

Human Rights–Violation of Women in India



Archana Kumari

Lecturer,
Deptt. of Commerce,
K.L. P.G. College,
Meerut



Shweta Gautam

Lecturer,
Deptt. of Commerce,
K.L. P.G. College,
Meerut

Abstract

The paper will throw light on the human rights of women in India and that how all the fundamental rights given to the women are being violated in India, by focusing on the various crimes done against them.

Human rights are those minimum rights which are compulsorily obtainable by every individual as he/she is a member of human family. The constitution of India also guarantees the equality of rights of men and women. However, in the sphere of women's human rights in

India, there exists a wide gulf between theory and practice. Indian society is a male dominated society where men are always assumed to be superior to society. The women in India very often have to face discrimination, injustice and dishonor. Though women in India have been given more rights as compared to men, even then the condition of women in India is miserable.

All human beings are entitled to enjoy certain minimum rights. But, the reality is different. Every human being is a victim of one or the other types of human right violation. Human rights violation is widely prevalent in the modern world

Keywords: Human Right, Violence, Women.

Introduction

Man is a part of the nature and the creation of human being is a gift of the nature. Therefore he has right to use the satisfied and cheerful life with the help of natural things. Man makes life very complicated because he became as a selfish and he also dominated others. After some time, man created necessary needs, like laws & Human rights, for his development or peace-ful life. The concept 'Human Rights' is not new but it has a long historical background.

In Ancient period Greek states has given human rights to citizens. The number of historical documents, religion, culture's philosophy is the proofs of human rights. Ancient Irani Empire formulated a commission which we called 'Sayrus Warttchiti' in A.D.539.

In that commission 'Sayrus Warttchiti' stated about the human rights and slavery. It also focused on the destruction of slavery. Mourya empire, Samrat Ashoka, Shivaji's polity an ideology of Dnyaneshwar, Rajashri Shahumaharaj, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar, Mahatma Phule, Gandhi all discussed about human rights through their printed documents or policy or thoughts.

After IInd World - War the organization U.N.O. is well established in 1945. Human rights announced in 10 Dec. 1948 with the help of human rights document. Indian constitution has given some legal human rights to citizens. Human rights are the rights which have given to human beings. The term human being covers two factors like, Men and women. Men get benefits with the help of human right but women sometimes gets opportunities about human rights. In ancient period the printed documents like Mahabharata, Ramayana, Manusmurti, discussed about the second role of women's in the society. In medieval period all empires or states well established through these states the role of women is a IInd in society, but in modern time, today Women have rights but some time violated it.

The constitution of India has granted equal rights to the men and women. According to article 14 –“The State shall not deny to any person equality before law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India”. And Article 15 states –“State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them,. But today, it seems that there is a wide gulf between theory and practice. The women in India have always been considered subordinate to men. Though the articles contained in the

Constitution mandates equality and non –discrimination on the grounds of sex, women is always discriminated and dishonored in Indian society.

Although various efforts have been taken to improve the status of women in India, the constitutional dream of gender equality is miles away from becoming a reality.

Women and Human Rights

Human rights are an equal for women or men but in modern time it will be violated with the concerns of childs, women and poors therefore they effected by these human rights which given by constitutional laws or natural instincts. Indian constitution has given some fundamental or human rights as under.

1. Right to an equality.
2. Right to freedom.
3. Right to against obulation.
4. Right to freedom of religion.
5. Right to educational and culture.

An Indian woman uses the rights in some manner or limited area. All above rights has given to human beings like women or men but in reality there is a lack of equality to the women in modern time, women also in the lnd positions in the society. In any society of the world there should be the necessity of equality men and women. They are related with each other but, in fact this had not happen in the society. There are many traditions in Indian society and it rejects to human rights. In our country the birth of women or girl known as a curse, therefore the problem of girl abortionist arised.

There is a need to discuss the rights of the women separately as women represents more than half the population of India, yet she is discriminated and violated in every sphere of her life.

Only women are a prey to crimes such as rape, dowry, bride burning, sexual Harassment selling and importation, prostitution and trafficking etc. Have you heard the men as a victim to all these crimes? The answer is "NO".

This year there has been 20% increase in women trafficking, procurement of minor girls accounted for 19.8%, importation of girls accounted for 4.9% and buying of girls for prostitution accounted for 2.3% approx.

Then how these Human Rights are beneficial to women? Though government is taking a number of steps to improve the condition of women in India, but there is a long way to go.

The paper will study the various human rights of women in India and how they are being violated. Although special rights are being given to woman as compared to men, yet they are least beneficial to them.

Women Human Rights in India

1. Right to equality
2. Right to education
3. Right to live with dignity
4. Right to liberty
5. Right to politics
6. Right to property
7. Right to equal opportunity for employment
8. Right to free choice of profession
9. Right to livelihood
10. Right to work in equitable condition
11. Right to get equal wages for equal work
12. Right to protection from gender discrimination

13. Right to social protection in the eventuality of retirement, old age and sickness
14. Right to protection from inhuman treatment
15. Right to protection of health
16. Right to privacy in terms of personal life, family, residence, correspondence etc. and
17. Right to protection from society, state and family system.

Violation of Women Human Rights

Violence against women has become a prominent topic of discussion in India in recent years. Politicians and media have placed great focus on the issue due to continuously increasing trends.

According to the National Crime Records Bureau of India, reported incidents of crime against women increased 6.4% during 2012, and a crime against a woman is committed every three minutes. In 2012, there were a total of 244,270 reported incidents of crime against women, while in 2011; there were 228,650 reported incidents of the women living in India, 7.5% live in West Bengal where 12.7% of the total reported crime against women occurs. Andhra Pradesh is home to 7.3% of India's female population and accounts for 11.5% of the total reported crimes against women. 65% of Indian men believe women should tolerate violence in order to keep the family together, and women sometimes deserve to be beaten. In January 2011, the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) Questionnaire reported that 24% of Indian men had committed sexual violence at some point during their lives.

Year	Reported Violence
2008	195856
2009	203804
2010	213585
2011	213585
2012	244270
2013	245610
2014	255619

Rape

Rape is the fourth most common crime in India.. According to the National Crime Records Bureau 2013 annual report, 24,923 rape cases were reported across India in 2012. Out of these, 24,470 were committed by someone known to the victim (98% of the cases). The incidence of reported rapes in India is among the lowest in the world. However parliamentarians have expressed concern that majority of rape cases go unreported. Compared to other developed and developing countries, reported rapes per 100,000 people are quite low in India. India has been characterized as one of the "countries with the lowest per capita rates of rape".

According to 2012 statistics, New Delhi has the highest raw number of rape reports among Indian cities, while Jabalpur has the highest per capita rate of rape reports. Several rape cases in India received widespread media attention and triggered protests since 2012. This led the Government of India to reform its penal code for crimes of rape and sexual assault.

Marital Rape

Marital rape (also known as **spousal rape** and **rape in marriage**) is non-consensual sex (i.e., rape) in which the perpetrator is the victim's spouse. It

is a form of partner rape, of domestic violence and of sexual abuse.

Violation of Women Human Rights in Past

The Indian women exploitation is not the present phenomenon. Rather she is being exploited from the early times. The women in Indian society never stood for a fair status. The following crimes were done against the women in the past times.

Devadasis

Devadasis was a religious practice in some parts of southern India, in which women were married to a deity or temple. In the later period, the illegitimate sexual exploitation of the devadasi's became a norm in some part of the country.

Jauhar

Jauhar refers to practice of the voluntary immolation of all wives and daughters of defeated warriors in order to avoid capture and consequent molestation by the enemy. The practice was followed by the wives of Rajput rulers, who are known to place a high premium on honour.

Purdah

Purdah is a practice among some communities of requiring women to cover their bodies so as to cover their skin and conceal their form. It curtails their right to interact freely and it is a symbol of the subordination of women.

Sati

Sati is an old custom in Indian society in which widows were immolated alive on her husband's funeral pyre. Although the act was supposed to be voluntary on the widow's part, it is believed to have been sometimes forced on the widow.

Violation of Human Rights in General

1. Violence of 'Right to equality' and 'right to protection against gender discrimination'.
2. Violence of 'Right to education'.
3. Violence of 'Political right'.
4. Violence of 'Right to property'.
5. Violence of 'Right to protection of health'.

6. Violence of 'Right to equal opportunity for employment'.
7. Violence of 'Right to live with dignity'.

Conclusion

Human rights have a long historical heritage. The principal philosophical foundation of human rights is a belief in the existence of a form of justice valid for all peoples, everywhere. In this form, the contemporary doctrine of human rights has come to occupy centre stage in geo-political affairs. The language of human rights is understood and utilized by many peoples in very diverse circumstances.

Violence affects the lives of millions of women worldwide, in all socio-economic and educational classes. It cuts across cultural and religious barriers, impeding the right of women to participate fully in society. Violence against women takes a dismaying variety of forms, from domestic abuse and rape to child marriages and female circumcision. All are violations of the most fundamental human rights. Violence against women is one of the most persistent and widespread human rights violations.

There is a need for an affirmative action to protect girls, young and elderly women from domestic violence and establish human rights for women. It must address the following areas of intervention.

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