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Dimensions of Women's Liberation Movement

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Abstract:

The Women's Liberation Movement is an important social movement aimed at providing freedom, equality, and protection of rights to women. During this movement, women have displayed vigor and courage on many dimensions. Here is a brief summary of the different dimensions of the women's liberation movement: Promoting women's education is an important dimension. The women's liberation movement fought for an increase in the number of educated women. Women have been provided with a means to become self-reliant through education, gain knowledge and protect their rights. The women's liberation movement raises the issue of equality for women. In this, women are recognized as having the right to equal pay, equal rights, equal dignity and equal personal freedom. For this, women traveled to the courts, agitated against policies, and fought for equality in the business environment. Including women in political and public places is also a dimension of women's liberation movement. There has been a struggle to promote the status of women leaders and women in administrative positions. The women's liberation movement demanded the transfer of women leaders and called for amendments to the Indian constitution to protect women's rights. The women's liberation movement has campaigned for social change. In this, there is a struggle

to protect the rights of women on the basis of caste, religion, and region. This movement fights against social evils like women exploitation, dowry system, and child marriage. Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj, which promoted the protection of women's rights and the fight against their oppression by men. Prarthana Samaj established schools for women, giving them the right to education. The movement was dedicated to the social upliftment of women and the improvement of their status. The Theosophical Society and Mrs. Annie Besant gave prominence to the education of women and fought for the social upliftment of women. She also worked to help women become self-reliant and provide employment opportunities to them. The Ramakrishna Mission worked for the education, health, and social welfare of women. This organization tried to make women more active in religious and social matters. Swami Vivekananda provided the path of self-reliance by protecting the dignity and rights of women. These were some of the important dimensions through which various great men and organizations dedicated themselves to the women's liberation movement. All these dimensions have worked to bring significant changes in the lives of women.

Key Words: - Evil Customs, Malpractice, Ineffective, Religious Parochialism.

INTRODUCTION: -

In the condition of religious-social distortion, progressive religious and social reform movements were initiated. These social reformers tried to remove the religious narrow-mindedness, conservatism and superstitions of the Indian society and contributed significantly in awakening the Indian society with their ideology. This social reformer was a great worshiper of Indian culture and he took a firm resolve to reform Hinduism and end the evil practices prevalent in Indian society. Social reformers said that as long as the women who constitute almost half of the society remain backward and exploited, the society will not be able to progress. Therefore, the status of women is the most important parameter of social change. Social reform movement was born due to exchange of ideas,

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contact with western civilization, English education, newspapers and magazines also created the background of reform movements.

Religious, social reform movements started in the 19th century by which Raja Rammohan Roy, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Swami Vivekananda, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Mrs. Annie Besant etc. were social workers. As a result of his efforts, efforts were made by the government to end many social evils. Along with this, legal recognition was given by passing various Acts. Social reformers decided to stand up strongly for reform on the unjust treatment towards women. As a result of the new awakening, women started getting rights again, from which they were deprived for some time. In this way, in modern times, some rights have been given to women by duly making rules and laws. There was an atmosphere of darkness and despair in India during the British rule. The political unity of India had weakened. The people of India were losing some of their religion in the glitter of Christianity and English civilization. India was becoming economically poor and morally and culturally ineffective. The evil practices in the society were creating obstacles in the spirit of unity. Such as Sati Pratha, girl child slaughter, and Devadasi Pratha, ban on female education, child marriage etc. were bad practices.

Women's liberation movement is one of the important interventions in the history of India, which fought for equality and freedom of women in the society. In this research article, we will highlight the main aspects of the women's liberation movement: Early Stage: The early stage of the women's liberation movement began during the 19th and 20th centuries by various social reformers and admirers of women's empowerment. The practice of Sati and widow remarriage As an important aspect of the movement, the focus was on the struggle against the practice of Sati and the protection of the rights of widows. Women Empowerment: The movement played an important role of individuals dedicated to the education and empowerment of women.

Indian Freedom Movement: Women's liberation movement had an important contribution in the Indian freedom struggle, as women also joined the freedom struggle and participated in freedom fighting committees. Changes in Society: The Women's Liberation Movement brought significant changes in the place of women and their role in the society, which led to improvements in the

religious, social, and legal attitudes of the society. The Women's Liberation Movement supported women's rights and expressed their support for them to achieve equality in society. This movement was an important step in the reform of Indian society and is still important in terms of women empowerment.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-

- (1) To study with the aim of understanding and analyzing the history, constitutional achievements, problems and priorities of the women's liberation movement.
- (2) By evaluating the major objectives of the movement and the results achieved, the study is to be done to gain recognition of the contribution towards social change in the society.
- (3) The study is to be done to identify and understand the problems that arose during the women's liberation movement.
- (4) History, successes and obstacles of women's liberation movement to be used as a means of social awareness and education.

The women's liberation movement is a social and political movement aimed at protecting and ensuring the rights, equality and freedom of women. These movements sought to improve the social, economic and ecological conditions of women as well as promote their development and progress.

In the condition of religious-social distortion, progressive religious and social reform movements were initiated. These social reformers tried to remove the religious narrow-mindedness, conservatism and superstitions of the Indian society and contributed to the awakening of the Indian society with their ideology. The social reformer was a great worshiper of Indian culture and he took a firm resolve to reform Hinduism and end the evil practices prevailing in the Indian society. Social reformers said that as long as women, who constitute almost half of the society, remain backward and exploited, the society will not be able to progress. Therefore, the status of women is the most important parameter of social change.

DIFFERENT DIMENSIONS OF THE WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT: -

Social reform movement was born due to the exchange of ideas, contact with western civilization, English education, newspapers and magazines also created the background of reform movements, which are as follows:

Raja Rammohan Roy and Brahma Samaj-

Raja Rammohan Roy is known by many names like the originator of the new era and the father of the Renaissance movement. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the architect of modern India. Along with protecting Hinduism, tried to remove superstitions and lies prevalent in Hinduism. It was basically an organization of Hindus with progressive thoughts and its main objective was to propagate monotheism. Social evils were visible in his thoughts. Resolved to campaign against these evils, especially against the practice of Sati.

20 August 1828 Raja Rammohan Roy founded the Brahma Samaj to remove the evils of Hinduism. Through Brahma Samaj, he wanted to remove the prevalent evils like caste-caste, untouchability, idolatry, polygamy, child murder, child marriage and Sati Pratha in the society. He believed in the fundamental unity and truth of all religions. He created a new awakening in the Indian society. During this period, he also took the initiative to improve the pathetic condition of women. Offering children in Satidaha rivers, being crushed to death under the wheels of Jagannath's chariot were considered as complete deeds. Indians along with Raja Ram Mohan Roy prepared a memorandum against the practice of sati and the Governor General Lord William Bentinck passed the anti-sati law on 4 December 1829. Many girls' schools were established through Brahma Samaj. He was against the purdah system and polygamy. Started the practice of widow remarriage. The women's liberation movement was started due to their efforts.

Raja Rammohan Roy was the forerunner of the social and religious movements of the 19th century. The basic objective of his movement was his first goal to reform society and religion. Rabindranath Tagore has said that Rammohan was the only person in his time who understood the importance of the modern age. Raja Rammohan Roy was the architect of India's renaissance.

Swami Dayanand Saraswati and Arya Samaj-

Swami Dayanand started a socio-religious movement in Saraswati and completed the work of Satyarth Prakash in 1874 and finally established the Arya Samaj in 1875. Arya Samaj can be said to be more nationalist and more revolutionary towards foreign religions than Brahma Samaj and Prarthana Samaj. He made a fierce attack on the practices prevalent in the Hindu society

through Arya Samaj. Said that a woman should have the freedom to choose her life partner. He strongly opposed social evils like child marriage, female infanticide, polygamy, sati system, purdah system, illiteracy etc. and was a supporter of women's education. He said that the evils and practices that later led to the miserable condition of Hindu women were not there in the Vedic Aryans. Swami Dayanand Saraswati, through the Arya Samaj, tried to give women a higher position in the society according to the social structure and organization in the Vedic period. Tried for Despite the limited efforts made by Dayanand Saraswati for women's equality, his name is taken with respect for the upliftment of women. Has contributed to the development of Hindu religion, society and nationalism.

Prarthana Society-

Prarthana Samaj was established in 1864 as a result of the inspiration of Keshavchandra Sen. This was the reform movement of western India only. But its real founder was Atmaram Pandurang. Mr. Telang, Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade and N.G. Chandravarkar were its founding members. The main aim of the Prarthana Samaj was to rationalize the socio religious policies of the Hindus. In the field of social reform, Prarthana Samaj had four main objectives-

- (1) Opposition to caste
- (2) To increase the age of marriage of men and women
- (3) Widow remarriage
- (4) Women's education.

The goal of Prarthana Samaj is that religion reform is possible without breaking away from the original traditional religion.

Theosophical Society and Mrs. Annie Besant-

The Theosophical Society was born in America along with India. In the last decade of the 19th century, contributed to the development and progress of the political renaissance of modern India. The Theosophical Society was founded in America in 1875 by a Russian woman, Madame H.P. Balavatsky and H.S. Alcant, an ex-military officer from England. There was no difference between human beings in her eyes and considered the whole world as one family. Established head office in Madras with three main objectives in India.

- (1) To establish world brotherhood on the basis of humanity without discrimination of class, person, gender, color etc.
- (2) To encourage the comparative study of science philosophy and religion.
- (3) Discovery of hidden powers in humanity and unmanifest laws of nature.

Mrs. Annie Besant came to India in 1893 and took charge of the Society. Annie Besant was greatly disturbed by the poor condition of women in the Indian society, and while contributing to the upliftment and development of Indian women, tried to remove the mental inferiority and poverty of women. Illiteracy towards women in the society, abolition of child marriage, encouragement of education, encouragement of inter-caste marriages and removal of modern evils replaced the ancient ideals. Indian women were infused with new confidence and courage. Made the women's liberation movement strong and active.

Ramakrishna Mission and Swami Vivekananda-

Another religious movement, the Ramakrishna Mission, emerged in the 19th century. The Ramakrishna Mission was founded in 1887 by Swami Vivekananda, a disciple of Ramakrishna Paramhansa. Pledged to remove ignorance, inequality, poverty and other social evils in the country and give a dignified life. Swami Vivekananda was always alert to improve the status of women and said that for the progress and development of the entire nation, it is necessary to improve the women's world. Special emphasis was laid on women's education. At the same time he opposed those religious superstitions and social evils. He was of the view that inter-caste marriages, widow marriages, women's education would save the liveliness of Indian society from destruction by destruction of communalism, bigotry and fundamentalism. Swami Vivekananda did not believe in high-low, caste-caste. During the Renaissance, attempts were made to improve the status of women through social reform movements.

The effect of the women's liberation movement at present:-

At present, her dedication and cooperation towards women's cause and women's liberation movement has increased. Women are now able to identify their rights and they are fighting through mutual harmony and support. Some important ideas can be seen here: Women aspire for their independence and autonomy. They want that they should get an important place of equality, self-reliance and independence in the society. Women demand equal pay and

opportunities. She finds it wrong that only men are eligible for high positions and new projects. Women are now demanding to idolize them equally.

In the ideas of women's liberation movement, women are more concerned about their safety. They are demanding stronger laws regarding protection against violence and atrocities. Women are demanding to raise their competitive level through education and training. They are fighting for their right to knowledge, skills and innovations. Women are demanding their participation in local governance. They have a desire to be involved in decisions and to play an important role in the affairs of their village and town. Women's thoughts are playing an important role in the progress of women's liberation movement in modern times. They are fighting to bring freedom, equality, security, education and autonomy.

CONCLUSION:-

The help and cooperation of great men in the women's liberation movement has been effective on many dimensions, which has made the change dynamic in the modern present. Some important dimensions are mentioned here.

- Great men have encouraged women's education. He established schools, colleges and universities to make women educated and provided them with energy, knowledge and independence. Due to this, women have become more capable and have got the opportunity to make their identity in the society.
- Great men have improved the status of women through social reforms. He has taken up the fight against unjust and traditional customs like sati pratha, child marriage, purdah pratha. They fought to entitle women to equal rights, freedom and autonomy.
- The leadership and inspiration of great men is important in the women's liberation movement. Such great men have joined women's movements who support women in fighting in favor of women's empowerment. Women are inspired by the struggle, struggles and dedication of these great men and the energy of their commitment gives success to the women's liberation movement.

- With the help of great men, important work is being done to protect women through legal protection. They promote the relevance of new laws for women and work hard to protect their rights. Such legal reforms help women to get justice and free them from violence and atrocities.
- An important dimension is the cooperation of great men in the women's liberation movement at present that they register their presence on social and political platforms.

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