



AN ANALYSIS ON THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN INDIAN SOCIETY

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Abstract: The Status of Women in India has been subject to many changes over the span of recorded Indian history. Their position in society deteriorated early in India's ancient period, especially in the Indo-Aryan speaking regions, and their subordination continued to be reified well into India's early modern period. Practises such as female infanticide, dowry, child marriage, have had a long duration in India, and have proved difficult to root out. In Indian society, women are traditionally discriminated against and excluded from political and family related decisions. Despite the large amount of work women must do on a daily basis to support their families. Their rights are restricted. At present the position is changed. The position of women in modern India has changed considerably. Her position in modern Indian society is equal to that of men, socially, economically, educationally, politically & legally. Her sufferings from sati, child marriage. A woman is a leader in her society, this is not an obvious expectation, and however, ability to influence people is the most important characteristics of leadership. Women are the building blocks of a society, a nation, a culture, a family and a community. Women are considered a main feature of the economic system, and they are no more obliged to follow their so called "housewife destiny".

Index Terms – women, contemporary society, social achievement, advancement.

I. INTRODUCTION

A woman is the gender opposite to a man, she was created as a helpmate to a man, the book of Genesis espoused the purpose of the creation of this unique being " the woman" before the curse, both man and woman were equal, after the curse, women became subject, upon the coming of the new Adam, we got the power back, with a caution to tread softly. She is the home builder, a supporter, a friend, a mother and more importantly a leader. Her motherhood expectation flows from the commandment of God which says; be fruitful and multiply at the beginning of creation. A woman is a leader in her society, this is not an obvious expectation, and however, ability to influence people is the most important characteristics of leadership. This trait "influence" is entrenched in the nature of a woman. It's no secret that women have historically faced greater barriers than men when it comes to fully participating in the economy. Across geographies and income levels, disparities between men and women persist in the form of pay gaps, uneven opportunities for advancement, and unbalanced representation in important decision-making.

3.1 Population and Sample

Working women from offices, companies, fireworks, schools, colleges, factories. More than 28 samples were taken.

3.2 Data and Sources of Data

For this study secondary data has been collected from books, journals, newspapers.

3.3 Theoretical framework

Variables of the study contains dependent and independent variable. The study used pre-specified method for the selection of variables. The study used the Stock returns are as dependent variable. From the share price of the firm the Stock returns are calculated. Rate of a stock salable at stock market is known as stock price.

Systematic risk is the only independent variable for the CAPM and inflation, interest rate, oil prices and exchange rate are the independent variables for APT model.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used as a proxy in this study for inflation rate. CPI is a wide basic measure to compute usual variation in prices of goods and services throughout a particular time period. It is assumed that arise in inflation is inversely associated to security

prices because Inflation is at last turned into nominal interest rate and change in nominal interest rates caused change in discount rate so discount rate increase due to increase in inflation rate and increase in discount rate leads to decrease the cash flow's present value (Jechche, 2010). The purchasing power of money decreased due to inflation, and due to which the investors demand high rate of return, and the prices decreased with increase in required rate of return (Iqbal et al, 2010).

I. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology section outline the plan and method that how the study is conducted. This includes Universe of the study, sample of the study, Data and Sources of Data, study's variables and analytical framework. The details are as follows; It includes analytical survey, historical research, survey method.

3.4.1 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics has been used to find the maximum, minimum, standard deviation, mean and normally distribution of the data of all the variables of the study. Normal distribution of data shows the sensitivity of the variables towards the periodic changes and speculation. When the data is not normally distributed it means that the data is sensitive towards periodic changes and speculations which create the chances of arbitrage and the investors have the chance to earn above the normal profit. But the assumption of the APT is that there should not be arbitrage in the market and the investors can earn only normal profit. Jarque bera test is used to test the normality of data.

II. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

All details of this journal is given in reference

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