



Routes and Roots of Women's Movement in India

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Abstract:

The paper entitled as "Routes and Roots of Women's Movement in India" focuses how to begin women's movement in India. By unfolding the brief history of women's movement in India, the actually paper has started. The concrete Women's Movement In The Post-Independence Period has a significant space in Indian History. The current situation of women's movement has explained in further paper.

Objectives:

- To enlighten the history of women's movement in World as well as in India.
- To review the Women's movement in India
- To emphasis on condition of Women's movement in the post – independence period
- To focus on the Contemporary Women's Movement

Introduction:

Considering women's significance in India, we have to comprehend the history of women's movement in India. Actually many researcher have been working on this issue but still somewhere there is a need to focus on this matter by various perspectives. There is a place in constitution for gender equality and all, however a discrepancy have been seen in society.

Brief History of Women's movement:

First phase of feminist movement in the world was during the time period of 19th century to 20th century. Feminist criticism is a late 1960s phenomenon. Feminism begins with Virginia Woolf's "A Room of One's Own" and Simon de Beauvoir's "The Second Sex" (1949). Feminism has become a dominant force in contemporary literary criticism. Simply speaking 'feminism' means an attempt to understand woman as a woman which means also to discover the hidden strength and ability of woman. Feminism thus is an ideology which tries to understand and change the world to suit the women. Feminist critics do not accept the image of woman as presented by male authors in their literature. Elaine Showalter views feminism in a historical point of view. She has given various phases in its movement as 'feminine phase', 'feminist phase' and 'female phase'.

There is a distinctive cultural heritage to woman in India. In the Hindu culture, numerous symbols relating to women provide models for values. The positions of goddesses in Hinduism are a symbol of female as powerful but subordinate.

The British fundamentally affected the job and status of Indian ladies, both because of laws and approaches made and because of crafted by people and gatherings. Be that as it may, this effect was lopsided on the grounds that it shifted dependent on class and station. Helpless ladies, having a place with the lower standings and clans, endured a double misfortune thus of colonization. Tangibly, their financial position was disintegrated because of the approaches of

