

## Women's Right to Wealth

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### INTRODUCTION:

The Father of Creation "Jagatpita Brahma" has created men and women in the creation of the universe itself. The qualities and defects that men and women were endowed with are still found and seen in them. The foundational pillar of Incredible India's Incredible Traditions and Culture is "Sanskrit". In Sanskrit, the matter of past - future - present is the essence of yoga - knowledge - science. Religion is a storehouse of meaning. Sanskrit is not a mere language, it is Devvani-Adivaani. In this store of Sanskrit, "Mahabharata" is resplendent like Kaustubh gem. The Mahabharata is the most divine, grand, audible great book of the universe. Just as the center of the earth is the man's house, so the center of the house is the man's house, in the same way the center of the house is the wife and woman. Mother, sister, wife, daughter, servant etc. are present in our life in many forms. Women also have a special place in Mahabharata. In the Mahabharata, the women is said to be the owner of the divine qualities like Sheelavati, Gunavati, Saubhaagyavati, Doordrishtidarshini, Kuldharmaparayanaa, Sarvagunsampanna, Pativrataa etc.. It is through women that creation, degradation, nourishment, etc. take place. Women are also cultured. The feeling of love, compassion, and kindness is established in women.

### Women's Money & Right:

Women are a mystical poem, which is difficult to know by intellectual ability. A woman also increases the lineage of her father and husband. Family growth, family decline, participation in social and family programs is equal to that of husband and wife, in the same way son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, family progresses only with the participation of wife or woman. Therefore, a man should give one-fourth of his wealth, property etc. for the protection of his wife, emergency, etc.. The daughter has the right over

the wealth of the wife. As much as the son gets the right to wealth, the daughter also gets the right of money. In any situation, if there are two or more children, then unmarried, sick, disabled children should get satisfaction and special money should be given to those children.

Whatever clothes, wealth and jewellery that women get from their relatives is known as "Streedhan" of that woman. In marriage, whatever a wealthy woman receives after the marriage, through her maternal side, paternal side, siblings, relatives, is also her "Streedhan". A woman has the right over her father's wealth and husband's wealth, which too is called Streedhan. Money appointed and received by any person as heir, money received from authority, money received from marriage is also called "Streedhan". This Streedhan is divided into two parts, the first one is the non-community wealth, which is in the possession of the woman, means, property, is received with love, friendship in the form of a gift, out of affection, self-governed wealth has been called as a typical **Streedhan**. A woman can use such wealth as per her wish. The second is community wealth- this wealth obtained from father, mother, brother, and sister, husband, wife, son, and daughter, family tradition is called community wealth (Streedhan). Whatever material is received from family members (wealth, gold, money, utensils, etc.) it is a community wealth. Whatever the money or money received by the husband by the husband in the context, festival, festival, yagya, fasting etc., it is called **Streedhan**. This too is the community wealth (Streedhan).

यत्पुनर्लभते नारी नीयमाना पितृर्गहात् ।

अध्यावाहनिकं नाम स्त्रीधनं तदुहाहितम् ॥

याज्ञवल्क्य स्मृति २/१४३

A woman can use the extravagant wealth however she wants, but the community wealth should be protected and divided amongst the son and daughter. The woman has the sole ownership of Streedhan, no one else has any right over her Streedhan. Streedhan should be used in case of drought, emergency, religious work, disease, imprisonment emergencies etc.

दुर्भिक्षे धर्मकार्ये च व्याधौ सम्प्रतिरोधके ।  
गृहितं स्त्रीधनं भर्ता न स्त्रीयै दातुमर्हति ॥  
याज्ञवल्क्य स्मृ. २/१४७

The first right on Streedhan belongs to the daughter and then to the son.

मातृ परिणयं स्त्रीयो विभजेरन् ॥  
वशिष्ठधर्मसूत्रम् १७/४६

No one can claim their rights on woman's wealth (Streedhan), but woman has full right over a man's wealth, be it his father or husband. Under the Hindu Succession Act 1956, Section 14 (I), women are considered to have equal rights in every aspect of life. The woman who protects her husband's wealth, her wealth (Streedhan) is never wasted or destroyed.

स्त्रीणां तु पतिदायाद्यमुपभोगफलं स्मृतम् ।  
नापहारं स्त्रीयः कुर्यः पतिवितात् कथंचन ॥  
महाभारतम्, अनुशासनपर्वम् ४७/२५

Women's wealth is only for the woman to protect her during her old age, after her husband's death, during her illness. The Streedhan of a woman is followed by her daughter, son, husband, father, mother, mother-in-law, etc. Wealth is religion and only religion gives wealth.

धनमाहुः परं धर्मं धने सर्वम् प्रतिष्ठितं ।  
महाभारतम्, उद्योगपर्वम् ७२/३३

Wealth should always be protected because it is money that protects and maintains everyone.

धनात् स्त्रवति धर्मः ।  
महाभारतम्, शान्तिपर्वम् ९०/१८

King Yudhishtira had also received alakshmi, discord and tribulation from the Rajsooya Yagya from the wealth of Aniti. So what to say about man? The wealth of inauspicious and unauthorized gives

disease, loss, pain, suffering, discord etc. The hunger for money never ends. Even if there is no money, there is sorrow in earning, sorrow when money is scarce; sorrow even when wealth is lost, that is, money is also a cause of sorrow.

नाशे दुःखं व्यये दुःखं धिगर्थं दुःखभाजनम् ॥  
महाभारतम् अनुशासनपर्वम् १४५/ pg ६६२

All the people in the world are slaves and servants of wealth, money is not the servant of anyone. Wealth is only the slave and servant of religion. Wealth, fulfilment of desires and ultimate happiness are attained only by religion.

In the present era, people are blind in the greed of money. In the desire of money, people cause damage to the sense organs. The ownership rights and priority of women in women's wealth is not being seen anywhere. Women need co-rights, not equal rights. All of this has to be accepted and adopted. It is not appropriate for women to go here and there to earn money, but if there is a need, then everyone should cooperate. Educated women are becoming free in the name of freedom to lead a life of choice, which leads to the presence of fear and loss. Autocratic, limitless, wasteful and self-willed women definitely suffer.

#### Conclusion:

In this world, there is some are Yuddhashoor(warriors), some are Daanshoor(richer), some are Buddhishoor (intellectuals), some are Dharmashoor (religious), some are Tyaagshoors (sacrificers), but the mother of all these is a woman, so while protecting the wealth of women, join them with equal and respectful feelings. We should always give Womens joint right not equil right. No one is the best beneficiary, benevolent, virtuous than a woman. There is no one superior to woman, nor can there be.

इमा प्रजा महाबाहो धार्मिक्यं इति न श्रुतम् ॥  
महाभारत, अनुशासनपर्व ३९/१२

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