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**THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN EARLY MEDIEVAL OF SOUTHERN
ANDHRADESA**

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Abstract

“Where the women honoured there the gods are pleased where they are not honoured no sacred rite yields reward”. Manu smriti says that the women acts in daily life of man like as Karyesudasi, Karnesu mantri, Bhonchesu matha, Sayanesu ramba (in working like a slave, in suggestions like a minister, in feeding like a mother, on the bed like a concubine). though She give tirelessly service to man, family and society, she cannot get the equal position of man in the society economically and politically. Dharma Sastras say that “ a woman does not deserve freedom” and that she should throughout be one of dependence of man, there was nothing peculiar in as it was a feature characteristic of all patriarchally organized societies of the world including the west in pre-industrial age. Manu says that woman was dependent as a girl on her father, as wife on her husband and as a widow on her son. She could not participate directly in public life and no career or public position was open to her. She however, takes responsible as mother for bringing up and proper training of children, she held in great esteem. She has her unique place next her husband in family. She has no political and financial rights and is placed in the second position of the family and society by the all religions of the world. The woman of patriarchal society is honoured only in literature but not in practical life of the social system. The woman faces the grievances and has been exploited from early period not only in India but also in the world. The same conditions continued in the early medieval of Southern Andhra Desa.