1919	For her distinguished social service, Pandita Ramabai became the first Indian woman to be awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal by the British Raj.
10	1925	Sarojini Naidu became the first Indian born female president of the Indian National Congress.
11	1927	The All India Women's Conference was founded.
12	1936	Sarla Thakral became the first Indian woman to fly an aircraft.
13	1944	Asima Chatterjee became the first Indian woman to be conferred the Doctorate of Science by an Indian university.
14	1947	On 15 August 1947, following independence, Sarojini Naidu became the governor of the United Provinces, and in the process became India's first woman governor. On the same day, Amrit Kaur assumed office as the first female Cabinet minister of India in the country's first cabinet. Post-independence: Rukmini Devi

		Arundale was the first ever woman in Indian History to be nominated a Rajya Sabha member. She is considered the most important revivalist in the Indian classical dance form of Bharatanatyam from its original 'sadhir' style, prevalent amongst the temple dancers, Devadasis. She also worked for the re-establishment of traditional Indian arts and crafts.
15	1951	Prem Mathur of the Deccan Airways becomes the first Indian woman commercial pilot.
16	1953	Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit became the first woman (and first Indian) president of the United Nations General Assembly
17	1959	Anna Chandy becomes the first Indian woman judge of a High Court (Kerala High Court)
18	1963	Sucheta Kriplani became the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, the first woman to hold that position in any Indian state.
19	1966	Captain Durga Banerjee becomes the first Indian woman pilot of the state airline, Indian Airlines.
20	1966	Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay wins Ramon Magsaysay award for community leadership.
21	1966	Indira Gandhi becomes the first woman Prime Minister of India.
22	1970	Kamaljit Sandhu becomes the first Indian woman to win a Gold in the Asian Games.
23	1972	Kiran Bedi becomes the first female recruit to join the Indian Police Service.
24	1978	Sheila Sri Prakash becomes the first female entrepreneur to independently start an architecture firm.
25	1979	Mother Teresa wins the Nobel Peace Prize, becoming the first Indian female citizen to do so.
26	1984	On 23 May, Bachendri Pal became the first Indian woman to climb Mount Everest.
27	1986	Surekha Yadav became the first Asian woman loco-pilot or railway driver.
28	1989	Justice M. Fathima Beevi becomes the first woman judge of the Supreme Court of India.
29	1991	Mumtaz M. Kazi became the first Asian woman to drive a diesel locomotive in September.

30	1992	Asha Sinha becomes the First Woman Commandant in the Paramilitary forces of India when she was appointed Commandant, Central Industrial Security Force in Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited.
31	1992	Priya Jhingan becomes the first lady cadet to join the Indian Army (later commissioned on 6 March 1993).
32	1999	On 31 October, Sonia Gandhi became the first female Leader of the Opposition (India). The first Indian woman to win an Olympic Medal, Karnam Malleswari, a bronze medal at the Sydney Olympics in the 69 kg weight category in Weightlifting event.
34	2007	On 25 July, Pratibha Patil became the first female President of India.
35	2009	On 4 June, Meira Kumar became the first female Speaker of Lok Sabha.
36	2011	On 20 October, Priyanka N. drove the inaugural train of the Namma Metro becoming the first female Indian metro pilot.
37	2011	Mitali Madhumita made history by becoming the first woman officer to win a Sena Medal for gallantry.
38	2014	A record 7 female ministers are appointed in the Modi ministry, of whom 6 hold Cabinet rank, the highest number of female Cabinet ministers in any Indian government in history. Women Ministers are holding ministries such as Defence and External Affairs.
39	2016	J. Jayalalithaa , became the first woman chief minister in India to rule the state consecutively 2 times by winning legislative assembly election.
40	2017	On 25 March, Tanushree Pareek became the first female combat officer commissioned by the Border Security Force.
41	2018	Archana Ramasundaram of 1980 Batch became the first Woman to become the Director General of Police of a Paramilitary Force as DG, Sashastra Seema Bal .
42	2018	In February, 24-year-old Flying Officer Avani Chaturvedi of the Indian Air Force became the first Indian female fighter pilot to fly solo. She flew a MiG-21 Bison, a jet aircraft with the highest recorded landing and take-off speed in the world.
43	2019	On 2 December 2019, sub-lieutenant Shivangi became the first

		woman pilot in the Indian Navy.
44	2021	A twenty-seven-year-old woman from Manipur scripted history by winning the silver medal in the Women's 49 kg Weightlifting event at the Tokyo Olympics in 2021. Mirabai Chanu lifted a total of 202 kilograms.

1.11. Major Problems Faced by Women in Indian Society:

1. Gender-Based Violence: High rates of domestic violence, sexual assault, rape, and honour killings, often stemming from deeply rooted patriarchal norms.

2. Child Marriage: Early marriage deprives young girls of education and exposes them to health risks and economic dependence.

3. Limited Educational Access: Gender disparities in education, particularly in rural areas, restrict women's opportunities.

4. Workplace Inequality: Unequal pay, limited career progression, and gender bias in the workplace.

5. Lack of Healthcare Access: Inadequate access to reproductive health services, especially in rural areas.

6. Social and Cultural Barriers: Patriarchal mind-set, gender stereotypes, and societal pressure to prioritize family duties over personal ambitions.

7. Political Underrepresentation: Low proportion of women holding political positions.

8. Menstrual Taboos: Societal stigma surrounding menstruation affecting hygiene and access to education.

9. Selective abortion and female infanticide: It is the most common practice for years in India in which the medical professionals perform abortion of female foetus in the womb of mother after the foetal sex determination and sex selective abortion.

10. Sexual harassment: It is the form of sexual exploitation of a girl child at home, streets, public places, transports, offices, etc by the family members, neighbours, friends or relatives.

11. Dowry and Bride burning: Groom's family perform bride burning in case of lack of fulfilled dowry demand. In 2005, around 6787 dowry death cases was registered in India according to the Indian National Crime Bureau reports.

12. Disparity in education: The level of women education is less than men still in the modern age. Female illiteracy is higher in the rural areas. Where over 63% or more women remain unlettered.

13. Domestic violence: it is like endemic and widespread disease affects almost 70% of Indian women according to the women and child development official. The husband, relative or other family member performs it.

14. Status of widows: Widows are considered as worthless in the Indian society. They are treated poorly and forced to wear white clothes.

15. Inadequate Nutrition: Inadequate nutrition in the childhood affects women in their later life especially women belonging to the lower middle class and poor families.

16. Problems related to unemployment: Women are getting more problem in searching their suitable work. They become more prone to the exploitation and harassment in the work areas.

1.12. Positive Prospects for Women in Indian Society:

1. Growing Awareness Campaigns:
2. Legislative Reforms:
3. Women Leadership Movements:
4. Improved Access to Education:
5. Economic Empowerment Programs:
6. Media Advocacy:
7. Community-Based Initiatives:
8. Economic Flexibility:
9. Giving Women decision-making power:
10. Crime against Women:

1.13. Legislations to Protect Women's Rights in Indian Society:

Serial No	Years	Women's Rights
01	1890	Guardians & Wards Act
02	1860	Indian Penal Code
03	1872	Christian Marriage Act
04	1872	Indian Evidence Act
05	1874	Married Women's Property Act
06	1923	Workmen's compensation Act
07	1925	Indian Successions Act
08	1956	Immoral Traffic (prevention) Act
09	1961	Dowry Prohibition Act
10	1987	Commission of Sati(Prevention) Act
11	1952	Cinematograph Act
12	1886	Births, Deaths & Marriages Registration Act
13	1948	Minimum Wages Act
14	2012	Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences Act
15	1929	Child Marriage Restraint Act
16	1937	Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application
17	1986	Indecent Representation of Women (Prevention) Act
18	1954	Special Marriage Act
19	1955	Hindu Marriage Act
20	1956	Hindu Successions Act

21	1969	Foreign Marriage Act
22	1984	Family Courts Act
23	1961	Maternity Benefit Act
24	1956	Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act
25	1973	Code of Criminal Procedure
26	1971	Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act
27	1990	National Commission for Women Act
28	1994	The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act
29	2005	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
30	2013	Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act
31	1969	Indian Divorce Act
32	1976	Equal Remuneration Act
33	1856	Hindu Widows Remarriage Act
34	2019	Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act

1.14. Struggles of Women in Indian Society:

Despite these achievements, women in India still face significant challenges. Gender discrimination, violence against women, and unequal pay continue to be major issues. Female foeticide and infanticide, particularly in rural areas, remain a significant concern.

1. Right to equality:
2. Right to education:
3. Right to work:
4. Right against sexual harassment:
5. Right to property:
6. Right to marriage and divorce:
7. Right to health:
8. Right against domestic violence:
9. Right to Marriage and Dowry System:.
10. Right to Cybersecurity Concerns:

1.15. Important Constitutional and Legal Provisions For Women in Indian Society:

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women.

I. Constitutional Provisions:

1. Equality before law for women (Article 14).
2. The State not to discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them (Article 15 (i)).
3. The State to make any special provision in favour of women and children (Article 15 (3)).
4. Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State (Article 16)
5. The State to direct its policy towards securing for men and women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood (Article 39(a)); and equal pay for equal work for both men and women (Article 39(d)).
6. To promote justice, on a basis of equal opportunity and to provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities (Article 39 A).
7. The State to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief (Article 42).
8. The State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 46).
9. The State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people (Article 47).
10. Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat (Article 243 D(3)).
11. Not less than one- third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level to be reserved for women (Article 243 D (4)).
12. Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Municipality to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Municipality (Article 243 T (3)).
13. Reservation of offices of Chairpersons in Municipalities for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the legislature of a State may by law provide (Article 243 T (4)).
14. To promote harmony and the spirit of common goodwill amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women (Article 51(A) (e)).

II. Legal Provisions:

To uphold the Constitutional mandate, the State has enacted various legislative measures intended to ensure equal rights, to counter social discrimination and various forms of violence and atrocities and to provide support services especially to working people. Although women may be victims of any of the crimes such as

'Murder', 'Robbery', 'Cheating' etc., the crimes, which are directed specifically against women, are characterized as 'Crime against Women'. These are broadly classified under two categories.

I. The Crimes Identified Under the Indian Penal Code (IPC):

1. Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
2. Kidnapping & Abduction for different purposes (Sec. 363-373)
3. Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC)
4. Torture, both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC)
5. Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)
6. Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)
7. Importation of girls (up to 21 years of age)

II. The Crimes identified under the Special Laws (SLL):

Although not all laws are gender specific, the provisions of law affecting women significantly have been reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace with the emerging requirements. Some acts which have special provisions to safeguard women in interests are:

1. The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
2. The Plantation Labour Act, 1951
3. The Family Courts Act, 1954
4. The Special Marriage Act, 1954
5. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
6. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 with amendment in 2005
7. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
8. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Amended in 1995)
9. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
10. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
11. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1976
12. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
13. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
14. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983
15. The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1986
16. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
17. Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
18. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

III. Special Initiatives for Women:

1. National Commission for Women:
2. Reservation for Women in Local Self –Government:
3. The National Plan of Action for the Girl Child (1991-2000):

4. National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001:

1.16. Findings of the Study Area:

1. The report pointed out that around 80 per cent of women recognise digital literacy as an important enabler and around 51 per cent, or one in two, business owners face hurdles in accessing digital tools for business.
2. THE position of women in the society have been made since long. The real freedom of this sex has not been attained even after 75 years of Independence of the country.
3. Women make up 48% of the agricultural workforce, 20% of the manufacturing workforce, and 30% of the services sector workforce. Women have founded 10% of start-ups in India's third largest ecosystem of start-ups in the world. Research shows that women-led ventures are more sustainable.
4. Groom's family perform bride burning in case of lack of fulfilled dowry demand. In 2005, around 6787 dowry death cases was registered in India according to the Indian National Crime Bureau reports.
5. Over the last three years, there were over 24,000 reported dowry deaths in India. About 70% of married women in India between 15 and 49 years of age are victims of beatings or rape.
6. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, makes it mandatory for all children, including girls, between the ages of 6 and 14 to receive education.
7. The State to direct its policy towards securing for men and women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood (Article 39(a)); and equal pay for equal work for both men and women (Article 39(d)).

1.17. Suggestions of the Study Area:

1. In Colonial India, the social status of women seemed to be dependent on their men (Mill, 1840). The religious tradition ascribed for their humility and subordination to men in all matter.
2. Women in India play diverse and significant roles in society, including in politics, business, and social services. They have broken barriers and challenged traditional gender roles.
3. Women's safety and security are also a significant issue, with many incidents of sexual harassment and assault reported each year. In recent years, there have been many positive developments in India's efforts to empower women.
4. Women are getting more problem in searching their suitable work. They become more prone to the exploitation and harassment in the work areas.
5. Normally, women have little or no say on the issues affecting them, such as education, share of the resources, marriage, childbearing, etc.
6. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, provides legal protection to women from physical, emotional, and verbal abuse by their spouses or relatives.
7. The Department of Women & Child Development in the Ministry of Human Resource Development has prepared a "National Policy for the Empowerment of Women" in the year 2001.

1.18. Conclusion and Bibliography:

In conclusion, the status of women in India has improved significantly in recent years, but there is still a long way to go. It is essential to recognize the achievements made so far and continue to work towards a more equitable and just society for women. By addressing the challenges those women in India face and promoting gender equality, we can ensure that women can fully participate in all aspects of life and contribute to the development of the country. In short, the Millennium Development Goal on gender equality and women's empowerment can be ushered in India the following socio-economic evils which have strong cultural back up and the supportive cultural pulp needs to be quarantined to realize the goals of millennium the traditional the evil such as female infanticide, dowry deaths, honour killings, domestic violence, or sexual abuse is eliminated. The only strong stroke like summarily elimination could yield place for women empowerment a reality. Despite these achievements, women in India still face significant challenges. Gender discrimination, violence against women, and unequal pay continue to be major issues. Female feticide and infanticide, particularly in rural areas, remain a significant concern. The discrimination against women continues from the 'cradle to the grave' and is seen in denial of their right to education, nutritious food, medical care or problems of dowry and sexual harassment.

1.19. References and Bibliography:

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