



## Role of Women in Society

Dr Sudeep Kumar Assistant Professor (Political Science)  
D A.V. College, Pehowa (Kurukshetra) Mail I'd [gahlawat.sudeep8@gmail.com](mailto:gahlawat.sudeep8@gmail.com)

### Abstract:

Women were the pioneers of the country. Women are highly valued in Indian culture because they make up half of the global population. Women make up 50% of human resources, making them the second-largest and most potential human resource after men, according to a report from the UN secretary general.

Women are essential to both family life and sustainable development. Wife, head of the home, administrator, financial controller, and last but not least, mother are just a few of the many roles that women perform in the family.

Woman is a man's helpmate, friend, and ally. She sacrifices her own desires and objectives, sets moral guidelines, reduces her husband's stress, and maintains peace and harmony in the household. She creates the conditions necessary for her husband to provide for their family's financial security by doing this. She acts as a source of inspiration for males to achieve great things in life.

She talks to him about all of her accomplishments and helps him through every challenge. He turns to her for love, sympathy, understanding, comfort, and recognition. She stands for chastity, allegiance, submission, and dedication to her husband.

In the ancient world, women were revered as spiritual and religious leaders, warriors, politicians, and symbols of fertility and prosperity. Men "took the front row seat" and rose to become rulers and leaders as the female-dominated society of the early social groups transitioned at some point from a matriarchal to a patriarchal setting. Our civilization has historically and culturally been dominated by men for thousands of years. The majority of anthropologists believe that there are no cultures that are clearly matriarchal. It is a well-known fact that since then, women have never been given the same status as men and have instead always filled "minor" roles that are characterised by subservience. Like never before, communication between people is simple and transcends linguistic and societal barriers. The internet is creating more opportunities than any previous form of communication. It allows people to debate, share ideas, spread culture, work, and even be entertained in addition to communicating with one another. First and foremost, any discussion of gender equality on a worldwide scale must be done very carefully. According to the area of the world being studied, as well as the society, religion, and many other societal factors that have an impact on the unequal gender roles of contemporary society, the degree of this equality varies considerably.

The status of women had once again changed as a result of Raja Ram Mohan Roy's campaign against women's subjugation to men and the British impact on Indian culture and civilization. But they didn't reaffirm their equality with males until Mahatma Gandhi took on an enlightened leadership role. They left their veils behind and emerged from their

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homes' four walls in answer to Gandhi's call, joining their brothers in the fight for freedom. As a consequence, women now have the same status as men under the Indian Constitution. Males and females are treated equally. Merit is the only selection factor, so both of them are qualified for any position.

**Keywords: Women, Culture, Group, Committee, Family, Economic, Sector, Mother**

Although women are important contributors to food systems as producers, processors, traders, consumers, scientists, and politicians, their contributions are not always acknowledged or taken into account. The production and security of food can both rise if the gender gap in farming is closed.

Women make up roughly 43% of the agricultural labour population globally, and this number is significantly higher in some Asian nations. Few women who work in agriculture own land in South Asia, with rates varying from 4.8% in Bangladesh to 12.8% in India. This indicates that the majority of women farmers in South Asia work as paid farm labourers or unpaid family employees. However, when women own land, they become more involved in community activities and have a big impact on family decisions regarding agriculture or productivity.

Female farmers in the area contribute significantly to agriculture, but they do not enjoy the same economic advantages as males in terms of pay or employment. Agricultural extension services that cater to the requirements of female farmers and give them more knowledge, skills, and information are also unavailable to them.

The significance of women's roles in society is primarily recognised in their workplaces and other fields, such as social work and other related fields. Family structures have changed and trended in well-known ways over the previous few decades. There are now more women parenting the majority of the children in nuclear families. The main duties of women in the household are to pass on and uphold cultural values, principles, and beliefs to their offspring.

Women's roles in society place a strong emphasis on social justice, human development, and political change. Women's policy activism in India takes into account the unique difficulties presented by political and religious groups and organisations. While promoting gender equality in India, women social workers are overburdened by different gender roles in both private and public structures. Every woman needs to acquire martial arts to defend herself rather than relying on others in order to gain self-respect. Therefore, political action on the part of women entails challenging various organisations and structures that govern State policies as well as altering the social structure of gender.

Women's responsibilities in food systems are influenced by agricultural practises and sociocultural norms. According to a 2020 ADB study on Tajik women's roles in agriculture, 69% of women in Tajikistan were formally employed in the industry, compared to 41% of males. If wage or daily employees are taken into account, the percentage could reach as high as 80%. Their responsibilities come under those of wage or day labourers in agriculture, overseers of kitchen gardens, and family farmers. These positions may overlap, particularly if women perform domestic caregiving or small-scale agricultural production that is not acknowledged in formal statistical reports.

Women's involvement in rice cultivation in Bangladesh is frequently restricted to post-harvest tasks, in contrast to India where they are also involved in crop establishment, harvesting, and postharvesting tasks. Women may find it difficult to acquire or implement new agricultural technologies and farming practises due to gender norms that restrict women's roles. Women's involvement boosted production, income, and household assets in

development programmes supporting high-value agriculture in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Mozambique, and Uganda, according to a review of those initiatives.

A lady manages the family's money in a modest manner. She is in charge of ensuring that every dollar is spent as efficiently as feasible. She never opts to make a budget that is in the red; instead, she always prefers one that is in the black. She uses money sensibly, taking losses and gains into account. She spends the money shrewdly by allocating it to different needs, comforts, and luxuries. By working and making money both inside and outside the home, the female family member also contributes to the household revenue. She contributes significantly financially to the family through her job. At home, she kills herself while recycling waste into usable materials.

As a Mother:

The majority of childbearing and child rearing duties fall on the mother in the family. The child's practises of restraint, cleanliness, diligence, honesty, or larceny are primarily her duty. During his early years, she interacts with the child, which shapes his behaviour patterns. She is in charge of maintaining strict rules in the home as a result. She is the child's first instructor. She imparts the child's ethnic heritage. The child learns moral principles, ethnic stereotypes, and masculine behaviour from their mother. The mother is able to identify and nurture the particular traits, skills, and attitudes of the child because of her close and ongoing relationship with them.

Later, these characteristics play a big part in how his personality develops. She is in charge of the family's well-being because she is a mother. She is deeply concerned for the physical well-being of every member of the family, including the ailing kid, the helpless baby, and the elderly parents. To make sure that everyone in the family has access to enough food, rest, and leisure, she organises the home and household tasks. She made the house a welcoming and appropriate environment for the kids by using her skill. Additionally, she develops a sense of style for the interior design and furnishings placement, transforming the house into a cozy, peaceful, and happy place.

The focus of the home and the extended family is the mother. Every member turns to her when they require comprehension, acclaim, or sympathy. A woman devotes her attention, time, and care to the welfare of the household. Woman provides the traditions and setting for the harmony of interacting personalities, while man provides the sanctuary. In the family, the woman concurrently fulfils the roles of mother, teacher, health inspector, artist, queen, organizer, administrator, director, re-creator, disburser, and administrator. Women are also essential to the socioeconomic development of society. Modern economics and education are pressuring women more and more to leave the confines of the family and work alongside males to make society a better place.

Journalism:

When it comes to gender equality in the news business, progress has all but ceased. According to the largest research on the representation, participation, and portrayal of women in the news media, which spans 20 years and 114 countries, only 24% of those who hear, read, or see news in newspapers, on television, or on the radio are women. There is a glass barrier for female news correspondents when it comes to newspaper bylines and newscast stories. 37% of the stories entered in 2015 were written by women, which is essentially unchanged from ten years prior. Women only make up 26% of the population in Internet news stories and media news tweets, contrary to the democratising claims of digital media, mirroring their bad representation in traditional news media.

Only 4% of news articles, whether read in print or online, specifically challenge gender expectations. Derogatory and hostile views of women are created in large part due to stereotypes and the glaring underrepresentation of women in the media, among other factors. Only 4% of print or online news articles specifically challenge gender norms. Among other things, stereotypes and the perceived underrepresentation of women in the media have a big influence on how disrespectful and violent views about women evolve.

#### Women in Armed Forces

The amount of women serving in armies is not understated because of how much access women now have to the military. Women typically work in the fields of fire, engineering, medical, administration, and surveillance. Since women's physical makeup and biological makeup preclude them from performing the same tasks as males at this time, only a very small number of countries currently permit women to serve in the military. However, they frequently participate in activities that do not involve the use of weapons. That's great. Their enlistment in the military has increased the likelihood of creating a contemporary, robust society. These female soldiers have attained top military positions and participate actively in contemporary battles.

#### Women in Politics

In the political realm, women are significant players. Because of the discrimination, even though women are underrepresented in politics, one woman often has more impact than ten men because she is sandwiched between thirty or forty men. As a result, her voice and political viewpoint will stand out and be heard.

#### Women are the key to Sustainable Development :

The most crucial instrument for developing human resources is education. While she can participate in any women's organisation and literacy program, modern economic life and modern education used to compel women to abandon the small world of the family and work side by side for the advancement and enrichment of society. Such a literacy programme is being started with the intention of influencing society because education empowers women to take advantage of opportunities, question their conventional roles, and alter their circumstances. They ought to join the community centre in order to educate people of poor social economic standing about cottage industries, handicrafts, affordable nutritious diets, and food preservation for their economic uplift.

#### Conclusion :

The backbone of civilization is women. They make up half the population and are the descendants of the other half. Their social position has grown since antiquity. They are the mother, the generational caregiver, the housekeeper and all-around societal supporter who also serves as the wife, sibling, and daughter. Which cannot be denied or undervalued, and in this piece, we've talked about how important women are to the development of any modern society.

Currently, laws and regulations are in place, and a large number of organisations fight to defend women's rights and raise awareness of the value of their place in society.

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