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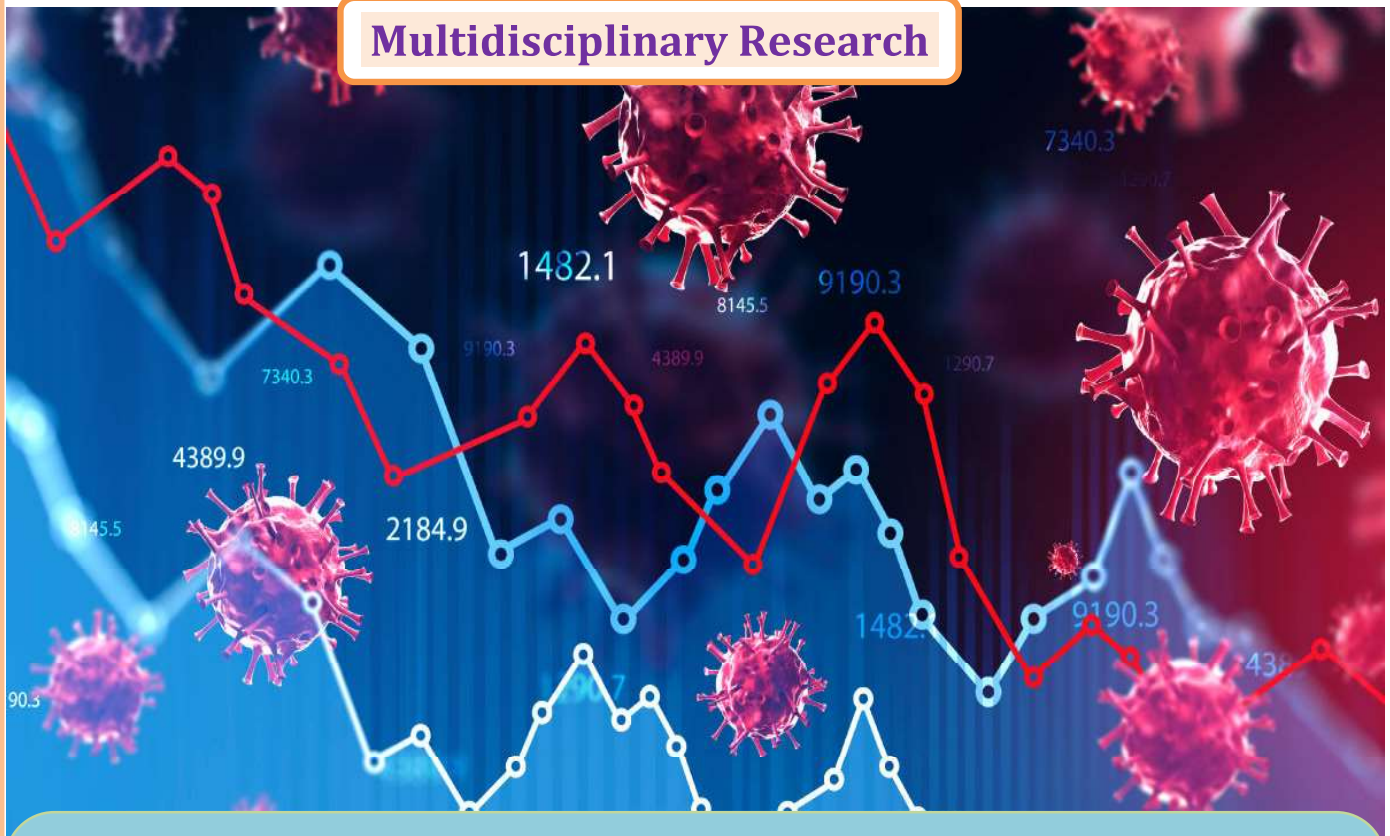
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International E-Research Journal

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

December 2020 Special Issue 256 (C)

Multidisciplinary Research



Guest Editor -
Prof. Dr. Rajani Shikhare,
 Principal,
 R. B. Attal College, Georai
 Dist. - Beed.

Executive Editors :
Dr. B. D. Rupnar,
Dr. P. P. Pangrikar
Mr. S.S. Nagare
Mr. Ranjeet Pagore,

Chief Editor : Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar



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Women's Human Rights & Women Empowerment

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Key Word: Women, Human Rights, Women Empowerment, Nation, perspectives, population, Female, Movement, India, constitution.

Introduction:

During the United Nations Decade for Women (1976-1985) women from many geographical, racial, religious, cultural, and class backgrounds took place in Mexico City in 1975, Copenhagen in 1980, and Nairobi in 1985. These conferences were convened to evaluate the status of women and to formulate strategies for women's advancement. These conferences were critical venues at which women came together, debated their differences and discovered their commonalities, and gradually began learning to bridge differences to create a global movement. In the late eighties and early nineties, and gradually began learning to bridge differences to create a global movement. In the late eighties and early nineties, women in diverse countries took up the human rights framework and began developing the analytic and political tools that together constitute the ideas and practices of women's human rights.

In looking at the human rights framework from women's perspectives, women have shown how current human rights definitions and practices fail to account for the ways in which already recognized human rights abuses often affect women differently because of their gender. This approach acknowledges the importance of the existing concepts and activities, but also points out that there are dimensions within these received definitions that are gender-specific and that need to be addressed if the mechanisms, programs, and the human rights framework itself are to include and reflect the experiences of the female half of the world's population.

This strategy has been pivotal in efforts to draw attention to human rights that are specific to women that have been seen as women's rights but not recognized as "human rights". Take, for example, the issue of violence against women. The Universal Declaration states, "no one shall be subject to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment". The recognition of such issues as human rights abuses raises the level of expectation about what can and should be done about them. This definition of violence against women in terms of human rights establishes unequivocally that states are responsible for such abuse. It also raises questions about how to hold governments accountable for their indifference in such situations and what sort of mechanisms are needed to expedite the process of redress.

The Movement for Women's Human Rights :-

The term "Women's human right" does not refer simply to the theoretical approaches that women have used to transform human rights concepts, programs and agendas. In addition to being instrumental in the formulation of the conceptual challenges and demands levied by women, the idea of women's human rights has had immense impact as a tool for political activism. The concept of women's human rights has opened the way for women around the world to ask hard questions about the official inattention and general indifference to the widespread discrimination and women experience every day. What in political lobbying in legal

grassroots mobilization, or in broad based educational efforts, the idea of women's human right has been a rallying point for women across many boundaries and has facilitated the creation of collaborative strategies for promoting and protecting the human right of women.

While women have raised questions for a long time about why their right are seen as ancillary to human rights, using a human rights framework gained particular momentum in the early part of the 1990s. the opening of space for new debates afforded by the end of the cold war facilitated the exchange of ideas and experience among women around the world that led to strategizing about how to make women's human right perspectives more visible. As women's activates developed globally during and following the united nations' decade for women, more and more women raised the question of why "human right" and lives of men. Over the past decade, a movement around women's around women's rights has emerged to challenge limited notions of human rights, and it has focused particularly on violence against women as a prime example on violence against women as prime example of the bias against women in human rights practice and theory.

Women acted to inject issues of women's in human rights into the entire pre-conference preparatory process: women's from all regions demanded that women's human right be discussed at the preparatory meetings held in Tunis, San Jose, and Bangkok, as well as at other non – governmental and national preparatory events. By the time the world conference convened, the idea that "women's rights are human right" had become the rallying call of thousands of people all over the world and of thousands of people all over the world and one of the most discussed new human rights debates. The Vienna Declaration and program of Action which is the product of the conference and is meant to signal the agreement of the international community on the status of human rights States unequivocally.

Indian women right

The growth of crime against women has become an important problem in front of modern women in which she is being humiliated at public place and such a problem have an intensive role in metro city. The Delhi women humiliation preventive Act. 1984 defines that women humiliation mean any persons obscene words, sings, songs, ballads directed at women in as way to humiliation here in a public place, In order to control such humiliating activity police is allowed to take legal action without warrant. But these accused people may get bail. Despite of it, nowadays newly married couples are subject death and dowry exploitation. Although "sati" prevention act of 1829, Rajaram Mohan Roy enacted it however the same king of problem observed in 1987, Aftermath, the strict implementation of the act was remedied. According to the Amendment of 1987 act dowry has become a punishable crime by which any person accused of it can go for five year prison and 15 thousands rupees. The other act concerning Indian women right include child marriage prevention act 1978, equal payment act 1976, windows Remarriage act 1955 etc. But the question of how for the Indian women has got to benefits remains very important problem recently, Domestic victimization prevention act has been enacted which farms a large issues. The act is divided in to five sections and become one of the powerful act among so far made attempts of acts. The Indian constitutional act 376 is for practical purpose, the implementation has different sense and led us to redefine justice system.

Indian constitution and women's rights:

Rights of women have strong history since old period. There was different system in Indian society such as padada system, Dowry system, Sati system and other traditional systems. In India Between 1950 to 1927 deferent women organizations were established after freedom several power were sustenance.

Legal provisions for women protection:

In order to develop the condition of women different enactments has been passed, time to time by the parliament of India, Following chart will help to be more clear on it.

Conclusion:-

A researcher, found a wide gap between the rights of women mentioned in our constitution and in real practice. Uncountable injustice is being done on the women. The data about the injustice done on women is small as compared to the injustice in real practice. Only few women's can raise their voice against injustice done on them due to the fact that male are dominant in the society. The women's today is considered a secondary class. The women has been treated as a reproductive machine, just to continue the race. She is given education and other things just to be responsible mother and wife but not a real intellectual women. The women's development had just remained a story. The women today who are in politics, business, economy, fashions, modeling etc. are rare cases but in reality it is just a group who are treated as servants for male category.

The need of women's development need not to write only in books. It is not genvione to Wright and highlight the women's rights only and not to implement them in real practice. If any person plays any violating role against women's rights, he must be put before the hammers of law and should become a lesson for others. Real women development means real implementation of women's right.

After six decades of our independence till this time we haven't implemented women's rights completely. We can see it, but cannot see that they are being implemented in the present era.

To become the super power country and to be a global leader, our country needs to implement women's rights. Because, women's development means the development means the development means the development of the whole society. The need hour is to think about the Human Rights and to secure them and implement the women rights only them we can be called a real nomocratic country at global level.

The present paper under the guidance of Dr. S.T. Shirsat, Dept. Of Public Administration, of Dr. B.A.M. University Aurangabad.

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