



## Women, Violence And Human Rights

### KEYWORDS

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#### Introduction :-

Rights are cultural phenomenon, developing and changing over time in response to a variety of social, economical, and cultural influences. Universal human rights is the new phenomenon for human kind. Social world is complex & it has influence of all the factors be they economical, be they environmental, be they cultural, be they technical. U.N. is the event of new world & U.N. character for Human Rights is the matter of 1948. This has roots in French liberation movements. Freedom, Equality and Fraternity are the words of French Revolution. Political liberation started in globe after this liberation. Humankind has passed through many phases. It has seen slavery, enarchy, and kols also. Human rights is the important for development and to the effect need for the liberated world. U.N. character has developed through the unanimous decision of many states. Political liberation has created and raised many questions for equality. Now liberation is not only for political field but also it has shaped many movement in social and economical field. Nobel prize winner Amartya Sen has developed welfare economics and he speaks for poorest poor and for equality of a men. Social field was not tough to the extent where gender equality was discussed. The equality freedom has spread over all the institutions but in family it came very late. Given equal freedom women could not utilized freedom for the development because she was denied freedom in the family women herself socialized is a way where she accepts that she is inferior to men. The most unfortunate field for the women world. Women 2/3 are burdend by 2/3 work for the world, but getting only few percent as economic remuneration. Women is the pillar of the family, works for the family but did not get any percent of the wealth just one percentage of women could gets 1% of the property and due to this unequal and unjust attitude to her, she always feels helpless and the second in the world. Social world has attitude to killed the women in worm. The folicide is the stigma in the world the creature of the nature is skilled just because she is female and due to that she is suffer and suffer in all the spheres of the life.

When we discussed the point of human rights she is not given even equality to take birth. Human rights come after taking birth. In this paper author feels that still human kind has to passed way for equality women and violence is closely related words. Violence is not only beating or killing but killing a personality everytime. It prepares women to accept second status it is also a violence because only gender gives her second status. Given opportunity the world is evident that she could proved best in human kind. Indira Gandhi, Margaret Thretcher, Kiran Bedi, Bachanch Pal are the examples. Violence is the concept where one group or a person creates problems for another person or a group.

#### Violence Against Women as a Human Rights

As John Stuart Mill argued in 1869 in his essay "The subjection of women" the question whether women must be forced to follow what is perceived as their "natural vocation". that is, home and family - often called the private sphere -or should be seen in private and public life, as the equal partner of men.

The original contributors to women rights were those who first taught women to Read and thus to explore the world

outside the home and immediate community. The idea of women's human rights is often cited as beginning in 1792 with Mary Wollstonecraft's book, "Vindication of the Rights of women", published in response to the promulgation of the natural rights of man theory. Historical research, however has revealed a much longer gestation period, beginning at least in the early fifteen century with the 1405 publication of "The Book of the city of Ladies", by Christine de Pizen. Telly : 1984; 65,66 throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, increasing numbers of guils primarily in royal and wealthy families, were educated. More and more women began writing for publications.

The expansion of the contemporary human rights system is a product of the second half of the twentieth century. Since the universal declaration of human rights in 1948, there has been a dramatic expansion in do lltrines of human rights and mechanisms for enforcing them. The united Nations and its affiliated agencies are the most important institutions in this process, but they are supported in very significant ways by an exploding network of international nongovernmental organizations. Women's rights are relatively recent addition to the domain of human rights. Their importance began with the first meeting on women and development in the 1970s. First discussed as a human rights violation in late 1980s, this issue expanded enormously In the 1990s. It grew from a focus on rape and battering in intimate relationships to rape and gender violence enacted by states in welfare, torture, and imprisonment as well as during interethnic violence. Trafficing of sex workers, the AIDS pandemic , and particular social practices that have an impact on women such as female genital cutting have been defined as instances of violence against women. In 1992 the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW ) formulated a broad recommendations that defined gender- based violence as a form of discrimination, placing it squarely within the rubric of human rights and fundamental freedom and making clear that states are obliged to eliminate violence perpetrated by public authorities and by private persons(cook,1994).The doctrine asserts state responsibility for failures to protect women from violence, the obligation to protect being an international recognized human right (Bunch, 1990, Thomas and Beaseley 1993; cook 1999). Although gender violence was apprently notar issue in the 1975 and 1980 global women's conferences, the Nairobi Forward Looking strategies developed in 1985 placed violence against women as a basic strategy for addressing the issue of peace (Report of Secretary General, 1995) In 1990 the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women recognising that violence against women in the family and society derives from their unequal status in society and recommending that governments take immediate measures to establish appropriate penalties for violence against women as well as developing policies to prevent and control violence against women in the family , workplace and society ( Report of secretary General,1995)The national reports prepared for the review and reappraisal of Nairobi recommendations preceding the 1995 Beijing conference revealed that most countries now recognize the problem of violence against women and have placed emphasis on legal reforms.

The 1995 Platform for Action of the world Conference on Women in Beijing included a section on gender -based violence. It named as a violation of human rights any act of gender -based violence in the family, the community, or psychological harm or suffering to women in private or public life, including acts of violence and sexual abuse during armed conflict, forced sterilization and abortion, and female infanti-

cide. The Text reads : Violence against women both. Violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms. The long standing failure to protect and prote those rights and freedoms in the case of violence against women is a matter of concern to all states and should be addressed. (sec. o, p. 112)

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