

WOMEN RIGHTS

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Abstract : Women's rights activists and advocates are not the only ones talking about the importance of inclusion of women and girls in the development processes. From the World Bank to corporations, investing in women and girls trend has picked up over the past years. Same time, AWID's where is the Money for Women's Rights? 2011 survey results demonstrate very little benefit for women's organizations coming from corporations. Inclusion of women's organizations in finding solutions for women's and girls' problems is essential and not only as beneficiaries but as agents of change. 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. Certain human rights violations have great economic impact, while some others have very small economic impact but very serious psychological impact.

Keywords: Women Rights

INTRODUCTION :

Women's rights activists and advocates are not the only ones talking about the importance of inclusion of women and girls in the development processes. From the World Bank to corporations, investing in women and girls trend has picked up over the past years. Same time, AWID's where is the Money for Women's Rights? 2011 survey results demonstrate very little benefit for women's organizations coming from corporations. Inclusion of women's organizations in finding solutions for women's and girls' problems is essential and not only as beneficiaries but as agents of change. 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. Certain human rights violations have great economic impact, while some others have very small economic impact but very serious psychological impact.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY WOULD INCLUDE:

1. To estimate the number of human rights violations against women and their nature.
2. To understand the socio-economic conditions of women who are the Victims of human rights violations.
3. To study the causes of women rights violation and rights violation.
4. To estimate the socio-economic outcomes of violations against women.

VARIOUS RIGHTS OF WOMEN:

Natural rights

Rights which are "natural" in the sense of "not artificial, not man-made", as in rights deriving from deontic logic, from human nature, or from the edicts of a god. They are universal; that is, they apply to all people, and do not derive from the laws of any specific society. They exist necessarily, inhere in every individual, and can't be taken away. For example, it has been argued that humans have a natural right to life. They're sometimes called moral rights or inalienable rights.

Legal rights

In contrast, are based on a society's customs, laws, statutes or actions by legislatures. An example of a legal right is the right to vote of citizens. Citizenship, itself, is often considered as the basis for having legal rights, and has been defined as the "right to have rights". Legal rights are sometimes called civil rights or statutory rights and are culturally and politically relative since they depend on a specific societal context to have meaning.

Civil and political rights

A class of rights that protect individuals' freedom from unwarranted infringement by governments and private organizations, and ensure one's ability to participate in the civil and political life of state without discrimination or repression.

Civil Rights

include the ensuring of peoples' physical and mental integrity, life and safety; protection from discrimination on grounds such as race, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, colour, ethnicity, religion or disability; and individual rights such as privacy, the freedoms of thought and conscience, speech and expression, the press, assembly and movement.

Political rights

Includes natural justice (procedural fairness) in law, such as the rights of the accused, including the right to a fair trial; due process; the right to seek redress or a legal remedy; and rights of participation in civil society and politics such as freedom of association, the right to assemble, the right to petition, the right of self-defense, and the right to vote.

Claim right

It is a right which entails that another person has a duty to the right-holder. Somebody else must do or refrain from doing something to or for the claim holder, such as perform a service or supply a product for him or her; that is, he or she has a claim to that service or product (another term is thing in action). In logic, this idea can be expressed as: "Person A has a claim that person B do something if and only if B has a duty to A to do that something." Every claim-right entails that some other duty-bearer must do some duty for the claim to be satisfied. This duty can be to act or to refrain from acting. For example, many jurisdictions recognize broad claim rights to things like "life, liberty, and property"; these rights impose an obligation upon others not to assault or restrain a person, or use their property, without the claim-holder's permission. Likewise, in jurisdictions where social welfare services are provided, citizens have legal claim rights to be provided with those services.

Liberty right

Also called privilege, in contrast, is simply a freedom or permission for the right-holder to do something, and there are no obligations on other parties to do or not do anything. This can be expressed in logic as: "Person A has a privilege to do something if and only if A has no duty not to do that something." For example, if a person has a legal liberty right to free speech, that merely means that it is not legally forbidden for them to speak freely: it does not mean that anyone has to help enable their speech, or to listen to their speech; or even, per se, refrain from stopping them from speaking.

Positive rights :

Are permissions to do things, or entitlements to be done unto. One example of a positive right is the purported "right to welfare."

Negative rights :

Are permissions not to do things, or entitlements to be left alone. Often the distinction is invoked by libertarians who think of a negative right as an entitlement to "non-interference" such as a right against being assaulted.

Individual rights :

Are rights held by individual people regardless of their group membership or lack thereof.

Group rights :

Have been argued to exist when a group is seen as more than a mere composite or assembly of

separate individuals but an entity in its own right. In other words, it's possible to see a group as a distinct being in and of itself; it's akin to an enlarged individual which has a distinct will and power of action and can be thought of as having rights. For example, a platoon of soldiers in [combat](#) can be thought of as a distinct group, since individual members are willing to risk their lives for the survival of the group, and therefore the group can be conceived as having a "right" which is superior to that of any individual member; for example, a soldier who disobeys an officer can be punished, perhaps even killed, for a breach of obedience. But there is another sense of group rights in which people who are members of a group can be thought of as having specific individual rights because of their membership in a group. In this sense, the set of rights which individuals-as-group-members have is expanded because of their membership in a group.

Women Problems :

Women in developed country enjoy their life with equal rights and freedom in their countries. But the women from developing and under developed countries have still fighting together the equal rights and liberty. In India women is considered as weaker section of the society. They are isolated from the decision making process in the family.

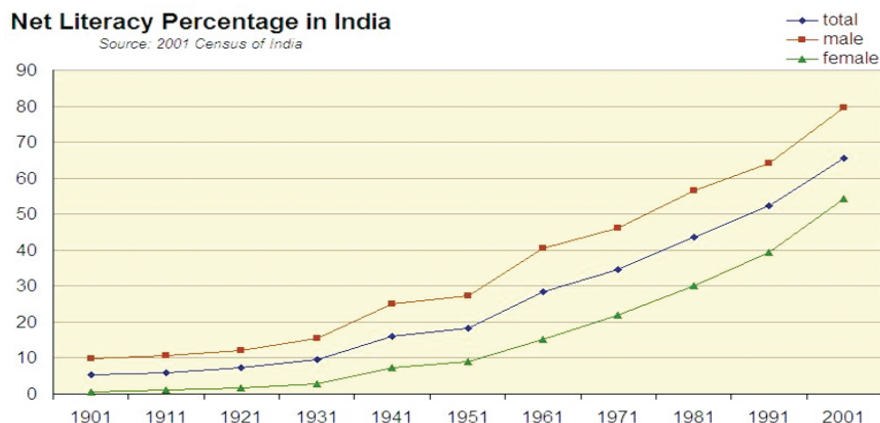
They had been exploited at all levels in the society that can be seen through the social discrimination, economic discrimination , gender discrimination, political discrimination and so on. This discrimination can be reduced through the educational empowerment of women. The cultural and social factors made the women to live in such circumstances. The role and status of women had been highly influenced by the social and cultural labeling. In this scenario, how the women can protect and improve their health.

Education is a right :

Gender inequality in education is extreme. Girls are less likely to access school, to remain in school or to achieve in education. Education helps men and women claim their rights and realize their potential in the economic, political and social arenas. It is also the single most powerful way to lift people out of poverty. Education plays a particularly important role as a foundation for girls' development towards adult life. It should be an intrinsic part of any strategy to address the gender-based discrimination against women and girls that remains prevalent in many societies. The following links will further explain the necessity of girls'/women's education.

Everybody has the right to education, which has been recognized since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948. The right to free and compulsory primary education, without discrimination and of good quality, has been reaffirmed in all major international human rights conventions. Many of these same instruments encourage, but do not guarantee, post-primary education. These rights have been further elaborated to address issues like quality and equity, moving forward the issue of what the right to education means, and exploring how it can be achieved.

As a minimum: states must ensure that basic education is available, accessible, acceptable and adaptable for all. (4A scheme) The right of girls to education is one of the most critical of all rights – because education plays an important role in enabling girls and women to secure other rights.



ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM (AEP)

The 'Alternative Education Program' (AEP) is meant to provide functional literacy to illiterate artisans and the village community members. The initiative is a live example of how buyers and customers can get connected to the artisans beyond rugs. The ambit of such 'alternative education' is basic literacy and numeracy skills, and developing an understanding of health, hygiene, family life education and the environment while building their confidence so that they become more self-reliant and able to contribute effectively towards their family and community.

Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC) Torture, both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC)

Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)

Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)

Importation of girls (up to 21 years of age)

THE CRIMES IDENTIFIED UNDER THE SPECIAL LAWS (SLL)

Although all laws are not gender specific, the provisions of law affecting women significantly have been reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace with the emerging requirements. Some acts which have special provisions to safeguard women and their interests are:

- The Family Courts Act, 1954
- The Special Marriage Act, 1954
- The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 with amendment in 2005
- Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Amended in 1995)
- Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
- The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1976
- The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act,
- The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983
- Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
- The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

CONCLUSION :

Based on these objectives, a lot information have been collected on victims family size, age, caste, sex, religion, marital status, nature of family, type of house, sanitation and drinking water facilities, electrification, education, occupation and monthly household income, knowledge about human rights, types of violation against women and SC/ST people, attitude of victims towards political parties and police officials are analyzed in detail. Trend and tendencies of crime against the women with the total IPC crimes, the socio-economic institutions contributing to human rights violation, the socio-economic impact of human rights violations and the involvement of political parties and the role of NGOs and SHGs in helping victims are discussed.

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