



## **FULL ARTICLE Women empowerment**

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After the independence of the country, there was a need for women empowerment for the reconstruction of India. When the country became independent. At that time, Indian women were backward the levels of education, rights, entitlements participation, decision making, social, economic and political etc, and were victims of oppression, exploitation, discrimination and inequality. He had Doyan status in the society. Keeping all these things in mind, while equal rights and opportunities were provided to women and men in political, economic and social fields in Article 14 of the Indian Constitution, equal employment opportunities were also 1provided through Article 16. Legal protection was provided to women to protect them from exploitation, discrimination and oppression and to make them literate, along with co-education, the system of separate schools for girls was also started by the government.

In present times, the role of women has become important both at home and outside. Women play a central role in the family, which is the basic unit of society. She not only takes care of the family completely, first of all she also imparts good values to the children as a teacher, who contribute to nation building by becoming the leaders of the country in the future. Even outside the home, the role of women is no less. By flying

into space, the pride of men has been broken. It is ensuring its usefulness by its contribution towards the society and nation in different roles.

❖ The contribution of women in the freedom struggle and at that time cannot be ignored. Sarojini Naidu, Mira Ben, Sucheta Kripalani, Vijayalaskshmi Pandit, Aruna Asaf Ali etc. have played very important role in achieving independence.

In the Vedic period, men and women were considered equal, during this time women were equal partners with men in social, political, economic and religious activities. Even in Hindu religious scriptures, she has been considered as Durga, the symbol of power, Lakshmi, the symbol of wealth, Saraswati, Annapurna, the symbol of knowledge. The names of many women are found in the Rigveda, who were magicians and philosophers and had composed many mantras and hymns. Vishwavara has been called “Brahmavahinin” and “Mantradrashti”, who composed the source of Rigveda. Many names of wise women like Ghosh, Lopamudra, Shashwati, Apala, Niwari, etc, are found, who are the authors of Vedic mantras and hymns.

❖ Women are hoisting the flag of their success in the economic field. They are working at top positions in the country and are contributing to the development of the country. At present the country's largest public sector.

❖ The Chariman of State Bank of India, a commercial bank, is Arundhati Bhattacharya. Apart from these, Chanda Kochhar, nainital Kidwai, Savitri Jindal etc. are providing leadership to different institutions.

❖ The name of Tessie Thoman is notable in the field of science and technology, under whose supervision the Agni-5 missile was

manufactured, she is known as “Missile Women”. Vandana Shiva, Sunita Narayan etc. have made important contributions in the field of environment. Women like Kiran Bedi, Deepak Sandhu, Nirupama RAO, Gauri Shankar etc. have played an important role in the administrative sector.

❖ Women have played a role in the political background of Chhattisgarh. In ancient times, Maharani Kaushalya, Anandi Bai, Kaktiya Queen of Bastar Prafulla Kumar Devi and the symbol of sociality Bilasa Left Kentin, Radha Bai, Rajmohini Devi, Kekati Bai Baghel etc. participated in the freedom struggle of played an important role.

❖ After independence, federal system started. In the above system, women politicians of Chhattisgarh played an important role, in which the name of MP Mini Mata is prominently mentioned, who was elected as MP 5 times. Rani Padmavati was MP twice. Chhabila Netam, Mrs Karuna Shukla. Ms. Saroj Pandey, Shyam Kumari Devi, Kamla Manhar etc. have been members of the Lok Sabha. Among the women MLAS of Chattisgarh, which was separated as the Republic of India in 2000, were Smt. Geeta Devi (Cabinet Minister) Dongargaon, Phoolodevi Netam (Keshkal), Pratibha Sahu. (Chitrakot), RAni Ratnamala Devi (Chandrapur) and Chuam Dhruv (Kanker) were MLA's.

Women are the creative power of the society and if their position in the society is less than expected and weak then the society cannot develop or progress adequately. Therefore, there is a need to bring rapid change in social thinking towards women.

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