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STATUS OF INDIAN WOMEN AND PROVISIONS OF LAWS

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INTRODUCTION

Years ago women had very respected place in India. Because at that time India had matriarchal social system in India was assaulted by Aryas. These People were not civilized. They were uncivilized and cruel. So Indian Women could not fight against them. Aryans did not bring women with them in India. So they made women and men in India slaves. Aryans exploited these women very much. At that time Matriarchal system which was presenting India came to end and patriarchal system started in India. In this way women got secondary place in India and they were harassed. So how we witness the secondary place given to women in modern age and women's note which is changing. If he want to see the changing situation of women in society we should see the behavior of society with women and their attitude towards women.

STATUS OF INDIAN WOMEN:

Women get the rights in society on the basis of status she has in the society. She has also some responsibilities for instance a wife gets protection from her husband in return she takes care of house. These things determine women's status in society. Whatever a person does to sustain his / her status in society is called as his role. For instance a woman has to play the role of a wife. A woman also performs some duties as expected by the society from 'a wife' and after performing their duties she can enjoy the status of a wife. If she fails to maintain this role she cannot get a good status in society. As in life change also comes in a person's status and role. A person does not have to play only one role in the society but many, for example a woman has to play the roles of a daughter of her father, a wife, a caring mother on the other hand she has also to assist her colleagues in

her office. Because of, these different roles a sort of detune goes on in her mind but still she continues her work and tries to sustain her status in society.

PROVISIONS OF LAWS:

A woman has also got some provisions of laws in her favour for instance freedom from discrimination according to article 14, man-woman equality according to article 15, Protection of life and freedom as per article 21, to take into consideration all these things government of India has given women protection of laws the law 2005 and law 2006 law been brought into existence on 26 oct. 2006 Under this law article number 6, an oppressed woman can be admitted to the government approved Asylums. Under law 2006 article 7 victimized women can get medical treatment, under article 10, the institutions help women to protect their rights. The institutions that worked for the welfare of women for three years and those also have included in their agenda the medical financial help to the women can get the government approval. Under article 15 of the law executive officer is responsible to give the ensures or he can Order to consul the women solely or collectively. Under article 15 the work as in giving inspiration to the women is carried out. If a woman asks for privet secretary conducting the matter it can be conducted secretary conducting under article 16 under article 17 every woman has right to live in a family with her kinsmen. Event she does have any share in property of the husband the latter cannot expect her from his house. Under article 18 the chief executive officer can under he's relatives not to behave in such a way which will harm the lady her kinsmen cannot instigate each other to bother her. They cannot go to the go work place of the victimized woman without the permission of chief executive officer. Has kinsmen cannot withdrawal the money from banks without woman's permission. Article 19 restricts kinsmen to expel her from their home. Kinsmen are also prohibited from entering the room where she lives. Under article 20 a victimized woman can get compassion for the less. For example she can get expense for child education. For her livelihood etc. if the kinsmen do not pay the victimized woman and if they violate the slues they can get imprisonment for one year or economical fine up to 20,000 under article on. 31.

CONCLUSION:-

Though in modern age woman is given the secondary place, government has tried it's his best to bring the male – female equality under section 15. She is also given life and freedom protection under article 21. Throng these medium Indian men and women are given equal opportunities freedom, safely etc.

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