

## Rights of Women in India

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### Introduction

Earlier, human rights have been theorized in a way that didn't take account of women's lives and the fact that they experienced violence, discrimination, crime, and oppression. Long ago, women have to follow certain customs and standards, which put many limitations upon them, primarily in the male-led society.

However, attaining equality among women and men and eradicating all forms of judgment against women are fundamental human rights and United Nations values. Though, women all around the world, usually experience disruptions of their human rights throughout their lives. Based on their age, nationality, ethnicity, religion, health status, education, marital status, disability, and socio-economic status some groups of women experiences additional discrimination.

They have a vital role to play in society. They are major sources that nurture and raise the family. Women contribute equally in the progress of the country just like males do. But they face a number of restrictions that limit them from achieving their potential for growth. The phrase women empowerment indicates the capability of the women in taking all the vital decisions on a liberated basis that are linked to her, during her life span that will lead to her success in all phases of life (Saryal, 2014).

### Women Empowerment

In the present scenario, empowerment has become one of the most widely used terms, which specifies the progress, and development of women. It leads to the generation of awareness and understanding between women-related programs, measures, strategies, policies, schemes, and rules. Empowerment refers to a procedure to change the distribution of power, both in interpersonal associations and in institutes throughout the society.

Empowerment is a compound issue, with changing explanations in social, economic, political and cultural frameworks. As per her own requirements and wishes; employed women should assess and take preference in the performance of their job duties; they should be confident and learn to speak for their rights and should hold the ability to avert criminal and violent acts (Anonuevo 1995).

### **Constitutional Rights to Improves the Prestige of Women**

Articles under part III of the constitution of India, involving the Fundamental Rights that try to improve the status of women and specify equal chances for them are stated as follows: (Chapter III, n.d.).

Article 14 of the Constitution states all individuals; incorporating women are equal in the eyes of the law.

Article 15 of the Constitution protects the state to make any type of discrimination against any citizen involving women on grounds of gender, caste, religion, etc.

Article 16 of the Constitution states all citizens concerning women will enjoy the fairness of opportunity in matters of public employment, irrespective of their race, ethnicity, etc.

Article 17 of the Constitution abolishes the untouchability by Untouchability (offense) Act, 1955 was passed by the parliament. This act was amended in 1976.

Article 19 of the Constitution every citizen comprising women have the right to freedom of speech and expression, to assemble peacefully and without arms, to form unions or associations.

Article 21 of the Constitution provides that no person shall be underprivileged of life or personal liberty, except as per the process recognized by law.

Article 21A of the Constitution provide free and compulsory education to all children (6-14 years).

Article 23 of the Constitution prohibits traffic in human beings and forced labor.

Article 24 of the Constitution prohibits the employment of children below 14 years of age.

Article 25 of the constitution entitles freedom of conscience and the right of freedom to profess, propagate, and practice religion.

National Commission for Women Act, 1990 establishes a National Commission for women to review current legislative protection of women, making periodic reports, and analyze complaints relating to the denial of these rights.

### **Obstacles in the Course of Exercising Rights**

Various hurdles that take place within the progression of implementing rights have been stated as follows:

- Poverty
- Illiteracy
- Unemployment
- Crime and Violence
- Procurement of Education
- Child Marriage

### **Conclusion**

The primary objective of this research paper is to obtain an understanding of the human rights of women. The central motive, that the rights of women have been destabilized is due to the presence of the male dominant society. This society gives preference to a male child and they practice female foeticide and infanticide.

In the present scenario, the effects of modernization and the practice of advanced methods, the rights of women have been recognized. Women and girls from all classes and backgrounds are being registered in educational institutions. Now, women are emerging as specialists such as lawyers, doctors, managers, administrators, etc. Girls belonging to marginal societies are getting registered in educational institutions so that they study to use their rights for the welfare of their parents as well as society. Learning helps a person to distinguish between suitable and unsuitable, ascertain to make wise decisions, work regarding the prosperity of the society, and application of rights in a proficient manner.

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