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Women's Indian Association

This association is a combination of Indian and Foreign women members. Indeed, Tamil Madar Sangam had joined with British women and formed Women Indian Association and they gave membership to both Indians and Europeans. Annie Besant was the first president, Margret Cousins, DorthyJinarajdas, Malati Patwardhan, Ammu Swaminathan, Dadhabhoy, Ambujammal are. as honorary secretaries . Within five years it had -three branches, twenty centers and 2,300 members. Each branch accepted the main aims of the association and they exposed the women opinion. This organization defined women a religious 'by nature' and encouraged non-sectarian religious activity. To spread education to women they set up adult classes, sewing and first aid. This association had been politically active, they sent a delegation to meet the Secretary of State Lord Montague in 1917 to request the franchise for women. They also started philanthropy and involved in feeding poor widows. They published STRI DHARMA monthly journal to propagate women's conditions. This association competed with self-respect movements.

National Council For Women

National Council of Women in India was established as an All-India Women's Organisation. By 1925 women of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras had link with the council. This council became a branch to the International Council of Women. Meerabai Tata, as Chairman viewed purdah, caste differences, female education to change social conditions. She urged men to support female education and freedom of movement for women. This organization looked to government for the improvements they desired. Their main concern was that India 'measure up' in international terms, to minimum standards for health and welfare found elsewhere

The All-India Women's Conference

This organization was first met in Poona in January, 1927. Mr.Oaten, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal urged women to decide what kind of education was suitable for Indian girls and then tell the government 'with one voice what they want, and keep on telling us till they get it'. Margret Cousins sent circular letters to women leaders throughout India suggesting they organize local conferences to discuss educational issues. Each conference would prepare at an All-India Conference to be held at Poona. Maharani Chinnaabai Saheb Gaekwad of Baroda was the first president of its conference and Rani Saheb of Singli gave opening remarks and stated that education will help them to understand their position as 'supplemental' to that of men. They focused on purdah, child marriage and female literacy. It didn't advocate mass education for all women, they agreed that the educational system should concentrate as producing educated wives and mothers but they also wanted women doctors, professors, lawyers. The 1928 conference of this organization decided that unless harmful social customs were eradicated no progress in educational matters would develop. This conference faced a series of challenges between 1930-1940. Amit Kaur, one of the Gandhi's followers wanted the organisation to emerge as a political force for women. This organization was commuted to a comprehensive legal bill for women.

Women Organisations In Andhra

Though early National Women Associations emerged in 1917, the women associations came in 1902 in Andhra. In 1902 ASIKA STREE SAMAJAM was established by Burra Buchi Bangaramma in coastal Andhra. In 1909 Bharata Mahila Sarada Samajam was established in Anantapur. In 1927, Andhra Rastra Mahila Association was established and Ramasubbamma a famous leader of the association condemned the purdah system and stress the need of female education. The above all associations worked for female education, fight against child marriages, Divorce Act. They proposed marriage age for girl to be enhanced to 16 years by amending the Sarada Act of 14 years

Conclusion

We can conclude with various questions who benefited from these organisations? The answer would be that the large numbers of middle-class women gained experience in working with organisational structures. They learned the dynamics of the politics of the world, they put their new-found wisdom about petition politics to good use as they fought for women's franchise and woman's legal rights. Women like MirabenKara, Ramasubbamma of Kadapa, Begum Amiruddin put hard work for the upliftment of women pitiable conditions. Hence, the history of the organisations of the notable accomplishments and severe limitations. Women as a class, suffer acute deprivation in all respects of their lives, so, women need more consideration. Protection of their rights is prerequisite of their development. Women rights are human rights, which need to be protected particularly in relation to violence sexuality and reproductive healthy women should have equal rights in inheriting land and property. Human rights discourse had traditionally been male dominated in the sense that, in what is essentially a man's world, men have struggled to assert their dignity and common humanity against overbearing state apparatus. In the words of UN Secretary

General, Kofi Annan, "Women's rights are the responsibility of all humankind; combating all forms of violence against women is duty of all humankind and achieving the empowerment of women is the advancement of all humankind." Some major conventions and conferences have been held at the international and national levels. Many acts and laws are being made by government to make women legally strong and give them protection against any type of discrimination.

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