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WOMEN RIGHTS IN INDIA: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

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ABSTRACT
Before, human rights had been conceptualized in a way that didn't assess womens lives and the way that they encountered brutality, wrongdoing, segregation and intimidation. Before, women followed certain standards and conventions that put numerous limitations upon them, fundamentally in the male overwhelmed society. Crafted by activists, human rights instruments and States has been basic in guaranteeing that the human rights system has created and changed in accordance with sum up the sexual orientation explicit elements of human rights infringement to defend ladies in a superior manner. Effectively guaranteeing ladies' human rights requires a wide-extending comprehension of the key cultural structures and force relations that characterize and invigorate the capacity of the ladies to appreciate human rights. These force structures affect all parts of life, from law and governmental issues, to financial and social approach, family and network life, instruction, preparing, ability improvement and accomplishment of business openings. rights through family law to ladies of burdened strict minorities under the Constitution of India and universal law is embraced. The lawful model of correspondence predicated on similarity and contrast, prevalent around the globe, is censured. An elective model tending to strength and subjection ordinal progressive system is created and represented through conversation of the Supreme Court of India's law. Their inability to apply this model to family law is recognized, and another answer for the troublesome issue of ensuring sex balance rights to Muslim ladies under India's "own laws" is proposed.

KEYWORDS:
Human rights, violation, protection, women, legislation.

INTRODUCTION

Equality among ladies and men requires an extensive comprehension of the manners by which ladies experience separation and are denied of fairness in order to create proper systems and standards to wipe out such segregation. A few gatherings of ladies experience extra types of segregation, in view of their age, ethnicity, nationality, religion, wellbeing status, conjugal status, training, incapacity and financial status. These interconnecting types of separation must be considered when planning measures and reactions to battle victimization ladies (Women's Rights are Human Rights, 2014). Battling against oppressive medicines is basic for the advancement of ladies. Other than these, one should offer need to the privileges of ladies and advance their powerful execution. Ladies have a significant task to carry out in the general public. They are viewed as essential sources that raises and sustains the family. In demonstrate hatred for the way that the ladies' commitment to the advancement of the nation is equivalent to that of their male partner, still they experience. number of limitations that restrict them from realizing their potential for growth. It was against this perspective that the governments all over the world, felt the need to prioritize the needs and interests of women and recognize their contribution in various stages and overcoming impediments that would take place within the course of their empowerment. The term, women's empowerment implies the capacity of the women in taking all the important decisions on an independent basis that are related to her, throughout her life span that will lead to her

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success in all phases of life.African Americans, ladies all things considered and ethnicities have for some time been victimized in the United States, and the ladies' privileges development started simultaneously as the development to nullify bondage in the United States. In reality, the ladies' development came about to a great extent because of the troubles ladies experienced while attempting to abrogate servitude. The trailblazing Seneca Falls Convention for ladies' privileges was held in 1848, a couple of years before the Civil War. However, the nullification and African American social equality developments to a great extent overshadowed the ladies' development all through the majority of the nineteenth century. Ladies started to battle effectively again in the late nineteenth and mid twentieth hundreds of years, and another development for ladies' privileges started during the 1960s.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- Celine Jacquemin, 2010, Female genital cutting: Shattering the debate yet still violating the human rights/Revista Espaco Academico, Vol IX, pg. no. 16-22.

Most inhuman form of violence against the women is female genital cutting. Such practices are followed because the society considers the women as impure and so that the prospective husbands accepts them. Such rituals results in death or its affects the women‘s health negatively.

- Daniel Aguirre and Irene Peitropoli, 2008, Gender equality, Development and Transitional Justice: The case of Nepal, The International Journal of transitional justice, Vol 2 pg no. 356-377.

The transitional justice is the period which offers development opportunities after past conflict in the nation. The case has been discussed about the women of Nepal who has undergone many difficulties and inequalities. It's always been considered as state responsibility to develop society however, this did not happen in Nepal. During conflict the women started taking jobs and responsibilities which caused radical changes in Nepal, it affected Nepal in positive as well as in negative way.

- Fatemeh Noughani, Jamileh Mohtashami, 2011, Effect of Education on prevention of domestic violence against women, Iran J Psychaitry, Vol. 6, pg. no. 80-83.

This article has studied, what is the impact of education on people with regard to prevention of domestic violence on the women pre and post the educating them about various types of violence and how to manage them etc. However, when the same study was carried out after six months after educating them it found that there was no difference in the result.

- Farida Ibrahim & Ralmah Hashim,1996, Images of Women and Human Rights: A content analysis of Malaysian media during fourth Conference on women in Beijing/ Komunikasi, Vol No. 12, Pg no.65-83.

The media can help the movement of human rights by their coverage, by spreading the awareness of human rights of women. Bejing conference was very important for women human rights but the media portrayed its image as chaotic. Print media can help in spreading the awareness.

- Flavia Agnes, 2008, Women’s rights and legislative reforms: An overview, The International Journal of legal Information, Vol. 36 (2) pg no. 263-269

Indian constitution has provided many mandates like right to equality, right to equal opportunity in employment, right to life and liberty which ensures the equality to women. However, in order to enforce the same various legislations were enacted to provide the protection to women against the violence and in inequalities faced by them in each sphere of their life.

- .Fayomi O.O., 2009, Women, Poverty and Trafficking: A contextual exposition of the Nigerian situation, Journal of management and Social sciences, Vol 5 (1), pg. no.65-79.

Human trafficking is increasing in recent time and especially the trafficking relating to women has shown increase due to poverty in context to African state. The paper analyses as to how the poverty as well the failure of state in protecting the women‘s rights. Further it also makes visible the failure of state in making available the jobs which are respectable to women and such failure of various agencies drives them into the women trafficking.

- .Gerd Ferdinand Kichhoff and Nazia Khan, 2012, Limits to tolerance : Tribal social order versus Human rights, TEMIDA, vol no.15 (2) pg. no. 181-192.

The paper discussed the local customs which controls the ideologies and human rights. Mostly social ideologies and human rights clashes and which causes the victimisation of women in such social controlled environment. It has compared and studied various judgements pronounced by different countries.

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- G. Sandhya Rani, 2010, Women's Education in India – An Analysis, Asia Pacific Journal of Social sciences, Vol II (1), 106-124.

Education is a good indicator of women's development and progress however, the education is neglected in many societies since their needs are different. In recent scenario educational era has expanded and policy makers and government has made the policies which envisages the equality to women in all the areas however, the gender disparity is visible in education.

- Helen Jones, 2005, Kas wachala Watching over the rights of women, Social Policy and Society, vol no. 5:1, 27-36.

Declaration on Elimination of all types of discriminations against women was drafted for the first time in order to eliminate all types of abuses against women. The article examines as to how much the convention is effective in its implementation and in eliminating all forms of human rights violations. It also examines what is role played by NGOs in implementing the convention.

- Isabel Goicolea , Miguel San Sebastián, and Marianne Wulff,2008, Reproductive and sexual health of women needs urgent attention since

without improving the same, the poverty eradication and development in education is not possible. The rights based approach does not only put theresponsibility on the individual but also on state to provide all means for improving the reproductive health.

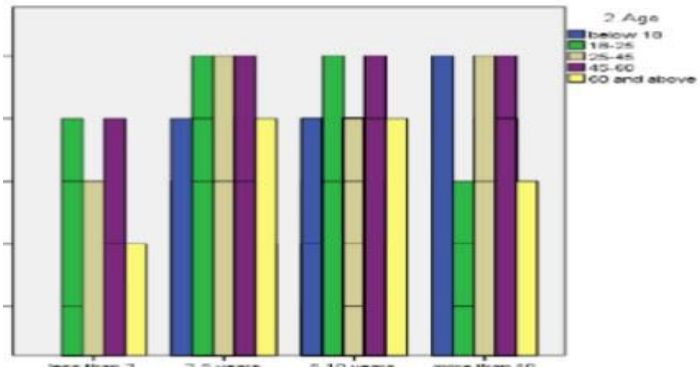
OBJECTIVE

1.To study the protection of human rights in India
2. To map the violation of women's rights
3. To analyse the constitutional and legal provision relating to women's rights.

METHODOLOGY

This paper depends on primary data and secondary data. The primary data for the present study is collected using sampling technique. Random sampling is used to collect the primary information from the respondents. It is based on random sampling and random samples selected from the study. The primary data which has been analysed using Frequencies and Chi square test. The secondary data is collected from books, journals, articles and resources.This research paper is analytical and descriptive in nature. The findings were based on independent variable and dependent variable that is independent variables are age, gender ,education qualification , occupation and dependent variable. There are 250 responses collected for research.

GRAPH



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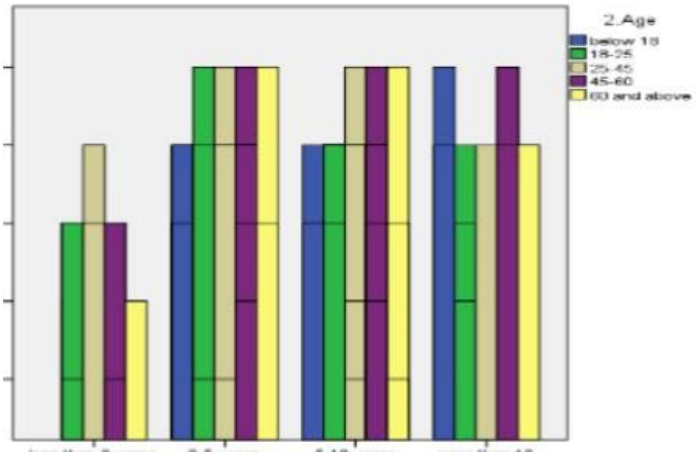

DISCUSSION:

Totally 200 responses were collected. Random sampling is used to collect the primary information from the respondents.The primary data which has been analysed using Frequencies and Chi square test. Independent variables are age, gender , education qualification, occupation. Based on independent variable gender analysing the question,Do you know every fundamental Rights are human rights, 75 have responded fundamental rights are not human rights, 58 have responded fundamental rights are human rights, 67 have responded Human rights are conventional rights. In a scale of 1-10 how the constitutional and legal provisions are protecting women's rights ,for this question 45 have responded 1-2 very low, 54 have responded 3-4 low, 30 have responded 5-6 middle , 15 have responded 7-8 high, 56 have responded 9-10 very high. What are violations of women's rights, for this question 50 of them responded as abduction of a girl child., 45 have responded as dowry deaths, 30 have said sati, 45 domestic violence , 30 of them responded all of these.Does any provision in fundamental rights declarers as every citizen to respect the dignity of women, 50 Says Article 21, 54 says Article 51A, 22 says Article 14, 34 says Article 49, 40 says Article 18. Does human Rights of women's are protected in India, 39 of them said The legislation is inadequate, 64 of them says stringent punishment is needed, 58 of them said though we have adequate laws violation prevails.39 of them said though we have laws women must know self defence .

RESULT:

As per the analysis null hypothesis is proved thus the rights of women have been violated though we have proper legislation.

CONCLUSION:

The primary reason for this paper is to gain comprehension of human rights of women. The primary explanation, that the rights of women have been sabotaged is because of the presence of the male centric culture. In the male predominant society, inclination was given to the male youngsters, there were practices of female foeticide and female child murder. Females were considered as liabilities, which would prompt use, while guys were respected to be the benefits, which would create riches for their families. The dynamic and different forces and specialists were vested in the possession of guys. The duties of the females were restricted to performing of the family errands, youngster advancement and taking care of the relatives. In the current presence, with the effect of modernization and utilization of inventive strategies, the privileges of ladies have been recognized. Young ladies and ladies from all classes and foundations are being taken a crack at instructive organizations. Ladies are rising experts, for example, specialists,

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legal counselors, instructors, educationists, supervisors, heads, etc. The young ladies, who have a place with minority networks are getting taken a crack at instructive foundations, so they figure out how to practice their privileges for the prosperity of their folks just as the network. Instruction empowers an individual to separate among fitting and wrong, figure out how to settle on savvy choices, move in the direction of the government assistance of the network and exercise rights in a proficient way.

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