

An Overview on the Evaluation of Women Rights

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ABSTRACT: *In 1945, a new world order arose out of the ashes of the Second World War, positioning respect for human rights as the primary priorities of the United Nations alongside peace, stability and prosperity. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaimed in 1948, formed the basis for a series of conventions on international human rights. Almost all national laws are actually informed by these conventions. It is widely accepted that Human Rights and Basic Freedoms are the birth right of every Human being. The main objective of the thesis is to examine and analyze philosophical thought about the historical history of human rights. Human rights provide a beneficial, lawful and normative framework, vocabulary and form of direction for public health actions, while improving the accountability of governments. Human rights and public health have the common objective of encouraging and safeguarding the welfare of all individuals. Human rights must be promoted and protected to report the fundamental elements of health, including the empowerment of individuals and communities to respond to health challenges and ensuring justifiable and operative delivery of services*

KEYWORDS: *Constitution, Fundamental Rights, Human Rights, Law, Women, Ethics, Guidelines.*

INTRODUCTION

Human rights are generally understood as being those rights that are intrinsic to all human beings. The concept of human rights acknowledges that each individual is entitled to exercise his or her rights without any forms of discrimination regarding areas such as, caste, creed, race, colour, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, background and status. Human rights are lawfully guaranteed by the national constitutions and laws, regional and international treaties and documents. They safeguard the individuals and groups against activities that impede within the course of their fundamental freedom and human dignity (Women's health and human rights, 2007) [1].

Significance of human rights has been acknowledged with respect to the following aspects, these are initiated on respect for the self-esteem and worth of each person. They are universal and are thus applied equally without any type of discriminatory treatment against anybody on the basis of factors such as, caste, creed, race, religion, occupation and socio-economic background. Human rights are indisputable, in that they cannot be taken away, except in specific situations, for example, the right to liberty can be restricted, if a person is found guilty of a crime by the court of law [2]. Human rights are inseparable, interrelated and interdependent, thus, it is inappropriate to respect some human rights and not others. In practice, the violation of one right often affects the dignity of several other rights. All human rights should therefore, be viewed as of equal importance and equally vital for the respect and

worth of each person (Women's health and human rights, 2007). It is necessary for the progress and development of the individual, society and the entire nation that human rights should be recognized and exercised in an appropriate manner [3].

Human rights provide a beneficial, lawful and normative framework, vocabulary and form of direction for public health actions, while improving the accountability of governments. Human rights and public health have the common objective of encouraging and safeguarding the welfare of all individuals. Human rights must be promoted and protected to report the fundamental elements of health, including the empowerment of individuals and communities to respond to health challenges and ensuring justifiable, and operative delivery of services (Women's health and human rights, 2007) [4].

Barriers within the Course of Exercising Rights

Barriers that take place within the course of exercising rights have been stated as follows:

Poverty – Poverty is a condition, when the individuals experience scarcity of resources, due to which they are unable to satisfy their needs and requirements. In 2005, it has been estimated that 76% of the population lived under the poverty line of USD two per day, and that 42% had to make ends meet with an income below USD 1.25 per day. The poverty gap remains comparatively large. In and through the nationwide liberalization process, seven states with the lowest incomes are lagging behind. In 2006, India ranked 132nd on the human development index (HDI), six places below its GDP per capita rank (Klaveren, Tijdens, Hughie-Williams, & Martin, 2010). The conditions of poverty and backwardness are the major impediments within the course of recognition and practicing of rights [5].

Illiteracy – When the girls are discouraged to study and the acquisition of education is not given recognition with regards to girls and women, then it is a major barrier within the course of exercising rights. Illiteracy imposes numerous disadvantages for the individuals. Through illiteracy, one usually remains unaware regarding how to sustain their living conditions in an effective way. They are not able to generate awareness regarding important areas, they remain uninformative and experience problems in carrying out all important activities of life. Unawareness and lack of knowledge and information does not enable individuals to recognize their rights and they remain secluded. This is particularly true with respect to rural areas. When the individuals migrate to urban areas in search for a better livelihood, then usually they are able to recognize their rights [6].

Unemployment – Every individual desires to obtain employment or some means to generate income. The individuals, who are poverty stricken and belong to deprived and marginalized communities, usually feel that unemployment and lack of resources are the major barriers within the course of exercising rights. On the other hand, educated and literate individuals, when they experience problems in finding employment, they become depressed and frustrated. A depressed and a frustrated person will not take pleasure in exercising his rights. When they

do not have a source of income, they are not able to sustain their living conditions. Aspects such as, housing, health, diet and nutrition, education and so forth remain unfulfilled. A woman, who is well educated or is literate, when she does not have employment opportunities available, she is concerned and sometimes does not acknowledge rights [7].

Crime and Violence – In India, women have been subjected to various forms of violent and criminal acts within the household, workplace, educational institutions, and in other public places. These include verbal abuse, physical abuse, rape, sexual harassment, acid attacks and other forms of mistreatments. Experiencing heinous and intimidating criminal and violent acts hampers the psychological approach of the person. Criminal and violent acts against women can be hurting and result in serious injury. These are, permanent privation in the sight of the eye, permanent privation of the hearing of either ear, privation of any member or joint, destruction or impairing of the powers of any member or joint, permanent disfiguration of the head or face, fracture or dislocation of the bone, and any type of hurt, which endangers life or which causes the sufferer to be during the space of twenty days in a severe bodily pain or unable to carry out important life functions and activities [8].

When a woman is severely injured and undergoes permanent health problems, as it has been stated above, then she also experiences problems in exercising rights. For instance, when a person is not ambulatory, he gives up various rights. When a woman is coerced or pressurized by someone, or undergoes abuse and mistreatment, she is not able to recognize her rights or speak out for herself. She feels vulnerable and apprehensive to a great extent. There are organizations that enable women to address their grievances and problems and seek solutions to them. Women, who have learned to speak for themselves against inappropriate conduct, generate empowerment and exercise their rights in an effective way [9].

Acquisition of Education – In the present existence, there have been changes taking place within the rural and urban communities and individuals have begun to recognize the significance of education. Girls and women, normally in rural areas and particularly belonging to deprived, marginalized and socio-economically backward sections of the society do recognize the significance of education, but encounter numerous impediments within the course of its acquisition. Parents believe that girls should get trained regarding the implementation of household chores and if they get educated, they will be able to make use of their learning in marital homes and it would not be advantageous to the parents in any way. Education of boys is given more preference, in some cases, girls are meant to work and earn money to support the education of their brothers [10].

Child marriage of the girls enable them to give up education, as they need to be aware regarding domestic responsibilities, child development and in taking care of the needs and requirements of other family members. Within the rural communities, parents give preference to the education of their sons. In households with limited income, they feel that they should spend their resources in getting their sons educated. Girls are encouraged to work and get engaged in

minority jobs to support their parents and siblings. In the present existence, there have been initiation of measures and schemes that education would be available free of cost up to the eighth standard, hence, this leads to an increase in the enrolment of girls in schools [1].

CONCLUSION & DISCUSSION

The primary aim of this research paper is to gain an understanding of women's human rights. The primary explanation why women's rights have been compromised is the nature of a patriarchal society. In the male dominated culture, male children were given priority, there were female feticide and female infanticide practices. Females were viewed as liabilities that would lead to spending, while males were considered to be the assets that would produce their families' wealth. In the possession of males, decision-making and other powers and authorities were vested. The responsibilities of the females were limited to performing the household chores, child development and looking after the family members.

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