



## Women and the Human Rights

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**Abstract:** The main objective of the study is to focus on the status of women around the world with a specific focus on disparities between men and women in economic aspects. The present paper tries to put my focus on the status of women and their rights. Since from the human civilization originated long back, the male dominated society treated the women as sexual commodity. In the ancient and medieval ages frame the rigid rules over the women community. In this period the women strictly meant for sexual urges of men and giving the birth for their child. Even though in the modern period, the so called land of liberalism and human rights, the European society also ruthlessly denied the rights of women. The governments have to consider the needs of women and make the policies in favour of women and execute them effectively. Amend the constitutions and acts to uplift the women conditions. Simple banking system has to be providing to women so that they can avail the savings and loans facilities.

**Key words:** monarchy, sexual commodity, Women,

### Introduction

Every human being in this world is having the quest towards their rights. By birth the humans seeks their rights for their better living conditions. Primarily the human beings enjoy the rights individual level, family level and society level. In initial stage there are no rights for common people. In sectarian kind of society, all the powers centralize in the hands of leader. Might is Right theory existed then. After that the society evaluated to monarchy. In that period also all the human and natural rights were denied in the name of king. In the medieval period all the societies throughout the world became ruthless. Hundreds of thousands people were being slaughtered in the name of god. That's really a dark era in the history of mankind. Out of that dark, a ray of light came into existence that is called renaissance in Europe and Bhakthi

Movement (Purification Movement) in India. The ultimate result of those movements is to reduce the influence of religion and powers of kings. Countries like England came forward to give some rights to people in the year 1215 by King John in the name of Magna Karta. The renaissance leads to establish a platform to raise the unrest for individual freedom, equality and fraternity in monarchy countries.

In this context we would like to put my focus on the status of women and their rights. Since from the human civilization originated long back, the male dominated society treated the women as sexual commodity. In the ancient and medieval ages frame the rigid rules over the women community. In this period the women strictly meant for sexual urges of men and giving the birth for their child. Even though in the modern period, the so called land of liberalism and human



rights, the European society also ruthlessly denied the rights of women. Particularly in war times the condition of women is very pathetic. Thousands of women sent to the war lands for soldiers as sex slaves. In this regard, the U.N.O. announced the "World Human Rights Declaration" on 10<sup>th</sup> December of 1948. According to that, human rights violations should not be entertained in the name of religion, nationality, ideology, caste and gender. These continuous efforts somewhat helped the women. They achieved right to cast their vote in elections in the 20 century. The UNISEF put its endless efforts to uplift the status of women by constituting various committees on women problems.

### Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to focus on the status of women around the world with a specific focus on disparities between men and women in economic aspects. The other peripheral objectives of the study are,

- 1) To examine oppressions related to gender and sexuality experienced by people in multicultural, transnational, and global contexts.
- 2) To foster critical thinking that examines the complex intersections between gender and other identity categories such as sexuality, race, class, ethnicity, age, and ability.
- 3) Encouraging adequate respect and support for human rights and non-discrimination and in consequence treating men and women equally at workplaces
- 4) Making sure that all men and women workers are provided with equal facilities in terms of their overall welfare and safety at workplaces

- 5) Educating women according to the professional requirement and encourage them to grow further in life
- 6) Encouraging women to develop entrepreneurial skills, which in turn, would make them self-dependent
- 7) Advocating the promotion of gender equality within in a community

### Methodology of the Study

Number of primary and secondary sources is available related to women rights across the world. The reports made by UNICEF and various organizations on women rights are very useful to make in depth analysis. The journals, annual reports of human development indicators and various nongovernmental organization reports are also used.

### Findings

- The share of women labour in the world production is 60%, but they owned only 1% of the land.
- The women are having only 10% of the share in income of the world economy.
- 60% of the women are poor in world poor population. Among them 70% of the women are utmost poor.
- Domestic work, children's guardianship and cultivated based labour of the women is not considering in the world economy. And they are not being paid for these services. So that the worth of \$11,000 crores is not adding to world economy.
- No country in the world is distributing equal wage for equal work. We can found disparities in this regard everywhere.



- UNICEF reports unanimously revealing the fact that women labour hours are 12% much than men labour hours.
- The women of third world countries are spending much time to acquire water and firewood for domestic purpose.
- In developing countries, the women share of food production is 50%.
- In India 75% of women are involving in crop sowing and 60% are involving in harvesting. In recent times the involving of women in agricultural activities is gradually decreasing due to the use of machinery.
- ¼ of the families are feeding by the women in the world.
- Out of 100 crore illiterates in the world, 2/3 are women.
- 2/3 of women are illiterates in South Asia.
- Nearly 5, 00,000 women are dying on pregnancy cause and 1, 00,000 women are dying on abortion cause.
- 1/6 of women are victimizing at in-laws houses.
- Out of 2.3 crores of refugees, 80% are women.
- The women become first victims in war conditions. They are being kidnapped and raped by the soldiers.
- 1/3 of women are victims of sexual abuses.
- Every year 1.1 million girls forcibly entering into prostitution by trafficking gangs.

In this regard there is a series of meetings were occurred to justify the women in all aspects. A meeting was held at Beijing in 1995 and Riyo conference; they find the following problems that the women are facing.

1. The increasing ratio of poverty of women
2. Disparities in literacy and skill education
3. Domestic violence as well as abuses on women at work places
4. Discrimination in health and other services
5. The impact of political, social and military unrest on women
6. There is a huge discrimination between men and women in decision making, enjoying the power.
7. There are no women empowerment mechanisms in all levels.
8. Pornography causing women rights violation.

### **Policy implications**

**Women - Individual Property:** The governments have to consider the needs of women and make the policies in favour of women and execute them effectively. Amend the constitutions and acts to uplift the women conditions. Simple banking system has to be providing to women so that they can avail the savings and loans facilities.

**Women - Education & Skill Training:** The state should provide equal educational opportunities on par with the men. Governments have to frame stringent policies to abolish the illiteracy in women and vocational education should be provided to the women. Governments have to sanction the aid to the institutions, which works for women empowerment in various aspects.

**Women - Health:** The state should provide appropriate, economical and the best medical facilities for the wellbeing of



women. Health awareness camps have to be arranged in regular intervals particularly in rural areas. The women should aware of sexually transmitted diseases. The sex education is to be given to the women in a sensual manner.

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