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STUDY ON AWARENESS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AMONG WOMEN

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Abstract

Human rights as the very term shows address the rights of every human being, of both the sex – people. It had recognized the sexual orientation fairness, in availability of human rights. Women address close to half of the complete populace of India. However, sexual orientation disparity and sex segregation are the principle components of Indian culture. Women have been denied equivalent rights for quite a long time. The predicament of women overall is troubling and their conditions in the public arena are terrible. Different social wrongs prompted the hardship of women. In present day India, in any case, some improvement has been occurred in the status of women. Yet lady loath as much opportunity and freedoms as men do. Wrongdoings against women are expanding step by step. There has been a consistent ascent in share passing's, lady consuming, assault, attack, abducting, and illicit constraintment. A review was completed with the example of 100 women from different fields like workers, unskilled people, housewife's, understudies, instructors, teachers, legal counselors, bank representatives, medical caretakers, specialists in Hassan city of Karnataka state. For this review, subjective strategy was utilized; information was gathered from 100 women by utilizing straightforward irregular inspecting. The current paper plans to discover the degree of awareness of human rights guaranteed by Constitutional shields among women and to concentrate on the level of awareness about the insurance of women's rights by the Indian Penal Code. The fundamental finding of the review shown that most of women don't know about the significance of the idea 'Human rights' and its effect in working on the status of women.

Keywords: Human Rights, Women, Awareness.

Introduction

Human rights are just about as old as human development. Be that as it may, the advanced origination of "HUMAN RIGHTS" created in the consequence of the Second World War, especially in the wake of marking of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nation General Assembly in December tenth 1948. This Declaration addresses the principal worldwide articulations of rights to which all human creatures are entitled. It comprises of '30' articles which have been expounded in resulting worldwide settlements, territorial human rights, public constitutions and laws.

It is undeniably challenging to characterize the idea of "Human rights" as there are varieties, which follow countries, social orders, translations, settings and so on Anyway human rights are those rights given upon in a Society. Human rights are fundamental rights and opportunities to which all humans are entitled. As indicated by the Article I, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) "All human creatures are conceived free and equivalent in pride and rights. They are enriched with reason and heart and should act towards each other in a feeling of fellowship". In basic words, one might say that "Human rights are those essential norms without what men can't live in respect". They are rights identified with life, freedom, fairness, ensured under the Constitution and pledges. Human rights are "fundamental rights and opportunities to which all humans are entitled. Advocates of the idea for the most part affirm that all humans are invested with specific privileges only by reason of being human. Human rights are hence considered in a Universalist and libertarian design.

From the antiquated days, India has been focused on the goals and teachings of human rights. The 'Widespread Declaration of Human Rights' by the UNO had impacted both straightforwardly and by implication its part countries. In congruity with this affirmation, the constitution of India, in its part III, accommodates six sorts of key rights guaranteeing equity, equity and opportunity to all residents of India, the part IV inscribed 'Order standards of state strategy' likewise guarantee financial equity and rights.

Rights mean those opportunities which are fundamental for individual great just as the benefit of the local area. The rights ensured under the Constitution of India are crucial as they have been joined into the "key Law of the land" and are enforceable in an official courtroom. Indian Constitution contains an assortment of human rights named as crucial rights. Central rights for Indians have additionally been pointed toward toppling the imbalances of pre-freedom social practices. In particular, they have likewise been utilized to annul and restrict separation on the grounds of religion, race, position, sex, or spot of birth. They additionally restrict dealing of human creatures and constrained work. They additionally ensure social and instructive rights of ethnic and religion.

'Human rights' as the very term shows address the rights of every single human being, of both the sex of people. It had distinguished the sex uniformity, in availability of human rights. No segregation is permitted or forced in the activity of those rights. Women address practically 50% of the all out populace of India. In any case, sex imbalance and sexual orientation segregation are the fundamental components of Indian culture. Women have been denied equivalent rights for quite a long time. The situation of women overall is troubling and their conditions in the public eye are lamentable. Different social shades of malice prompted the hardship of women. In present day India, notwithstanding, some improvement has been occurred in the situation with women. Yet at the same time woman detest as much opportunity and freedoms as men do. Wrongdoings against women are expanding step by step. There has been a consistent ascent in share passing's, lady consuming, assault, attack, seizing, and unlawful repression. As of late a few issues, for example, 'Sex uniformity' and equivalent rights for women are accepting a lot of unmistakable quality and, likewise their investment in the advancement programs is considered of basic importance, 'Human rights' have reached out to women moreover.

The Human Rights guaranteed to Women in India are

1. Equality before law (Article 14)
2. Prohibition of state discrimination based on religion, caste, sex, place of birth (Article 15(1))
3. Special provision for women and children (Article 15[3])
4. Equality of opportunity in public employment (Article 16 (2))
5. Right against exploitation (23 & 24)
6. Equal pay for equal work (Article 39 (d))
7. Provision for maternity relief (Article 42)
8. Protecting the dignity of women (Article 51 A (e))
9. Reservation of seats for women in the Panchayaths and municipals bodies (Article 243 D & 243T)

Consequently Constitution of India had ensured different human rights for women. In agreement to these sacred rights, the autonomous India authorized various authoritative measures to defend the rights of women. Hence the current review had taken up to investigate the degree of mindfulness among women in regards to their rights, through the level of mindfulness about the enactments.

Objectives of the study

1. To concentrate fair and square of attention to human rights guaranteed by Constitutional shields among women, from an efficient sociological viewpoint.
2. To concentrate on the level of mindfulness about the insurance of women's rights by the Indian Penal Code.

Hypothesis

- ✓ There is an absence of mindfulness about their human rights among women.
- ✓ The level of mindfulness about the job of Indian corrective code in guaranteeing human rights to women isn't acceptable.

Importance of the study

The present Sociological review is reasonable in different regards. At the current circumstance there is a need of sociological investigation of Human rights of women as there is a need of making its mindfulness in the current society. The concentrate additionally looks at the combined effect of various variables on teaching of attention to Human rights of women in a male ruled society that too in various gatherings of women. At the reasonable level the current review serves to understanding human rights and its approval through enactments in present day Indian culture. The concentrate most certainly gives the premise to Government approaches and furthermore other formative exercises. It is on the grounds that the current review gives data about the degrees of familiarity with Human rights among women. Additionally this review empowers to comprehend the idea of human rights identified with women and their security by the enactments and Indian Penal Code.

Methodology

For this present sociological review Hassan city is picked as universe. 100 women from different fields like workers, ignorant people, housewife's, undergrads, educators, instructors, legal advisors, bank representatives, medical caretakers, specialists were chosen as respondents through Simple Random Sampling strategy and information was gathered through direct meeting with an Interview Schedule and furthermore from auxiliary sources. Much consideration had taken to choose the sufficient and solid examples for the review. Respondents from various layers of different age bunches were picked to satisfy the prerequisites of effectiveness of the exploration and furthermore to address appropriately the field of the review. Itemized depiction of the perspectives and assessments of the respondents was gathered through properly pre-tried 'organized meeting plan'. The information gathered through the meeting plan was handled in a methodical manner. The gathered information was altered for actually taking a look at their culmination and exactness, and afterward information is organized and handled in the table by utilizing PC.

Results and Discussions

The free India had embraced different measures to give equivalent rights to women, which are guaranteed by the constitution of India. Administrative measures are one such measure to guarantee equivalent rights and insurance to women and to give "Gender justice". The situation with Indian women has profoundly changed since autonomy. The underlying changes and social changes had given equivalent rights and freedoms to women in schooling business and political support. However, there is an overall thought that Indian women even to this age, are not extremely aware of human rights given to them and a large portion of them don't have any familiarity with the enactments authorized to set up sex equity, chiefly by annihilating different social wrongs, which are liable for sex disparity, sex segregation, sexual orientation abuse, and sex bad form. Prof. Slam Ahuja directed a review in eight towns of an area of Rajasthan to survey the level of mindfulness and to gauge the degree of fulfillment among the women about the rights endorsed by the constitution of India. He found that greater part of women don't know about their equivalent rights and enactment which are established to protect

their rights. In the current review, a portion of the accompanying significant enactments were taken to confirm the degree of mindfulness among women about their rights.

1. **The Special Marriage Act, 1954:** The extraordinary marriage act which furnishes rights to women comparable to individuals for between station marriage, love marriage and enlisted marriage. The go about as additionally fixed the base period of marriage at 21 for guys and 18 for females. The primary purpose for passing the Special Marriage Act, 1954 was to give a unique type of marriage for individuals of India and all Indian nationals in far off nations, independent of the religion or confidence followed by one or the other party. It was sanctioned to give an extraordinary type of marriage in specific cases, to accommodate enrollment of specific relationships and to accommodate separate.
3. **The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955:** As a component of the Hindu Code Bill, the Hindu Marriage Act was instituted by parliament in 1955. Its motivation was to control individual life among Hindus, particularly their establishment of marriage, its legitimacy, conditions for in-legitimacy, and appropriateness. It denies polygamy, polyandry and youngster marriage and surrenders equivalent rights to women to separate and to remarry.
4. **The Hindu Succession Act, 1956:** The Hindu woman's restricted home is nullified by the Act. Any property, moved by a Hindu female, is to be held by her outright property and she is given full ability to manage it and arrange it off by will as she prefers. The Act was changed in 2005 by Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005. This accommodates women the right to parental property. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 altered Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, permitting girls of the expired equivalent rights as children. On account of coparcenary property, or a case wherein two individuals innate property similarly between them, the girl and child are dependent upon similar liabilities and inabilities. The correction basically assists equivalent right among guys and females in the general set of laws.
5. **The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956:** It managed the lawful course of embracing kids by a Hindu grown-up, just as the legitimate commitments of a Hindu to give "support" to different relatives including, yet not restricted to, their significant other or spouses, guardians, and parents in law. It gives childless women the option to adjust a kid and to guarantee upkeep from the spouse in case she is separated by him.
6. **The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961:** this demonstration changed in 1984 and 1986 which pronounces the taking of endowment as unlawful movement and their by forestalls the double-dealing of women.
7. **The Suppression of Immoral Traffic of Women and Girls Act, 1956 changed in 1978 and 1986:** This offers insurance to women from being abducted and being figured to become whores. As indicated by it people who constrain youngsters to prostitution can confront detainment for a long time or life time.
8. **The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971:** This demonstration authorizes fetus removal surrendering the right of women to go for fetus removal on the ground of physical and psychological well-being.
9. **The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983:** This demonstration tries to stop different kinds of violations against women.
10. **The Family court Act, 1984:** This demonstration tries to give equity to women who engage in family questions.
11. **The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986:** It restricts the obscene show of women in the media, for example; News Papers, Film, T.V, and so forth With this foundation, the present sociological review had endeavored to investigate the degree of attention to enactments among the women of the Hassan city which are instituted to guarantee the rights and assurance of women. The information with respect to this is portrayed in the accompanying Table – 1.

Table 1: Level of Awareness about Legislative Provisions regarding Human Rights for Women

Sl. No	Different Groups Of Women	Special Marriage Act 1954		Hindu Marriage Act 1955		Hindu Succession Act 1956		Hindu Adoption and Maintain Act 1956		Dowry Prohibition Act 1961		SITW&G Act 1956		Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971		Criminal Law Amendment Act 1983		Family Court Act 1984		Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) 1986	
		Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1.	Labourers	-	100	-	100	-	100	10	90	30	70	-	100	20	80	10	90	10	90	-	100
2.	Illiterates	-	100	-	100	-	100	10	90	40	60	-	100	30	70	10	90	10	90	-	100
3.	Housewife	-	100	10	90	10	90	20	80	60	40	10	90	40	60	20	80	20	80	-	100
4	College student	20	80	30	70	20	80	30	70	80	20	30	70	30	70	20	80	20	80	10	90
5.	Teachers	60	40	60	40	30	70	40	60	80	20	20	80	90	10	30	70	30	70	10	90
6.	Lecturers	80	20	80	20	60	40	30	70	100	-	20	80	100	-	30	70	50	50	30	70
7.	Lawyers	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-			100	-
8.	Bank Employees	20	80	10	90	20	80	40	60	80	20	30	70	100	-	20	80	20	80	10	90
9.	Nurses	10	90	10	90	10	90	30	70	70	30	20	80	100	-	20	80	10	90	10	90
10.	Doctors	40	60	40	60	20	80	40	60	100	-	40	60	100	-	30	70	50	50	30	70
	Total %	33	67	34	66	27	73	35	65	74	26	27	73	71	29	29	71	32	68	20	80

Indian Penal Code and Protection of Human Rights for Women

Indian Penal Code (IPC) is an archive that covers practically all the wrongdoing occurring in the general public. It is a piece of British pilgrim enactment dating from 1860. Presently it gives a correctional code to all of India. The code applies to any offense submitted by an Indian Citizen anyplace. Indian Penal Code is consistently changed, for example, to parts of the Criminal Law. There are different segments in it which are coordinated to security and shield the human rights of women. This review checks the level of mindfulness about it among the women respondents of the review which is shown in the accompanying Table - 2.

Table 2: Awareness of Human Rights in IPC about Crimes against Women

Sl. No	Different Groups of Women	Wife beating Column 325		Rape Column 354		Kidnapping Column 363		Govt. Servants Column 376		Polygamy Column 494		Eve Teasing Column 509	
		Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1.	Labourers	10	90	10	90	10	90	-	100	10	90	-	100
2.	Illiterates	-	100	10	90	-	100	-	100	10	90	-	100
3.	Housewife	10	90	10	90	10	90	-	100	10	90	20	80
4.	College student	20	80	30	70	20	80	-	100	40	60	30	70
5.	Teachers	30	70	20	80	30	70	70	30	40	60	30	70
6.	Lecturers	30	70	40	60	30	70	80	20	50	50	40	60
7.	Lawyers	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-
8.	Bank Employees	30	70	30	70	20	80	80	20	50	50	40	60
9.	Nurses	10	90	20	80	20	80	50	50	30	70	30	70
10.	Doctors	20	80	20	80	20	80	90	10	50	50	40	60
	Total %	26	74	29	71	26	74	47	53	39	61	33	67

Findings

- 1) The present investigation discovered that larger part of women doesn’t know about the significance of the idea ‘Human rights’ and its effect in working on the sculptures of women.
- 2) This concentrates on uncovered that the degree of mindfulness about human rights among women isn’t palatable.
- 3) This concentrate on saw that there are additionally penal codes, in steady of insurance of women rights.
- 4) Another intriguing finding of the review is that a large portion of the women didn’t discover the need of the enactment to ensure them as they are in a gotten position.
- 5) It was additionally uncovered that a portion of the respondents of the review are having the information on some enactment, yet they don't have profundity thought seeing those enactments as a defender of their rights.
- 6) The significant explanations behind low degree of mindfulness among women about their rights followed in the review are lack of education, carelessness of law, incapable authorization of law, ominous mentality of the general public to take the assistance of enactments and so forth
- 7) Another significant thing saw in the review that main casualties, legal advisors, and some other taught segments of the general public have some information about human rights and enactments.

Suggestions

On the basis of the findings of the study some suggestions are given to increase awareness among women about the human rights which are as follows.

1. An equivalent accentuation must be laid on the all out advancement of women and the mindfulness about their rights and obligations.
2. There is the need of the progressions in the perspectives of the general public which upholds for utilizing enactments to protect their rights.
3. Awareness about the human rights and its assurance ought to be given to the understudies, all things considered.
4. More refinement about Human rights for the two sexes is required.

Conclusion

Indian women still can’t seem to travel far before they can be compared with men. There still remaining parts needs to be done to guarantee equivalent rights for themselves and human life for women people of Indian culture. This review is about attention to human rights among women. The review result shows that main casualties, legal counselors, and some other instructed segments of the general public have some information about human rights and enactments. The significant explanations behind low degree of mindfulness among women about their rights followed in the review are - ignorance, carelessness of law, in successful authorization of law, ominous demeanor of the general public to take the assistance of enactments and so on, Women ought to know about their human rights to work on their general turn of events. On the off chance that women are created, the opening society is additionally become created society.

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