
HUMAN RIGHTS AND WOMEN

Dr. Premlata P. Kurhekar

Librarian

Jawaharlal Nehru Arts, comm., &

Science college, Wadi, Nagpur

Email Id -premlata78kurhe@rediffmail.com

Dr. Shraddha A. Naidu

Principal

Dayanand Arya Kanya

Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur

Mob.No.9325153116

Abstract:

As old as the history of civilization itself is the history of discrimination. If we dare to write a book about the tortures, harshness, and biases the women have endured it might take a thousand volumes because of how much they have suffered from recognized social institutions for simply being women. We will discover that discrimination began when civilization was still in its infancy if we attempt to trace the roots of this terrible condition of affairs. The subject of this paper is primarily concerned with the violation of women's human rights in India.

Introduction:

Public and political life, sexual and reproductive health and rights, the right to an adequate standard of living, violence against women, migration, war and catastrophe, and access to justice are the main topics of discussion here. Education and the family setting are especially important and are covered in all of these. Several human rights documents, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Convention to End All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, recognize the right to equality between men and women in marriage and family life. State parties must take "all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all its forms," according to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

Keywords:- Society, Marriage, education, equality, rights

Women's Human Rights in India:

There are numerous rights which are provided by our constitution to women, which are as follows:-

1. Right to equality
2. Right to education
3. Right to live with dignity
4. Right to liberty
5. Right to political
6. Right to property
7. Right to equal opportunities for employment
8. Right to free choice of profession



9. Right to livelihood
10. Right to get equal wages for equal work
11. Right to protection from gender discrimination
12. Right to social protection in the eventuality of retirement, old age, and sickness
13. Right to protection from inhuman treatment
14. Right to the protection of health
15. Right to privacy in terms of personal life, family, residence, correspondence, etc.
16. Right to protection from society, state, and family system

Violation of women's human rights :

According to some reports, women in India currently have rights on par with those of males. However, in actuality, women have historically experienced suffering in India. Women yet today, as much as in earlier times, must deal with prejudice, injustice, and dishonor.

Violation of women's human rights in past :

The exploitation of Indian women is not a current issue. Instead, she has long been abused. In Indian society, women have never enjoyed an equal standing. The following crimes against women have been committed in the past.

1. Devadasis: In some regions of southern India, there was a religious custom known as devadasis in which women were wed to a deity or temple. In later years, some regions of the nation adopted a norm of sexually abusing devadasis without their consent.
2. Jauhar: To prevent capture and subsequent molestation by the enemy, all wives and daughters of vanquished warriors would voluntarily commit suicide (Jauhar). The wives of Rajput kings, who are known to value honor highly, adhered to the custom.
3. Purdah: Some tribes have a custom known as purdah that mandates women cover their bodies to protect their skin and hide their forms. It restricts their freedom of interaction and serves as a reminder of women's subordination.
4. Sati: In the ancient practice of sati, widows were burned alive on the funeral pyre of their husbands. Although the widow's participation in the act was intended to be voluntary, it is thought that the widow was occasionally coerced into doing so.

Violation of the right to equality and protection against gender discrimination:

The discrimination against girls begins as soon as they leave their mother's womb. Since birth, and more recently even before birth, the child has been exposed to gender disparities through sex determination tests that result in female infanticide and foeticide. Women are most frequently exposed to violence at home, even though it should be the safest location. Gender-based violence was first acknowledged as a violation of human rights in 1993 at the "World Human Rights Conference in Vienna". The "United Nations Declaration" of 1993 stated the same thing.

Violation of rights from society, state, and family system:

1. Child Marriage: In India, child marriage has historically been common and is still



practiced today. The discrimination against girls continues as they mature and even before they are born. A girl must be at least 18 years old before she can get married, per the legislation. However, the daughter is viewed as a burden on the family in India. Sometimes marriages are finalized even before the child is born. Parents think that both the child and others can easily mold the child to fit their family environment. They also think that the youngster can easily adjust to the new surroundings. Some people think that young marriages between girls and women reduce the possibility of their unmarried daughters becoming pregnant. This demonstrates that the justifications for child marriage are false. Widowhood, inadequate socialization, lack of education, lack of independence in choosing a life partner, lack of economic independence, and poor health/nutrition due to early/frequent pregnancies in an unprepared psychological state of a young bride are all effects of child marriage. However, because of a predominately male society, Indian males suffer less. The atrocity of child marriage must be stopped right away.

2. Dowry harassment and burning of the bride: Nowadays, it's fairly typical for the husband and his family to demand money and then kill the bride when she doesn't provide enough for the in-laws. The number of dowry occurrences is rising daily despite the government's passage of a law banning money demands at marriages.
3. Rape: In India, rapes against young girls are frequent. These rapes almost often involve girls under the age of 16. It is incredibly torturous in rape cases for the victim to have to provide proof that she was assaulted. Due to the trauma of the assault, the victim finds it challenging to undertake a medical evaluation right away. Due to family status and strict police procedures, families frequently choose not to pursue prosecution.
4. Domestic violence: The violence committed against women that is seldom publicly acknowledged includes wife-beating and abuse by an alcoholic husband. The man's demand for the wife's hard-earned money to pay for his drinking is the main cause. Another reason for this violence is in-law conflict and extramarital affairs of the husbands. Unfortunately, women avoid legal proceedings due to a lack of other support systems.

Conclusion:

A fundamental human right is gender equality, which means eliminating all types of discrimination against women. Despite this, women all over the world experience human rights breaches regularly and are aware that their needs have never come first. To design effective methods to end this prejudice, it is essential to have a thorough understanding of how women experience discrimination and are denied equal rights. The question of whether the particular privileges granted to women are assisting them is also raised by the widespread violence against them. What advantages do women stand to gain from such laws? Helping them are they? Will men eventually receive equal status to women? These are all still open questions. There is still plenty to do.



Reference:

- <http://www.un.org/en/sections/priorities/human-rights/index.html>
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Human_Rights_Council
- Shashi, Krishan. July 1, 2008. Indian Democracy and Women Human Rights. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences.
- Poonam Dhanda. 2012. Status of Women in India. RBSA publications. Pg -1-14
- Dr. Yagya Singh. September 12, 2015. Human Rights: Reality and Legality seminar proceeding. Pg-759-763
- Yograjsingh R. Bais. September 12, 2015. Human Rights: Reality and Legality seminar proceeding. Pg-695-697

