



An Analytical Study of Human Rights and Women

Dr. Anjali Sharma^{a,*},  Dr. Surya Sharma^b, 

^a Associate Professor, Govt. M.L.B. College of Excellence, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, (India)

^b Assistant Professor, Govt. Law College, Datia, Madhya Pradesh, (India)

KEYWORDS

Human rights and women rights, violation of human rights of women in various countries including India, summary of various manifestos of women's rights and various important suggestions to protect the human rights of women.

ABSTRACT

Human rights are those rights which a human being has only because he is humane. Man is considered to be the most intelligent creature of all the living beings on earth and is expected to live within the bounds of Morality and Law. According to the Law, rights cannot be discriminated on the basis of men and women. Women and children are the real capital of any country. Any country can progress only when there is proper development on women. They have the right to join the mainstream of the country. The preamble to the charter of the United Nations states that "We the people of the United Nations express our faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and importance and value of human beings and is the equal rights of man and women." Along with this, the rights of equality of women have been declared in United Nations organisation charter.

This research paper highlights the present status of women in various countries including India and their on-going human rights violation.

Introduction

History is witness that societies in which women are given equal or higher status, they are miles ahead of their contemporaries in the race for development and progress. "Nepoleon Bonapart" accepting women as the secondary school of both the child and the society, had not without any reason accepted their utility in building a great nation.

The contribution of these women in the society as mother, sister, wife and daughter is unforgettable, but unfortunately in this era of globalization where we have entered the twenty first century, these women are struggling for their empowerment and human rights.

"Yatra Naryastu pujiyante Ramante tatra devta"

It is clear from this verse that the basis of the prosperity of any society can be judged by the level of women in that society and the respect they get. The issue of violation of women's human rights is not a matter of any one nation, religion or community, but it is an international issue.

Aim of the research paper

This study will focus specially on status of women and will help to identify the problems which women in all over the world have to face.

The research method

The researcher adopted an analytical method for this study. The researcher has referred existing data related to violation of women's human rights from books, magazines, websites, reports of convention and conferences etc.

Women's rights and development

The preamble to the charter to the United Nations states that we the people of the United Nations express our faith in fundamental human rights, in the value and value of human beings and in the equal rights of men and women. According to the Article 16(1) adult men women have the right to establish marriage without any limitation by reason of race, nationality or religion under Article 23(2) there is a right to equal pay for equal work without discrimination. According to Article 26(1), all persons have the right to education. Be it a woman or a man. The United Nations has organized various women's conferences for the proper development of women at the international level.^[1]

First world women's conference Mexico 1975

The year 1975 to 1984 as the women's decade in this conference made in which emphasis was given on women education, removal of gender discrimination, increasing employment opportunities for women, equal participation of women in policy making, giving political, economic, social rights etc.

Second world women's conference Copenhagen 1980

The following goals were set for women in this conference. To make women legal participants in politics and decision making, create office room commissions for women, establish cooperation in government and non-governmental organizations, provide mental and physical health service to all for social and economic development, all in education and training equality in employment and equality in terms of employment.

Third world women's conferences Nairobi 1985

Report received from various countries in this conference revealed that partial success has been achieved in achieving the goals set in the women's decade. In this conference a progressive strategy for women's development was prepared and each country was given the right to decide its priorities according to its developmental policies.

Fourth world women's conference Beijing 1995

Apart from government officials, NGOs participated in this conference. The following objectives were set for it –

- Making schemes to empower women.
- To review the progressive achievement of the delegations.
- Outlining such an action plan so that progressive policies can be implemented.
- Provide the means to meet the scientific, technological, economic, social etc., developmental needs of the twenty first century.
- To create a social condition in which women's progress is encouraged.

The most dangerous countries in the world where women's human rights are most violated

* Corresponding author

E-mail: dr.anjulisharma@gmail.com (Dr. Anjali Sharma).

E-mail: suryasharma892@gmail.com (Dr. Surya Sharma).


DOI: <https://doi.org/10.53724/lrd/v6n2.04>

Received 15th Dec. 2021; Accepted 24th Dec. 2021

Available online 30th Dec. 2021

2455-443X / © 2021 The Authors. Published by Research Inspiration (Publisher: Welfare Universe). This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/)

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3333-1987>

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6684-6422>



Afghanistan^[2] - Women's struggle in Afghanistan starts from childhood. About 87% of the women here are illiterate and 70 to 80 percent of girls are forcibly married. 54% of these women get married between the ages of 15 and 19. The level of domestic violence and sexual harassment is very high here. There is a tremendous exploitation of women in the name of religion.

Female life expectancy at birth: 53.2

Female median age: 18.9

The Democratic Republic of Congo

The place of this country in the world in terms of gender based violence is superior in this country. 1150 women are raped every day and 420000 every year and terms of health, 57% of the women of this country suffer from anemia.

Female life expectancy at birth: 59.3

Female median age: 18.8

Pakistan

There are many such religious beliefs, traditions and customs in Pakistan which lead to exploitation and atrocities against women mainly child marriage, forced marriage 90% of women here are victims of domestic violence. Acid attacks, sexual exploitation and harassment and rape are the main crimes constituted against them. According to the report of Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, every year 1000 girls become victims of murder to protect their honour.

Female life expectancy at birth: 70.1

Female median age: 23.8

Denmark and Finland

one in 5 women in Europe are victims of physical and sexual assault and 6% of rapes according to reports published by the European Union Agency of Fundamental Rights; It said that 47% of women in Finland and 52% of Danish women have been victims of physical and sexual violence in their lifetime.

Zimbabwe The country ranks ninth in terms of crime against women here one woman in 90 minutes, 16 women in one day, 500 women are victims of rape or sexual violence in a month. According to UNICEF 42% of the worldwide sexual abuse of children occurred in Zimbabwe, which numbered 3112.^[3]

Canada

Here 460,000 cases of sexual harassment and violence are registered every year.

Australia

Australia has one of the highest rates of reported rape cases per 100,000 populations in the world. In 2012 there were more than 5,1200 Australian women who were 18 years of age victims of sexual violence and harassment. One in six Australian women are victims of rape – related violence in addition to their spouses, compared to one in 14 women in the global context. Australia ranks third in the world for being raped by someone other than its partner.

New Zealand

Threaten of sexual violence and harassment here is higher than the global rate. Here 64.4% of women are victims of it, similar to Australia. Only 9% of cases related to gender violence are reported here.

Somalia

High maternal mortality, Rape, Female harassment sexual violence and child marriage are those problems that afflict Somalian women. There is lack of law and administration here. 95% of women here are victims of sexual assault and sexual organ tempering. Here only 9 % of women are able to give birth to healthy children.

Female life expectancy at birth: 54.9

Female median age: 17.9

Colombia

Every year 45% women are victims of domestic violence in Colombia. Sexual harassment and violence are the main crimes against women here.

Brazil

Women in Brazil beat up in 15 second, in 2 hours there is a murder victim. Along with this, if the rape victim becomes pregnant and gets an abortion, then this act is considered a crime and there is a provision of imprisonment up to 3 years for this.

USA

According to a report one in three women in America is the victim of sexual violence or harassment in her life time and 19.3% of women are victims of rape in their lifetime.

Female life expectancy at birth: 82.2

Female median age: 39.4

South Africa

According to an estimate 500,000 rape cases takes place here every year. This country ranks first in the world in terms of rape related crime.

India

India ranks ninth in the world in terms of rape and sexual violence. Here 93 women are victims of rape related crime every year and almost 90% of rape cases go unreported.

Female life expectancy at birth: 70.1

Female median age: 28.6

Apart from this Mexico, Kenya and Egypt are also the countries where women are most vulnerable.^[4]

Conclusion

In conclusion, we can say that exists a deep gap between the work success of women empowerment and the ground reality. Efforts made for this seem to be half –hearted. The lack of strong political will is clearly visible in this from here current situation, it appears that various methods and programmes made for this upliftment of women have not been completely successful in their objective or have deviated from the path. Along with the laws made for women's empowerment at the international level are only sacred declarations because the United Nation's does not have any formula on their implementation. These can be compared with the Directive Principles of state policy, whose implementation depends on the grace of the state. Not only this , the passive implementation of the laws which have been made for the empowerment of women at the national level not only put a question mark on their success, but also forces them to think that country's parliament and administration are not serious on women related issues. So it is clear that women empowerment is a huge goal which is not possible to a achieve without multi-faceted programmes. For this, a co-ordinated effort of all political, administrative, judicial and social parties is necessary to find the reasons that hinder the empowerment of women. Constitutions around the world have given equal rights to women, but these rights are only written. Especially in a country like India, in the name of ancient traditions like feticide, child marriage, dowry, sati, devdasi and contempt for widows, new stories of harassment are written on the pages of women's stories every day.

Suggestion

The following efforts should be made at the national and international level to prevent the violation of women's human rights –

- In order to make international law powerful, its provisions must be properly implemented.
- The jurisdiction of the international court of justice should be made effective and imperative in the true sense.
- An International Criminal Court of adjudicate International Bureau of investigation and prosecution to investigate and convict crimes.
- To bring timely changes in international law, the scope and powers of the International Law Commission should be increased.
- To reduce uncertainty in international law, it should be codified and this work should be given priority.
- The United Nations should be empowered to intervene in domestic matters which have an impact on the international arena and which affect the international community.

- Countries that fail to implement international provisions with respect to women should be subjected to stringent disciplinary action and deprive them of all international facilities.
- To eliminate the lengthy process of court in the country limits should be fixed for speedy disposal of cases, so that the effect of justice remains productive.
- Women should not hesitate to get justice, so adequate number of women judges should be appointed.
- Comprehensive steps should be taken to eliminate corruption in the administrative system so that effective implementation of laws related to women's upliftment is ensured.
- The chapter on laws related to women should be compulsorily included in the educational programmes so that the girl child can be aware of her legal rights and can demand it when needed
- A comprehensive public awareness campaign related to women empowerment should be conducted in the society, so that the society can understand it's need.

- Necessary increase should be made in the number of women police force, so that there is no shortage of police force in effective implementation of laws.
- Women should be connected with vocational education so that they become financially empowered, so that they can demand their rights fearlessly.
- In order to promote women's employment, the law related to women's reservation should be implemented in private section also.
- The accountability of the Parliament, executive and administrative machinery for women's upliftment should be ensured so that effective implementation of laws related to women empowerment can be ensured.

References

1. Dr. Sushila Devi Chauhan: Women and Human Rights 'A Global Perspective 'Goel Book Distributors; Edition first, 2021.
2. UN women, facts & figures on violence against women: <http://www.unifem.org/genderissues/violenceagainstwomen/factandfigures>
