



Violation Of Human Rights And Domestic Violence

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Abstract:

Human rights in India is an issue complicated by the country's large size, its tremendous diversity, its status as a developing country and a sovereign, secular, democratic republic. The constitution of India provides for fundamental rights, which include freedom of religion. Clause also provide for freedom of speech, as separation of executive and judiciary and freedom of movement within the country and abroad. Women in India face many social inequalities ranging from gender specific abortions, mistreatment by their spouses, to eve teasing. Most women aren't aware of women rights in India and other times their legal rights are not protect as they should be.

Key words: Crime, Cruel, Domestic, Violence, Women

Introduction:

In our country women are worshipped as goddess as mother and as creator. In Vedic period women enjoyed all sorts of necessary rights which are essential for a humanbeing. Women had access to all branches of learning and enjoyed a position at par with men. The girls are free to choose their own life partners by swayamvaram system. They had all the opportunities to pursue education, including studying of vedas.

In the later Vedic period women were treated as bonded laborers, like slaves. The social status of woman was undermined, many restrictions were imposed on them and they were deprived of many basic human rights. Even though women were in majority in the society, they were discriminated and ill treated by men.

Female Foeticide:

Indians have a strong inclination for sons over daughters. Pregnancies are planned using differential contraception. Female foeticide has led to social discrimination against women and they are treated as second-rate citizens. An estimated ten million female foetuses have been aborted illegitimately in India. The social impact of these abortions is an increase in human trafficking. Trafficking is rampant in areas where the numbers of women are low due to female foeticide. To curb this problem, the Indian government should take strict actions against those who practice it.

Eve Teasing:

Eve teasing is a euphemism for sexual harassment of females by males in public areas. This aggression differs in severity from mild brushing and taunts to the more serious groping in public areas. Some human rights organizations have been at the forefront lobbying against the use of this term. They argue that the term makes a serious infringement on women rights to appear innocuous. The challenge that faces victims of eve teasing is how to prove that a total stranger has sexually harassed them. It is becoming increasingly difficult to prove such crimes because offenders have found clever ways of harassing women. There are many tourist guide books that warn foreign women to avoid attracting attention from perpetrators of these crimes by dressing conservatively. However, both tourists and Indian women are harassed regardless of what they are wearing. The number of women's organizations working for women rights in India has gone up. Victims of this crime can seek recourse in court. Perpetrators of these crimes are punished by imprisonment, fines or both.

Bride Burning:

This is a type of domestic violence whereby a bride is killed by her husband or husband's family because of dowry dissatisfaction issue. Kerosene is the fuel of choice for most perpetrators. Perpetrators of this crime are punished accordingly by either giving them a death sentence or a life sentence. 2,500 deaths per year in India are attributed to bride burning. There have been several attempts by the government to combat this crime. This problem can be alleviated by allowing women to have properties. This way, women would not need to marry for economic, legal or social reasons. As a result, the dowry practice would be disregarded.

Dowry:

Giving and receiving of dowry is still practiced to date. Women are faced with the pressure of giving dowry to the bride groom's family. This is a violation of the women rights in India because it gives them financial burdens. The dowry is considered as a bribe to the man so that he can agree to keep the woman, especially if she is too old to be unmarried. Dowry can be anything from cash to gifts. The gifts include jewellery, furniture, motor-vehicle, home, cash. Dowry is not only given before the wedding but the

husband's family expects to be given gifts and cash even after the wedding. This places a heavy financial strain on the bride's family. If the husband and his family are dissatisfied with the dowry, they can mistreat the wife. The dowry system in India is the root of many problems against women such as bride burning and female foeticide. If strict measures are put in place to combat the dowry system, a lot of problems that face women can be eliminated.

Rape:

This is among the most common crimes against women in India. Rape is a heinous crime against humanity and it seriously undermines women rights. Rape in India is a crime that occurs every 54 minutes and it violates a woman and her privacy. The rape cases in India are constantly making headlines because of the brutality with which they are executed. In some cases the law fails the victims because of vague interpretations and this is absolute disrespect of women rights in India. Delays and humiliating cross examination of victims makes them afraid to come forward. As a result, many cases of rape go unreported. To curb rape cases, awareness campaigns need to be done. Men should also learn the importance of respecting women rights. Women need to be taught self defense mechanisms so that they can protect themselves.

Conclusion:

After ages of suffering, suppression and enslavement the new hope dawned in the lives of women with the introduction of British period in India. Constitution of India has given equal status to women at par with men. Number of provisions in the constitution help women to improve their status and to compete with their male counterparts. Gandhi often stressed that the woman is defined by her role as mother and that it is motherhood which must prescribe the parameters of her situation in society. With women firmly located in the home and with men forming and regulating public life, we have the formalization of the split between the private and the public. This has contributed to increasing sexual inequality. Since women bear children and feed them, they have become the child's primary parent. It is this that has led to structural differentiation in all societies between domestic and public spheres of existence. Though, Human Rights are the minimum rights which are compulsory obtainable by every individual as she or he is a member of human society. But it has been found that each and every right of the women is being violated in one or another way. The crimes against women in India are increasing at a very fast pace. To curb this problem, the Indian government should take strict actions against those practicing it.

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