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SPECIAL ISSUE-LI



Guest Editor

Prin. Dr. B. S. Yadav

K. J. Somaiya College of Arts,
Commerce & Science,
Kopargaon, Tal. Kopargaon,
Dist. Ahmednagar (MS) India.

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Executive Editor : Prof. S. R. Pagare, Dr. G. K. Chavhan & Prof. Mrs. N. B. Shinde
K. J. Somaiya College of Arts, Commerce & Science, Kopargaon,



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- Executive Editor



Analysis of Female Status in Different Era.

Dr. Prakash N. Salve

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Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune

Abstract:

The most important problem before the country today is the one created by population explosion. Due to the growth of population social, economical, and political problems are created. Because of growth of population both the under developed and developed countries face numerous problems. In the developing countries high rate of growth of population has become a hindrance to the development. Population growth can be either positive or negative and in the study of geography it is considered as change. This change is considered as total population variation, annual growth rate, percentage of decadal growth.

Keywords: Sex Ratio, Social Problem, Women Status, etc.

Introduction:

In the present paper the status of female in different periods, the growth of the population of Maharashtra and Ahmednagar district has been presented from 1951 to 2011.

Objective:

1. To review of women status of various era in India.
2. To review of Population status with women relation in India.

Early Vedic Period:

It is claimed that female position was significantly better during the Vedic period than later periods. In the early Vedic period the women were comparatively more independent, thus they were free to participate in religious, economic, social and cultural activities of the time. They had moved toward to higher education. The marriage institution was also in good health. They were free to express and exercise their option in the selection of husband. Moreover, their position in the society and house of their husband was also good. Pawar R. V. (2013).

The Later Vedic Period :

After the foundation of the later Vedic period Female situation began to decline. Their movements and activities in the society began to be strained. The most powerful force behind this changing trend was positively religion.

The Position of Female In Smritis:

In the Smritis the position of Female is not good. They contain text which can command no respect from men who cherish the liberty of female as their own and who regard her as the mother of the race. According to Manu, "There can be no freedom for female at any stage of her life that before marriage she must remain under the guidance of her parents, after marriage under that of her husband and in the event of her widowhood under that of her kids.

Medieval Period:

In Medieval period the position of Indian female were unhappy. Female could only marry once among Hindus while a man was allowed to have more than one wife. Among Muslims too this custom of polygamy prevailed. In large parts of the country female had to live behind the



performed all religious ceremonies along with him. In joint family her authority was accepted and she had full liberty of action. Thus according to Dr. Anil Surya "Indian female played a more active economic role and participated in rituals, and girls in higher society were allowed to undergo the *upanayana* rite." Surya (2010) ¹³⁸

During the post-Vedic age the position of female slowly began to deteriorate. Dr. Anil Surya sees the period from AD 500 to AD 1800 as one the progressive deteriorations in the position of female in the Indian Society. With the coming of 'Manu code' in post – Vedic age, the Vedic tradition of husband and wife jointly taking part in religious functions slowly come to be rejected. Female's rights depended completely on her husband and he declared that she was not equal to males in her own right. A husband must be worshiped by a faithful wife as God. A married female was not allowed to do anything according to her own pleasures even in her dwelling place." When young she depends on her father, married on her husband, when old on her Son. During this period, young person marriage became a common practice and female's education was neglected. The female were classed in the same category as 'Shudras'. During the Buddhist period, the status of female was to some extent better but from the 8th century onwards with the foreign invasions; the status of females again began to fall. Since India's independence, several laws have been provided to ensure and protect the rights of female and to give them a good status in the society. The Indian constitution guarantees social justice and equality of status to its entire nation irrespective of social group, creed or sex. The maternity benefit Act, 1961, the factories Act, 1948, the equal remuneration Act 1976, is some of the Laws that protect status of the Indian female.

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