

A SURVEY ON RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN INDIA

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Abstract

In the past, human rights had been conceptualized in a way that did not take account of women's lives and the fact that they experienced violence, crime, discrimination and coercion. In the past, women followed certain norms and traditions that put many restraints upon them, primarily in the male dominated society. The work of activists, human rights mechanisms and States has been critical in ensuring that the human rights framework has developed and adjusted to summarize the gender specific dimensions of human rights violations to safeguard women in a better way. Efficiently ensuring women's human rights requires a wide-ranging understanding of the fundamental societal structures and power relations that define and stimulate the ability of the women to enjoy human rights.

Keywords: *Equality, Empowerment, Violence, Women, Rights, Discrimination, Crime, Ethics.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Achieving equality between women and men and eliminating all forms of discrimination against women are fundamental human rights and United Nations values. Women all around the world, however, typically experience violations in their human rights for the duration of their lives, and human rights of women have now not continually been a priority [1]. Attaining equality among women and men requires a comprehensive know-how of the methods wherein girls revel in discrimination and are disadvantaged of equality a good way to increase appropriate strategies and norms to eliminate such discrimination. a few groups of women enjoy additional kinds of discrimination, primarily based on their age, ethnicity, nationality, religion, fitness reputation, marital fame, training, disability and socio-financial reputation. Those interconnecting forms of discrimination need to be taken into account whilst formulating measures and responses to combat discrimination towards ladies (women's Rights are Human Rights, 2014) [2].

Preventing discriminatory treatments is essential for the progress of women. Except those, one needs to deliver precedence to the rights of women and promote their powerful implementation. Women have an essential position to play within the society. They're regarded as number one assets that increase and nurture their own family. In spite of the reality that the girl's contribution to the development of the country is the same as that of their male counterpart, nevertheless they experience some of the boundaries that restrict them from figuring out their ability for growth [3]. It changed into this angle that the governments everywhere in the international felt the want to prioritize the desires and interests of women and recognize their contribution in diverse levels and overcoming impediments that would take region inside the course of their empowerment. The term, girls' empowerment implies the ability of the ladies in taking all of the critical decisions on an independent foundation which might be associated with her, during her life span with a purpose to result in her achievement in all phases of existence (Saryal, 2014) [4].

Missing of Women and Girls – In many developing countries, the idiom of “missing women” has been used, when it was found, the proportion of women as compared to men is low in population. In many states of India, women and girls go missing. One of the primary reasons that lead to their missing is trafficking. When girls are trafficked, they are severely exploited and are deprived of food and other basic necessities. The girls belonging to the poverty stricken families are sold by the brokers to men in northern India, where the problem of imbalanced gender ratio is much apparent. Besides, there have been cases of women, who go missing from their marital homes. The occurrence of violent and criminal acts against women within the house and outside, primarily lead to their absence [5].

Dowry Death: In India, the dowry deaths of women in their marital homes have increased. Dowry-related conflicts have become a serious concern. In 2012, about 8233 newly wed women were killed for dowry, the National Crime Records Bureau reported. The taking and giving of dowry is regarded within the nation as a felony. In India, the Dowry Prohibition Act 'was not put into force in an effective way. It has been found that most states do not have a Dowry Prohibition Officer or have made it compulsory to keep records of items given and received [6].

Domestic violence: In spite of the Safety of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, domestic violence has been widespread in India. When a woman encounters abusive and illegal acts at the hands of her husbands, in-laws, fathers, brothers or other members of the family, domestic violence occurs. This involves verbal assault, physical abuse, and different types of mistreatment being inflicted. There are numerous reasons for women experiencing domestic violence within their marital homes, these are inability to carry out the household tasks in an appropriate manner, financial problems, desire for a male child, unawareness and illiteracy on the part of women, experiencing problems in meeting essential needs and requirements, health problems and feelings of antagonism and resentment [7].

Sati: Sati is a tradition when windows are put in their husbands' funeral pyres. This practice was abolished by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, a social reformer. It is still prevalent in post-

colonial India. The Sati Prevention Act was passed, declaring the practice of Sati as a felony for which the offenders would also obtain the death penalty. The act also claimed that Sati's veneration is also forbidden by erecting a temple and worshipping the deceased women as a Deity. However, this rule is viewed by some groups of citizens as interfering in their right to follow the dictates of their faith.

Child Marriage: Child marriage happens when girls are married, when they are under 18 years of age, and when boys are less than 21 years of age. The marriage of children is considered a tradition that deprives girls of their childhood. In gaining schooling, enrolling in school, taking pleasure in other childhood sports, and developing their skills and abilities, they encounter problems. It also has a detrimental effect on the child's social, psychological and emotional growth. They feel insecure and apprehensive when girls witness domestic abuse in their marital homes. Child Marriage Act 2006, prohibits child marriage and declares 18 as the marriageable age for girls and 21 for boys.

Preference for a Male child: The people, who belong to rural communities and socio-economically backward sections of the society, generally deliver choice to the male toddler. They regard adult males to be the property of the family and own the perspective that they'll make contributions in generating welfare and enhancing recognition of their households. The choice for the male baby is a phenomenon that's traditionally rooted inside the patriarchal system of the Indian society. The robust choice for having a son, happened with the transformation of the Indian society from the primitive degree, which was particularly a matrilineal to feudal stage, wherein agriculture emerged because the primary identified occupation of the humans to be controlled by way of males [8].

Female Feticide and Female Infanticide – Female feticide is referred to the killing of the girl child, before she is born and female infanticide is killing of the girl child, after she is born. These practices deny the basic right from the girl child, i.e. the right to live. There have been communities of individuals, who have a strong preference for the male children. They possessed this viewpoint that families with male children were seen with pride, when they have control over the larger part of land. They regarded females as liabilities, who would not generate any wealth for their families.

Education – Education is regarded as one of the most imperative aspects that would lead to empowerment of women. The right to education under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution has made it obligatory for the government to provide free education to all individuals. The retention rate of girls in schools in rural areas is lower than that of men, and there are a variety of factors that contribute to girls dropping out as they transfer to higher grades. In higher education, the main explanation for their drop-out is that, due to financial difficulties, parents are unable to afford education. Parents expect their girls to take care of their younger siblings, train them on the performance of household chores while they go to college, raise education costs, and parents feel that girls will be married off, because they will not be able to use their teaching [9].

Forced Evictions and Exclusions – In India, widows are evicted from their marital homes and they are meant to look after their needs and requirements on their own, after the death of their husbands. Their children to get evicted along with them. Women headed households and women in general are less secure as compared to men. When a woman loses her spouse, there are various types of detrimental consequences that they are supposed to go through. When they are evicted from homes, they are required to face all hardships and difficulties in order to provide for their sustenance. A single woman, with no land or family to take care of, often ends up in an urban slum [10].

II. CONCLUSION & DISCUSSION

The main purpose of this research paper is to acquire understanding of human rights of women. The main reason, that the rights of women have been undermined is due to the existence of patriarchal society. In the male dominant society, preference was given to the male children; there were practices of female feticide and female infanticide. Females were considered as liabilities, which would lead to expenditure, whereas males were regarded to be the assets, which would generate wealth for their families. The decision making and other powers and authorities were vested in the hands of males. The responsibilities of the females were limited to performing the household chores, child development and looking after the family members.

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