

Women and social change

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“Change” refers to any divergence from conventional way of life or recognized lives. Social change is the change in society at large. Society has been distinct by MacIver as “web of social relationships”. Change which has occur in these social relationships is social change. Thus whatsoever distinguishable alteration or modification taking place in the mutual behaviour between persons is the sign of social change. Since society is a process not product. If it had been product then there would not have been changes. Processes are ongoing change therefore they bound to change. Society is changeful and self-motivated, it can for no reason remain static. We can say that change is a law of society monotonous society is a myth.

The involvement of women to a society's smooth transition from preliterate to literate, from a comparatively autonomous community to a member of a nation entangled in a world economy, has received too little concentration from social scientists and policy makers. When the economy and political organization of a society change, families who can fiddle with to the new conditions will fare the best. Inasmuch as women the world over are the primary caretakers of young children, they play an important role in facilitate or hindering changes in family life.

Women have been key agents of social change as well, and since of social change there is marvellous change in the lives of women. These women are not only the recipient of change they are the key agent for change. all through India's long struggle for self-determination, women stand shoulder to shoulder with men. The Freedom Movement was their (women) movement, and the battle were their(women) battle. In fact, it was a woman- Rani of Jhansi who enthusiastic the first shot that began the freedom move violently in 1857.

While the women of India worked, fight and died for freedom, few have been able to go halves the fruits of that freedom. They remain under enemy control, marginalized and disenfranchised, as they have been all the way from side to side history. Today, their struggle for bringing change is again the nation's move violently. Freedom for India's women means freedom for India to generate a new expectations.

Social Change all the way through Education

By the 1970s 85 percent of the seven-year-olds, 59 percent of the six-year-olds and 44 percent of the five-year-olds were either in day nursery or primary school. Education was not free and not all family could have the funds for to send all their five- and six-year-olds to primary school but they could have enough money nursery school. In 1974 the government institute a policy of free education. even though families still were asked to contribute to the cost of building schools and buying books and paraphernalia for their children, most six-year-olds were enrolled either in the nursery school or in the primary school.

earlier than the families decided that education was obligatory, mothers who were not able to hire help kept some children at home to care for infants and toddlers during the hours that they worked in the fields and performed chores outside the homestead. As in other societies in the Third World, children six through 10 were most frequently in charge of younger siblings. Older children could be called upon to do agricultural work and relieve the women of some of their heavy workload. but, once free education was introduced, and once it became understandable to the families that subsistence agriculture and cash crop on small holdings was no longer viable, that literacy and school diploma or even university degrees were indispensable for success in the modern world, most fathers and mothers decided that all children should attend school.

When the six-year-olds were no longer available during school hours, four- and five-year-old children were pressed into once-over as child nurses. These children are less proficient of playing a consistent caretaking role. To add to the problems of the mothers, as the classrooms became crowded and the administration sought techniques for choosing between the applicants, they began to favour children who had attended nursery schools. Mothers, eager that their children should have the best opportunities, responded by enrolling their five-year-olds. Now during the school hours they had only four-year-olds at home to supervise younger siblings while they hurried to take animals to the pasture, transmit water from the town well, or get wood for the cooking combustion. If they went to the garden during school hours, infant and toddler accompany them and the four-year-old carried the infant impoverished on its back while the mother worked.

Education is a powerful aspect in modernization of Indian society. Education is the only institution which gives women equal status, equal rights and equal opportunities etc. In pre independent India education was restricted to males of upper strata, in the sense, male members of the Brahmin community. Even the Brahmin females were deprived of the opportunity of education. At present the change of scenario can be seen. When girl child take birth the members of the society suggest the parent to provide her with, level best education. That is why

even the government facilitating the parents of girl child with bhagya laxmi plan, mid day meals stipulation of free books and uniform etc, now people are more interested to give education to their female children also. since of various governmental initiative female literacy rate is increasing decade by decade other than immobile it is less than male literacy rate. Kerala and Mizoram are first and second states to have highest female literacy rate. We discover improvement in social and economical status of women in these two states since of education.

Education in India has achieved astonishing accomplishment during the last fifty- five years. Its achievements, both in unqualified and relative terms, have been remarkable. The fact becomes more able to be seen when we compare the present circumstances with the one existing at the time of independence. After independence, it was recognized that education formed a very important aspect of the reconstruction processes

Social Change all the way through Empowerment

The word ‘empowerment’ itself signify the existence of ‘power’. Women empowerment is not anything but augmentation of their situation in power configuration of the society. This is the most significant concept which brings about change in the womenfolk. Women as an person is said to be empower when she has the right and aptitude to create and pressure decision. She may be economically, socially, or politically empowered. It is essential that women be politically empowered for the holistic development of nation. Political empowerment of women has been defined by Datta as the “acquisition of the capability as well as the acceptance of needed line of attack by women in order to put into effect their powers more successfully and efficiently, for their own development in meticulous and of the society in general”.

Social Change all the way through Employment

When it comes to the matter of employment of women, most of them get employment in the unorganized/informal sector. The reasons at the back this, is that their work is invisible and unpaid in household. When women do house hold work it is well thought-out that she is not doing any astonishing work but her responsibility for which she is the most appropriate one. Contrary to this men work is considered as hard work which is dedicated for the family. since of patriarchal followings women undergo from inequality which is reflected in tasks assigned to them and lower wages paid to them. adding together to this

there is a lack of support in services such as hostels, crèches, maternity services etc. Illiteracy and close pregnancies further aggravate their position as workers the length of with this the several exploitation and susceptibility from which they undergo which made them lop-sided partners in the employment market and accordingly in economic development.

This also since of nonattendance of awareness about social legislation, Low economic status, lacuna and disparities in the personal laws governing marriage, divorce, preservation, legacy etc. have contribute to the lower status of women in Indian society. Coupled with this is the gender bias arising out of the patriarchal system which makes their position still worse, girls are discriminated against in terms of health, lower education, health and nutritional standards among girls, with the result that women are not only deprived of development inputs but this also, retards their active participation in development.

Social Change all the way through Politics

Modern Indian women can be seen enjoying the high offices such as President, Prime Minister, speaker in loksabha and leader of the opposition. other than in Indian history we do not discover that women have been given a highly regarded administrative or political position. Even today when we look into the women's participation in politics, the number of women politician is much more less than compare to the number of men politician. This is because of lower percentage of participation in voting, in public administration and in public deliberate and lack of supporting atmosphere in political sphere. important changes occur in the social, economic and political status of women during the 19th century in India. The women who are in politics they belong to the urban cream of the crop group. The poorer women are constrained to domestic life. There is also an incongruity that higher percentage ballot vote women belong to the rural and poor background, when compared to the percentage urban and educated background women are less.

Women are manufacture a dissimilarity against all probability; women are there in panchayati raj. There is change in the viewpoint of women in modern Indian society. Variety of factors such as contemporary education, high biological and work-related mobility and most importantly materialization in the new economic pattern are responsible for construction women get hold of a new status and a new social stature. Thus, the social change for women in a positive behaviour is the need of the hour. Thus aspect such as education, empowerment,

employment, and politics, economy, legislation, religion, etc play an significant role in bring about social change in women.

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